Synopsis Medicinæ:

OR, A

SUMMARY VIEW

Of the WHOLE

Practice of Physick.

Being the SENTIMENTS of the most Celebrated AUTHORS in all Ages,

Relating to DISEASES, their *Causes* and *Cures*.

WITH

Most Cases in SURGERY and MIDWIFERY.

To which are added,

Some OBSERVATIONS very Rare and Uncommon; and a Curious Treatise on all Sorts of POISONS.

In TWO VOLUMES.

By *JOHN ALLEN*, M.D. and F.R.S.

Translated by himself from the last Edition of his Latin SYNOPSIS, *with very large Improvements.*

VOL. I.

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M.DCC.XXXIII.

TO THE

READER.

PHYSICK, of all Arts the most noble, within few Years past, with regard to its Preliminary Institutions and Theory, hath been wonderfully improved; it must be acknowledged withal, not without the greatest Concern, that the practical Part, by far the most excellent, hath not received equal Advantages. The Art of Healing makes but slow advances towards Perfection. There appears indeed in the Revolution of Times now and then a Person of extraordinary Faculties and singular Endowments, who in this most beneficial Branch of it have signalized themselves; but Men whom Nature hath so peculiarly qualified, make but a small Number, we find, in the long Succession of Ages, since the Days of the great Hippocrates. *In the mean time,*

instead of well-established Rules of sound Practice, and better Methods of curing Diseases, we are even surfeited with new Hypotheses and new Theories continually obtruded upon us, which seem to be calculated more for the Ostentation of the Authors, than for the promoting of useful Knowledge. However common that Maxim is, Qui speculantur non medentur; *Observation sufficiently evinces, that it is equally true.*

The Intent of the Work, which I am engaged in, is to present to the World, as carefully and compendiously as is possible, a Regular and Laudable Practice, *wheresoever it may be met with, founded on the Observation of the most eminent Writers. This is what I have at present undertaken, esteeming it as a Duty incumbent on me to perform it in the best manner I can; at the same time I think it reasonable to hope, that some Author of greater Abilities will hereafter execute this same Design more to his own Credit, as well as the general Good; that we may at one view behold, what advances there are really made towards a certainty*

tainty of curing Diſeaſes upon ſolid and undoubted Principles.

This Buſineſs of mine for the moſt part beſpeaks me to be only a Monitor. All Diſeaſes, to which human Bodies are incident, are here graphically deſcribed; the principal Cauſes, from whence they ariſe, are diſcovered; and their ſeveral Prognoſticks and Events ſet forth; the Indications of Cure are laid down; ſome Remedies, at leaſt the moſt eminent in their kind, are either briefly produced or hinted at; a few compact Forms of Receipts are ſubjoined: That a way may be laid open for a proper Method of curing Diſeaſes with the greateſt certainty that is poſſible, in the moſt expeditious, ſafe, and pleaſant manner that can be.

Quotations of Authors are not to be eſteemed for their Number, but Weight and Importance. I have not made ſuch frequent Citations from the Aphoriſms of the moſt famous Boerhaave, as that incomparable Book afforded me Opportunity of doing, becauſe I preſume, it is in every Perſon's hands, and un-

undoubtedly in their Esteem. For it is a Work perfectly compleat, the highest Instance of human Composure in its kind, and can ever be too often read, or too much delighted in as a darling Piece.

As for the Ætiology, *or the accounting for the Causes of Distempers, what is here produced to that purpose makes (I must own) but a small Share of this Work. The primary Causes of Diseases are of so hidden a Nature, as to exceed any Researches or Penetration of mine; and indeed it must be acknowledged, were we ingenuous in our Confessions, that for the most part they shun our Enquiry, and rather than prove our Quickness of Sight, upbraid us with Blindness. We sail as it were on the Bosom of the mighty Deep, unacquainted with the* Longitude.

As for my own part, that I might not seem to have been no Contributor at all to this Collection; give me leave to say, many things are drawn from my own private Stores, and many useful Memorandums frequently

quently occur in this Edition, which are freely assigned over to the Use of the Publick; and I flatter myself, that they will not prove the only imperfect and jejune part of this Performance.

Whether these Lucubrations may have any intrinsick value in them, is what I am not a Judge of; but I am sufficiently aware, that I cannot say any thing by way of Preface, that may render them either more elegant or useful; nor do I promise any thing of this kind for the future, with any view of their further Support or Vindication.

One thing only I have thought necessary to premise, That the Reader may assure himself, that no persuasion of Friends, no thirst after Gain, or desire of Applause, excited me to this Work; but the honest and unbiassed Suggestions of my own Mind, wholly regarding the Publick Good, for the Relief of the Sick, and the Information of the Unexperienced.

And now, Candid Reader, I take my leave of you, hoping you will favourably receive this Collection, which I have borrowed from the Publick, but may be allowed to be repaid with Interest by my Additions. Accept this my Endeavour, though not so valuable as I could wish it, as a Pledge of that sincere Love and Good-Will, which I bear you and all Mankind.— Farewell.

Medicus est Minister, Natura Medicatrix, &c.

By a Disease when *Nature*'s hard beset,
She fights her Foe, with labour, toil and sweat;
Her Hand-maid *Physick* to the Battle flies,
Her Mistress arms, and succours with Supplies;
Her Aid by Heaven is bless'd, she bears the Shield:
But 'tis Dame * *Nature*, that disputes the Field.

* *Hippocrat. Epid.* Lib. vi. Sect. 5. Aphor. 1, & 2.

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A

SUMMARY VIEW

Of the Whole

Practice of PHYSICK, &c.

CHAP. I.

Being the first ASSEMBLAGE of DISEASES.

Of FEVERS *in general, from my own Observation and Reading.*

Art. I. FEVERS, as the famous Dr. *Sydenham* hath well observed, with their several Appendages, making up well nigh two thirds in number of all Distempers, and affecting, as they do, the whole Body; I thought it reasonable to treat of them in the first place. *The Introduction.*

A Fever, what. *Art.* 2. Now a *Fever*, according to the same Author, *is nothing else but the Effort of Nature, to free itself of some morbifick Matter, which she finds injurious, in order to establish a better Health.*

The Division of Fevers. *Art.* 3. The most general and natural Division of Fevers is into *Essential* and *Symptomatick.*

An Essential Fever. *Art.* 4. An essential Fever is such, whose primary Cause lies in the Blood itself, deriving its original from no other Distemper of the solid Parts, or any way depending on them; and this is, absolutely speaking, a FEVER properly so called.

Symptomatick. *Art.* 5. A symptomatick Fever is a secondary Fever, which does not properly subsist of itself, but owes its original to the Disorder of some particular Part, and most commonly depends on some remarkable Inflammation, from whence the Variety of *inflammatory Fevers* so called.

The Division of an Essential. *Art.* 6. An essential Fever is divided into a Diary, an Intermittent, a Continent or Remitting, and a Continual Fever.

Diary. *Art.* 7. A diary Fever, called *Ephemera*, by the *Greeks*, is of all others the most mild, being but of one Day's Continuance: It is occasioned by the scorching Heat of the Sun, too much Exercise, or some other external Accident, and terminates of its own accord in the space of twenty-four Hours. It requires no other Cure besides a little rest and lying a-bed.

Intermitting. *Art.* 8. Next to this are the Tribes of intermitting Fevers, viz. *Quotidians, Simple Tertians,* and *Simple Quartans, Double Tertians,* and *Double Quartans,* &c. These, with respect to a single Fit, terminate like a Diary, in the space of twenty-four Hours or less; but then the Fit returns again, according as the Sort of it is, either every Day, every third, or every fourth Day.

Art. 9. The next degree of Fevers to Intermittents, which also seems to be something a-kin to them, is the Continent or Remitting Fever, called by the *Greeks*, *Synecbes*, which in truth is a continual Fever, with respect to duration, tho' not degree; it continues many Days together without intermission, but then it has its diminutions and augmentations, sometimes regular, sometimes irregular, but no thorough Intermissions. *A Continent Fever.*

Art. 10. The fourth and last degree of Fevers, is the Continual Fever, properly so called, by the *Greeks* termed *Synochos*. This Fever goes on uniformly from the beginning to the end without any remarkable abatement of the Symptoms, having no intervals of remission or periodical returns of Exacerbation: Of this kind are malignant Fevers, pestilential Fevers, the Plague itself, &c. *A Continual Fever.*

The Sentiments of Dr. SYDENHAM.

Art. 11. A Physician would go on in a poor blind way, should he attempt the Cure of Fevers, without having regard to the particular *Constitution of the Year*, which commonly produces a Fever, *sui generis*, or of a particular kind; and whatsoever Distempers happen in the Course of that Year, they usually partake something of the nature of that Fever, or bear some Analogy to it, or will be apt to convert into it. These *various Constitutions* or *Habitudes* of different Years depend on certain occult alterations of the Air, which are inexplicable, and in their different turns produce different Fevers, which we call *Stationary*. *Regard is to be had to the Constitution of the Year.*

Art. 12. These *stationary Fevers* being as it were new every Year, it is prudence, to wait with a little patience, to see what Nature would *And we are to consider a little upon the Onset of a new Fever.*

be at, and not to run too precipitately upon the ufe of hazardous Medicines, attending in the mean time with care and diligence to difcover the Indications that may arife from what appears hurtful or beneficial in the Cafe. I for my part am not afhamed to own, that in treating of thefe Fevers, when I have not been well fatisfied in my own Mind, what I fhould do, have done juft nothing at all; which doing nothing hath turned to the advantage of my Patient and my own Credit: for whilft I have been watching for an Opportunity, how I might fairly attack it, the Fever has in the mean while, either gone off of itfelf, or elfe changed its Type or Form into fome fuch kind or other, which I knew full well how to vanquifh. "And indeed it is no fmall "fatisfaction to a good Man, in matters doubt-"ful and eafily liable to errors, to preferve "himfelf at leaft blamelefs, if he cannot ren-"der himfelf more ferviceable."

The Caufes of Fevers. *Art.* 13. "The Caufe of a Fever is not heat "alone, (fays *Hippocrates De Vet. Medic.*) but "heat and bitternefs together, heat and acidi-"ty, heat and faltnefs, and innumerable other "combinations in the Blood." It is found ne-vertthelefs by experience, that fome Perfons from

It may happen in found Bodies. found and perfect Health, where there has been neither a Plethory, or any cacochymical Difpo-fitions to caufe it, have fallen into a Fever; be-caufe perhaps fome very extraordinary alteration in the Air, or fome great change in their way of living, or fome confiderable Error in the fix Non-naturals have happened: I fay, found Bo-dies on fuch occafions may be feized with a Fe-ver, only to the end that their Blood may ac-quire a new ftate and condition, whereby to ac-commodate itfelf to the alteration of the Air, Way of living, &c.

Art.

Art. 14. The general Indication for treating Fevers, is to preserve the Blood in such a state, as to its Motion, as Nature, under those Circumstances, seems to aim at, *viz.* to prevent a too great impetuosity of the Circulation, from whence dangerous Symptoms might arise; or, if need be, to excite a brisker Motion, if it moves too sluggishly, that Nature might not be frustrated in its Design of introducing the Fever. From hence the Rule for letting of Blood may judiciously be gathered, as to Quantity, Repetition, or wholly omitting it. *The general Indication.*

Art. 15. In the beginning of Fevers, if the Stomach has a natural inclination to cast, it is absolutely necessary to give an Emetick; for else in the progress of the Fever a *Diarrhœa* will be apt to break forth, which may be of dangerous consequence. The proper time to give an Emetick, is indeed in the beginning; however, if it should happen to have been omitted, it may be given at any time of the Distemper, provided there be sufficient Strength to bear the Operation, and after it some Anodyne Medicine. Afterwards, if Bleeding be not indicated, and there be no *Diarrhœa*, a Clyster may be administred every other day, until the tenth or twelfth, at which time Nature inclining towards a *Crisis*, in my opinion some warming Medicines may be given to hasten the Concoction. If the feverish Ebullition proceeds regularly and in due order, there seems to be no need of giving any Medicines at all; forasmuch as the Depuration of the Blood is wholly and solely the Work of Nature. *A Vomit.*

Art. 16. Commonly about the 15th Day, if there be a laudable Separation in the Urine, and a Remission of the Symptoms, a Cathartick ought to be given, lest the noxious Humours, secreted *A Purge may be given towards the end.*

from the Blood, being absorbed again into it, should cause a Relapse; notwithstanding it is sometimes requisite to defer the purging until the 17th Day.

Purge after Bleeding. *Art.* 17. From repeated trials, I affirm, that nothing does so certainly and powerfully cool the Body, as Purging after Bleeding: Any one will find it in Experience true, that it abates and allays a Fever beyond any Remedies whatsoever, both as it cleanses the Intestines, and prepares the way for an Anodyne. *Sched. Mon.*

A two-fold Secretion. *Art.* 18. [As fermenting Liquors purify themselves, by throwing up a light Scum at the top, and casting the Dregs or Sediment to the Bottom;] so has the Blood two most natural ways to depurate itself, *viz.* by the grosser Fæces through the Intestines, and by the lighter Impurities through the Skin, which last it performs rather by a free and gentle Perspiration, than by a profuse Sweat. After such a breathing Sweat a *Diarrhœa* is less dangerous.

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

A Fever, what. *Art.* 19. A Fever is the most frequent Distemper that happens, an inseparable Companion of Inflammations of all kinds; it is ever attended with a manifold variety of Symptoms.

The Symptoms which happen in all Fevers. *Art.* 20. In every Fever from an internal Cause, the three chief Observables are, first, an universal Trembling, then a quick Pulse and an increased Heat, various as to time and degrees. When the Symptoms are very urgent, and very hastily make their progress, the Fever is called *acute*; when they are more mild and gentle, it is denominated a *slow Fever*. A Fever almost always begins with a sort of cold Shivering, soon after the Pulse growing quicker, affords the primary

primary Diagnostick of a Fever; so that an increased Velocity of the Contraction of the Heart, together with a greater Resistance at the capillary Vessels, make up the Idea of an acute Distemper, which may be produced by an infinite number of Causes. The Health of the Patient seems to be the primary Aim of Nature in Fevers; notwithstanding, Fevers often end in Death, and sometimes they degenerate into some other Disease.

Art. 21. The general Cure of Fevers is summarily comprehended in consulting the Strength of Nature, in correcting and discharging the Acrimony from the Blood, in dissolving gross Humours, and expelling them, and in mitigating the Symptoms. If we perceive the Symptoms run high, and Nature to grow exorbitant, we must moderate it by enjoining Abstinence, a slender Diet, drinking Water, Bleeding, cooling Clysters, *&c.* If Nature seems to be too sluggish, she is to be excited by Cordials, Aromaticks, Volatiles, *&c.* The Cause of the Fever being taken away, the Symptoms will cease, in as much as they primarily depend upon it; so that if they can be born without danger of Life, they scarce require any particular Cure, nor many times are they without great Caution to be interrupted; but if they are unseasonable and too violent, they are to be mitigated with proper Remedies, due regard being had to the Cause and State of the Distemper. *The general Cure.* *Of the Symptoms.*

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 22. A Fever is the Motion of Nature, or a sort of Struggle, by means whereof, through the Assistance of the Spirits more or less altered, *What Nature aims at in a Fever.*

she endeavours to discharge something, which is injurious to the animal Oeconomy.

Of Diet. *Art.* 23. By how much the more acute a Fever is, by so much the more sparing and slender the Diet ought to be. In Fevers, though they lie many days without eating any thing, 'tis the same thing; I never saw any one *starved to death in a Fever*, but rather upon eating and drinking the Fever would be exasperated. For in taking of Food, the Appetite prescribes the *Rule, the Quantity, the Quality, and the Time.*

Vomits and Sweats. *Art.* 24. Vomits in almost all Fevers are of advantage in the beginning. Even Nature herself teaches us the use of Sudorificks; they are most beneficial, when the signs of Concoction appear, and they are also useful through the whole Course of the Distemper, yea, even by the promiscuous use of them Fevers are often cured. Spirit of Sal Armoniac, or its volatile Salt is esteemed an universal *Febrifuge*, which being given pretty often, seldom fails of Success. All sugared things are very hurtful in Fevers. *Hippocrates* allows of Wine in all Fevers. I have always observed, that as long as the Urine is crude, so long the Condition of the Patient is in an ambiguous State: But when the signs of Digestion appear, they presage a happy Event. The Business of *Digestion or Concoction is solely the Work of Nature.* Amongst the Symptoms that are mortal, none is more certainly so, than a frequent lifting up of the Hands to the Nostrils, when there is no discharge of Matter to occasion it.

The

The Sentiments of BAGLIVI.

Art. 25. In acute and inflammatory Diseases but a very few Medicines are required; for it will be sufficient diligently to observe the ways that Nature aims to relieve itself, and to forward the Cure in those ways by assisting her; otherwise the Patient will receive rather a Damage than a Benefit.

The Steps of Nature are to be followed.

Art. 26. In universal Fevers, that is to say, such as do arise from some Disorder in the Blood itself, one need not be sollicitous to look out for Indications from any particular part affected; forasmuch as the original Causes of Fevers and the Parts primarily affected are for the most part to us unknown; we ought to form our Indications from the Disposition of the Mass of Blood, wherein the Fever resides, rather than have regard to any vain Speculation of *proximate Causes*, which we call *Primoprimæ*, or primitive Causes, which are too abstruse for us to penetrate.

Vain Speculations to be avoided.

Art. 27. If there be any Obstruction in the Bowels, we are to take care by proper Evacuations to remove the Load, and by that means take away some of the fewel of the Distemper; if the Blood be too furiously agitated, we are to quell such an Impetuosity; if it be embarass'd with gross and coagulated Humours, we are to endeavour to dissolve it, and render it more fluid: for in the due Observation of these three Precepts consists in a manner the whole Cure of Fevers, where the *Viscera* are sound, and the peccant Humours are lodged in the Blood, or in the *Primæ Viæ*, that is, the alimentary Duct. And then when Nature tends to produce a *Crisis*, or she has already began it, we are to refrain from the

Three Precepts in the Cure of Fevers.

the uſe of Medicines, as much as we would avoid the Plague.

A cadaverous Scent preſage. Death.

Art. 28. I often uſe to judge of the Iſſue of the Diſtemper by the Smell, which the ſick Perſons perſpire, whether the Diſtemper is likely to be ſlight or difficult, ſhort or long, or of any other kind. We perceive, as I have often taken notice, in ſome Perſons, when we come to feel their Pulſe, ſome days before their death, a *cadaverous Scent* exhaling from them, like that from dead Bodies in a Vault, which is a Note worth while for Phyſicians to remark.

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

A Rule of Diet.

Art. 29. *Hippocrates*'s *Aphoriſm* concerning Diet in acute Diſeaſes runs thus; where the Diſeaſe is very acute, accompanied with violent Pains, and for that reaſon a very ſlender Diet to be enjoin'd; when the Caſe becomes otherwiſe, it may be allowable to fare more plentifully as the Diſtemper remits. *Sect.* 1. *Aphor.* 7.

The Inconveniency of too many Medicines.

Art. 30. Thoſe are groſſly miſtaken, who in acute and inflammatory Diſtempers make uſe of abundance of Medicines, ſo long till Nature not knowing which way to turn herſelf, but being variouſly diſtracted to and fro, both by the violence of the Diſtemper and the burden of the Medicines, is at laſt forced to ſuccumb. For the orderly motion of Nature being diſturbed and diſtracted with the repetition of ſo many Medicines immethodically given, the Fever is not leſſened; and the *Criſis* is poſtponed, and the Patient expoſed to a dubious Event, either dies or falls into a chronical Diſtemper.

The Inconveniency of Bleeding too often.

Art. 31. It is certain from experience, (ſays Dr. *Willis*) that frequent bleeding renders thoſe, who uſe it, more liable to fall into Fevers than others: wherefore it is commonly ſaid, that

thoſe,

those, who use bleeding, unless they repeat it every Year, are subject to Fevers, and are very apt to grow fat.

Art. 32. In continual Fevers if the Pulse is strong and uniform, how much soever Deliriums, Tremors, Spasms, and the rest of the direful Symptoms of the nervous kind may seem to threaten Death, yet it always prognosticates well: But on the contrary a quick Pulse, weak and faltering, infallibly foreshews Death to be approaching, however flattering the rest of the Symptoms may be. *Morton.* *A general Prognostick.*

Art. 33. For the cure of Fevers the utmost Stretch and greatest Sagacity of the Physician is required Much is owing to an *Excellency of Judgement*, and to an *innate and incommunicable Capacity*. The Nature of the Distemper, the Constitution of the Year, the Temperament of the Patient and his Manner of living, all and every one of the Symptoms, and a multitude of other Incidents and Accidents, all jointly and separately are to be thoroughly weighed with a *serene Presence of Mind*, and *calm Judgement*: from all which rightly compared, there arises to a sagacious and skilful Physician, who goes on soft and fair, a clear and distinct Method of practice for the most part crowned with success. I have experienced the Truth of what I say, for a long series of Years, not without a great deal of Satisfaction of Mind. *A Sprightliness of Genius required.*

Of Intermitting FEVERS.

The SENTIMENTS of *Morton*.

Art. 34. An intermitting Fever is a præternatural Heat kindled in the Blood by an unusual Expansion of the Spirits, returning at certain Periods: *The Definition of an intermitting Fever.*

riods. In this kind of Fever a Chilness, Shivering, Heat, and Sweats successively follow one another. The Fit is also attended with an universal Sickness, Nauseousness and Vomiting, Pain of the Head, Loins, *&c.* The Paroxysm or Fit is very *acute*, but the Distemper itself generally more or less *chronical*. A simple intermitting Fever is easily known; for it discovers itself of its own accord; and how great a Variety soever there may be of 'em (let them be *Quotidians*, *Tertians*, *Quartans*, &c.) the *morbifick Ferment* of all is the same, which certainly and quickly yields to the force of the *Peruvian Bark*.

The Species of intermitting Fevers.

Art. 35. "The common Species of intermitting Fevers are *simple Quotidians*, *Tertians*, and "*Quartans*, *double Quotidians*, *Tertians and Quartans*, *Half Tertians*, &c. There are also intermitting Fevers, which return every 5th, 6th, "or 7th Day. In my practice, I once had the "fortune to meet with an intermitting Fever, of "a very extraordinary kind; it was usual for "the Woman to have the Fever for the space of "a whole Week together, and then to be free a "whole Week, after this manner continuing for "some Months, before she advised with me about "it: I ordered her the Bark, which immediately "cured her."

A strange History.

The Cure.

Art. 36. Neither Bleeding, nor Vomits, nor Cathartics, nor Diaphoreticks, nor any other Medicine given in the Fit, are observed to contribute any thing to the Cure of Intermittents. I have however known a Tertian cured with a Dose of *emetick Wine*, given three hours before the Access of the third Fit. *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* given a little before the coming of the Paroxysm will sometimes remove the Distemper. *Sal Absynthii* is a known *Febrifuge*; and in my

practice

practice I have found the following Draught successful.

℞ *Aq. Card. bened.*
— *Theriacal. Stillat. ana* ℥ij.
Sal. Absynth. ʒss.
Syr. Limon. ℥iss.
M.

Let the Patient take half of it three hours before the Fit, and the rest at the coming on of it. "In "intermitting Fevers (says *Dolæus*) *Lapis Lazuli* "is with me a singular Secret given from ʒss, to "ʒj. mixed with two or three Spoonfuls of Brandy, "and given just before the coming of the Fit." The Efficacy of a great many Bitters were experienced, before the Virtues of the *Peruvian* Bark were known; as of *Absynthium, Card. Ben. Rad. Gentian. Flor. Cham.* (almost a Specifick) and particularly the following Febrifuge Decoction.

℞ *Fol. Matricar.*
— *Card. bened.*
Summit. Centaur. min.
Flor. Chamæm. ana Mj.
Sem. Card. bened.
— *Citri ana* ʒj.
Sal. Absynth. ʒiss.
Coq. in Aq. font. q. s. ad ℔iss.

The Dose 3 or 4 Ounces every 4th hour, out of the time of the Fit. Also the following febrifuge Powder.

℞ *Fol. Chamæm.*
Subtilissimè pulv. ℈j.
Antimon. Diaphoret.
Sal. Absynth. ana ℈ss.
M.

Make it into Powder for one Dose, to be repeated every 4th hour out of the time of the Fit. This is of especial use, where the Bark fails, or where by reason of some Aversion or Antipathy Per-

ſons cannot or will not take it. It is certain e-nough, that intermitting Fevers in the Spring-time are cured (or at leaſt ſeem to be cured) by ſuch like Medicines as theſe: But the *Peruvian Bark*, now-a-days, by the conſent of all Phyſicians, is allowed to be a *Catholicon*, or *Univerſal Febrifuge*, which in any ſeaſon of the Year, in all Ages, and Temperaments, abſolutely, ſoon, ſafely, and happily cures all intermitting Fevers: nor is there any occaſion for Phyſicians any farther to rack their Brains to find out any other *Febrifuge*. The *Peruvian Bark* cauſes no Sweat, only it rectifies immediately the ſeveral Concoctions, without any ſenſible Evacuation, except that with ſome it purges a little very gently. The Method of giving it is now ſo univerſally known, that nothing needs to be ſaid about it. Hitherto of ſimple intermitting Fevers.

The Peruvian Bark *an uni-verſal Remedy.*

A ſpurious intermitting Fever.

Art. 37. As to ſpurious or illegitimate intermitting Fevers, their Symptoms indeed are ſometimes very urgent and violent, and the true *Characteriſticks* of'em are diſguiſed under the appearance of ſome other Diſtemper, as Vomiting, a Diarrhœa, ſome great Pain, &c. The true and genuine Character of the real primary Diſtemper, is chiefly known by the *Exaſperation and Remiſſion* of thoſe violent Symptoms, and by the Urine of a brick-duſt Colour. Theſe ſpurious Intermittents creating a great variety of direful Symptoms, for example enormous Vomitings, griping Looſeneſſes, Cholera Morbus, Colicks, pricking Pains in the Side, like pleuritick Pains, Ophthalmies, Apoplexies, Pains on one ſide of the Head, or Hemicranies univerſal or particular, Spaſms or Cramps, nephritick Pains, &c. alſo Pains like thoſe of Women in labour. I knew a Woman that was ſeized with theſe ſort of periodical Pains two or three Weeks after ſhe had been

brought

brought to bed, and I have been inform'd, that others have had the like. And, what ſtill ſeems more ſtrange, I once met with in my practice a periodical Pain of one Leg, in a Man about 50 Years old: the Pain was very violent, continuing ſometimes for 24 hours, and ſometimes 30; the whole Limb from the Knee to the Ancle ſwell'd to a great degree; the Humour ſeem'd to be partly *Flatulent*, and partly *Oedematous*, which, after the Cauſe was taken off, in length of time yielded to Bandage. Both theſe Diſorders were cured by the *Bark*.

Art. 38. How great a Variety ſoever there may be of theſe Diſorders in their manifold Forms and Shapes; yet they all depend upon one and the ſame Ferment, and are eaſily cured with that one *ſovereign Antidote the Peruvian Bark*, if prudently adminiſtred. *The Cure.*

Art. 39. No one has been known to die of an intermitting Fever, except it be in the time of the cold or Ague-Fit, that exceſs of Coldneſs ariſing from an abſolute Oppreſſion of the Spirits. If intermitting Fevers are ſuffered to continue very long, they diſpoſe the Body for the production of ſome other very dangerous Diſtempers, often proving fatal. *Prognoſtick.*

Art. 40. "The following Hiſtory may juſtly "be reckoned amongſt thoſe Caſes that are eſ-"teemed very rare. A few Years ſince died a "Reverend Divine, one Mr. *Bulgin* of *Wincaun-*"*ton* in *Somerſetſhire*, who about the Age of "34 was ſeized with a quotidian intermitting "Fever, which continued with him for the whole "courſe of his Life, (a very wonderful thing, "but not the leſs true) *viz.* threeſcore Years, "even to the utmoſt Extremity of old Age. It "was a *true genuine quotidian Ague*, which he "labour'd under for that long ſpace of time, tho' *A Hiſtory.*

"not

"not always with the ſame degree of Violence, "yet every day he had very remarkably the cold "and hot Fits and Sweats. Laſt of all, he died "at the Age of 95, quite worn out with old "Age, rather than with the Diſtemper. This "Account I had from his Son and Daughter, "who are both now living, and of undoubted "Credit."

A MISCELLANY *of Quotations.*

The proximate Cauſe of intermitting Fevers.

Art. 41. After an accurate Examination into the whole Hiſtory of intermitting Fevers, the proximate Cauſe is aſſigned to be the Viſcoſity of the arterial Liquid, there happening at the ſame time ſome cauſe or other for a quicker and ſtronger Contraction of the Heart, and for a Diſſolution of the ſtagnating Viſcidities. *Boerhaave.*

Galen's Method in Quartans.

Art. 42. *Galen*'s Method for curing *Quartans* was this; firſt he gave an *Emetick*; the next day he gave the *Juice of Wormwood* to drink; and then laſtly, two hours before the Fit, he gave a Doſe of *Theriaca.* But now, we find, we cannot depend on ſuch Medicines and Methods as theſe. "A Tertian Ague was found of very dif- "ficult Cure by the Ancients, who were igno- "rant of the Virtues of the *Peruvian Bark*; and "a Quartan was called the *Reproach to the Phy- "ſicians*; but in our days every body knows, "that it is otherwiſe: for the greater diſtance "there is between the Paroxyſms of Intermit- "tents, the farther they recede from the Nature "of continual Fevers, and are the leſs dangerous; "becauſe there is a better Opportunity in thoſe "large Intervals to ply them with the Me- "dicine."

Art. 43. External Remedies and Applications to the Wrists have been sometimes known to cure Agues; of this kind is Dr. *Michael*'s Plaister for the Wrists: *External Applications.*

℞ *Fuligin. furn. splendent.* ℥iss.
Terebinth. Venet. ʒvj.
Tel. aranear. ℥ss.
Camphor. ℈ij.
Ol. Scorpion. q. s.

Make a Plaister for the Wrists. *Morton* commends the two following from his own Experience;

℞ *Pulv. Oliban.*
Terebinth. Venet. ana p. æ.
M.

to be applied to the Wrists.

℞ *Fol. chelidon. maj.*
—*Rut.* ana M j.
Fulig. è Lign. combust.
Sapon. Venet.
Salis marin. ana p. æq.

Make them into a Mass with the sharpest Vinegar, *&c.* "The following Febrifuge Plaister, "applied to the Pit of the Stomach, I have often found beneficial in Children.

℞ *Thur. subtilissimè pulv.* ʒv.
Minii ʒj.
Ol. olivar. q. s.
M. f. Emplastrum.

Art. 44. Those who obstinately refuse to take the *Peruvian Bark* by the Mouth, may be cured by Clysters made of the Decoction of it. Of this kind is *Fuller's Febrifuge Clyster:* But it gives relief to Children with more certainty than to grown Persons. *A Febrifuge Clyster.*

Art. 45. *Baglivi* says, that, if in the time of the aguish or cold Fit, the Region of the Stomach be anointed with the *Oil of Cloves*, it will *For the Shivering.*

will presently take off that universal Convulsive Motion of Shivering.

The Virtues of Juice of Lemons.

Art. 46. I was of opinion, that I should make a discovery of something, which might be for the Improvement of Physick; accordingly I often try'd the Experiment, which succeeded to my Mind: it was giving a warm Draught or two of the Juice of Lemon, with Water and Sugar, in the cold Fit in an intermitting Fever: It had this Effect, either to make the Symptoms wholly to cease at once, or at least to lessen every time, until they were throughly eradicated, which usually happened in a very few days: besides it had also very sensible Effects, proving both Diuretick and Sudorifick. *Piso*, pag. 315.

Other Specificks.

Art. 47. There are also some other Medicines much cried up by some, as *Specificks* for curing Intermitting Fevers, as *Pulv. interior Cort. fraxini* from ʒss to ʒj, given with a little Salt of Wormwood in a proper Vehicle, after the manner of the *Peruvian Bark*, whose Virtues it is said to equal, if not to exceed: The most learned and famous Physician Dr. *Hen. Vaghan* hath often given it with good success. The same is affirmed of the *Bark of Elm near the Root.* The *Flores Sal. Armoniac.* are justly esteemed as an excellent *Febrifuge*, especially in Intermitting Fevers, of which the famous Dr. *Boerhaave* writes, "that "he does not know a better *Febrifuge* than "twenty Grains of *Sal. Armoniac* given in a "warm Draught, an Hour or two before the "Fit." *The Juice of Gentian Root inspissated*, and taken with a little *Myrrh*, in a proper Vehicle, is a celebrated Medicine, little inferiour to the Bark; instead of which, it may be given as a *Succedaneum* (says *Ettmuller.*) But perhaps the Bark of the Root of the *Black-Thorn* is a better Medicine, as a very eminent Physician now living

once hinted to me. *Camphire* is a noted Diaphoretick Medicine, and the most certainly so of all yet known; it is of remarkable use in the Cure of Intermittents, and being added to the Bark, very much exalts its Virtue.

Art. 48. Agues or Intermitting Fevers seemingly cured oftentimes, after a while, are apt to return again: To prevent which Relapse, it hath been usual with me, after I had put a stop to the Distemper with the Bark, (for which purpose an Ounce, or an Ounce and half I have always found enough) to give some *Chalybeat Medicine* in a few days after the Fit had been removed, by which means I have effectually prevented Relapses. This I thought fit to mention, for the publick Good. The Chalybeats I have made use of on such Occasions, were the lightest Preparations, as for example; *To prevent Relapse.*

℞ *Vin. Chalybeat.*
Pharm. Londinens. ℔ij.
Tinctur. Stomach.
amar. Quincij. ℥iij. vel iv.
M.

The Dose, four or five Spoonfuls twice a-day: Or instead of this the following bitter Chalybeat Infusion: *A bitter Chalybeat Infusion.*

℞ *Limatur. ferri* ℥iv.
Succ. Limon. N° iv.
— *Aurant. acid.* N° vj.
Infund. per 24 *horas,*
deinde add.
Rad. Gentian ℥ß.
— *Aristoloch. rotund.* ℥j.
— *Calam. Arom.* ʒij.
Cort. Winteran. ʒij.
Summit. absynth.
— *Centaur. Min.* ana p. j.
Vin. alb. ℔iv.

Aq. Gent. Comp. ℔ij.
Infunde frigide per Septimanam, et decantetur pro uſu.

Or,

℞ *Flor. Sal. Armoniac.*
Martiat. ʒij.
Myrrh. elect. ʒj.
Rubig. ferri ℈ij.
Extract. Rad. Gent. q. ſ.
M. f. Maſſa.

Make Pills of a moderate ſize; the Doſe is four, twice a-day, drinking after them the following bitter Stomachick Infuſion.

A bitter Stomachick Infuſion.

℞ *Rad. Zedoar.*
—*Caſſummuniar.* ana ʒj.
Cort. flav. aurant. Hiſpalenſ. ʒij.
Sem. Cardamom. min. ʒſs.
Summit. abſynth. Rom. p. ſs.
Infund. in aq. bullient. ℔ij.

Strain it off cold. By the uſe of ſuch Remedies the Stomach is fortified, and there is ſeldom any danger of the Fever's returning, unleſs ſome grievous Error be committed in the ſix Non-Naturals. Sometimes in a doubtful Caſe, and in Bodies much weaken'd, *Chalybeats and the* Peruvian *Bark* uſed jointly together, do better than either given alone; and the following black Decoction is a proper Medicine:

The black Decoction.

℞ *Cort. Peruv. pulv.* ℥ij.
Chalyb. cum Tart. præp. ℥j.
Coq. in aq. font. ℔iij.
lento igne ad ℔iſs.
addendo ſub finem Coctionis
Cinam. acutiſſim. ʒij.
Colatur. add. Aq. abſynth. magis compoſit. ℔ſs.
M.

Or for Perſons who are very delicate, the Chaly-

beat Wine before mentioned, mix'd with the following Tincture at the time of uſe; the Doſe of each three Spoonfuls:

The Burgundy Tincture.

℞ *Cort. Peruv. pulv.* ℥x.
Calam. aromat.
Cinnamom. acutiſſim. ana ℥j.
Cort. aurant. ℥ij.
Cochinel. ℥ſs.
Macera per biduum in Vin. alb. Ulyſſiponenſ. ℔iiſs.
Cola.

This for its beautiful Colour, reſembling *Burgundy-Wine*, they call the *Burgundy Tincture.*

Of Remitting FEVERS.

The Sentiments of MORTON.

Art. 49. A Continent or Remitting Fever, called by the *Greeks*, *Syneches*, is manifeſtly diſtinguiſhable from the other kinds of Fevers, in that it has its periodical Returns of Exaſperation and Remiſſion, either every Day, or every other Day, but then it has no thorough Intermiſſions, nor has it any cold Shiverings, after the manner of Agues or Intermittents. About the end of every Paroxyſm, when the violence of the Fever begins to remit, Sweats generally come on, and the Urine, which, during the height of the Fit, was intenſely high-coloured, in theſe intervals of Remiſſion uſually depoſits a laudable Sediment. And this is the true Characteriſtick of a *Simple Remitting Fever.* *The Type of a ſimple Remitting Fever.*

Art. 50. But there is alſo a *ſpurious kind* of Remitting Fevers, (as was obſerved of Intermittents, *Art.* 37.) This is attended with outrageous Symptoms of the nervous kind, imitating Rheumatiſms, Pleuriſies, Colicks, and other inflammatory *Of the Spurious.*

tory and spasmodick Distempers; it often also affects the glandulous Parts, producing from thence manifold Excretions, causing Vomitings, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœas, Dysenteries, &c. This greatly obscures the *fundamental Characteristick* of this Fever, rendering the Paroxysms uncertain as to their Access and Duration: for by how much the more the Evacuations and Pains aforesaid are augmented, by so much the more the febrile Heat is diminished, and the Pulse weakned, *& vice versâ.*

The Prognostick. *Art.* 51. A simple Remitting Fever, as such, and as long as it is such, is very seldom, if ever, mortal. Before it becomes fatal, it changes its *Type and Kind*, and degenerates into a continual malignant Fever. But the spurious Kind, though it is not in its own nature mortal, yet on the account of the violent Symptoms accompanying it, it pretty frequently proves so. The more regular the Fits are in point of time, and the longer the Remissions are, the less dangerous they are, *& vice versâ.* The Evacuations which Nature makes in these Fevers, seldom procure any benefit, they being for the most part *Symptomatical.* The *critical and salutary* Evacuation is either by Sweats or Spitting; the first is the quickest, though the other equally certain, yet slow and troublesome. During the Increase of the Distemper, it is a bad sign if the Urine gradually changes thin and pale, and the Pulse becomes quicker, weak and staggering, &c. On the contrary, a strong and constant Pulse, Urine much tinctured with Redness, and full of Settlement, particularly when there is a laudable Sediment, and the Distemper is come to the State or Heighth, they are good signs, however the other Symptoms may threaten the contrary Prognosticks.

Art. 52. A simple Remitting Fever as certainly gives way to the *Peruvian Bark*, as an Intermitting; for the feverish Ferment in both is almost the same. The Efficacy of the same Medicine in curing a spurious one, is almost as certain as in a simple, (provided it be rightly administred, regard being had to the more violent Symptoms,) but it has not so quick an Effect, because the Distemper is stronger, and therefore requires a greater Quantity of the Medicine: And the radical Cure of these Fevers consists in the regular giving and repetition of this same *Antidote*. *The Cure.*

Art. 53. " As for the Cure of the Symptoms, " which are more than ordinary urgent, or rather the mitigation of them, they will be accounted for in another place, where the Symptoms of Fevers in general are treated of, (*Art.* 102, 103, *&c.*) In the mean while, it will be " sufficient for the present to take notice, that, " if at any time a Remitting Fever, either by " the peculiar *Genius* and Disposition of the Disease, or by any Error, shall chance to change " its *Type*, and degenerate into a continual or " malignant Fever, it then requires a quite " different Cure, as will appear from what " follows." *The Cure is to vary, if the Fever changes its Type.*

Of Continual FEVERS.

Art. 54. " A Continual Fever, termed *Synochos* by the *Greeks*, otherwise called a *Putrid Fever*, is such an one as admits of no Exacerbations and Remissions, but for many days " continues pretty much the same, until it has " ran its full length, and then its Period is determined. *The feverish Ferment, or morbifick Fewel, in all the forementioned Fevers, and also in this, seem only to differ in Degree.*" *A Continual Fever, what.*

Bleeding.

Art. 55. " Continual Putrid Fevers commonly
" require Bleeding: Intermitting and Malignant
" seldom or never admit of it. In the Progress
" of all Fevers, when they draw near to the
" height, Bleeding is prejudicial, according to
" the unanimous Agreement of the Ancients.
" *Cælius Aurelianus*, *Celsus*, and the rest, allow-
" ed Bleeding only the three first Days, but not
" after.

Not without Necessity.

Art. 56. " As to Bleeding in general we are
" to consider, that the very *Foundation of Life*
" lies in the Blood, and that the Blood is the
" very *Treasure of Life*; so that, if we can assist
" the Patient any other way, either without dan-
" ger, or as commodiously, we do well to for-
" bear Bleeding. The Necessity of Bleeding is
" not so often as is commonly believed. The
" *Italians*, *French*, and *Spaniards* let-blood, not
" by Ounces, but by Pounds. In *Germany* they
" take not away above five or six Ounces:
" Amongst these, we *English* embrace the middle
" Way.

From what Vein.

Art. 57. " In the Arm, under the *Basilick*
" *Vein*, lies an *Artery*, under the *Mediana* a
" *Nerve*, under both a *Tendon*; there is no Ar-
" tery, Nerve or Tendon near the *Cephalick*,
" and for that reason the last may be opened
" with the least danger.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Four Stadia in Putrid Fevers.

Art. 58. " In Putrid Continual Fevers the
" Distemper is divided into four *Stadia*, viz. the
" Beginning, the Increase, the State, and Decli-
" nation. In the beginning the following Symp-
" toms commonly occur, *viz.* a Coldness and
" Shivering, a Weariness, an universal Pertur-
" bation or Disorder, with Thirst and Restlesness,

" Pain

" Pain in the Head or the Loins, Loathing or " Vomiting. In the *Increaſe*, the following; " an intolerable Thirſt, Pain of the Head, and " ſevere Watching, Deliriums, Phrenſy, con-" vulſive Motions, Bitterneſs in the Mouth, an " ungrateful Taſte, Roughneſs of the Tongue, " a ſtrong quick Pulſe, Urine very red, moſt " commonly turbid, full of Contents, without " an *Hypoſtaſis* or laudable Sediment. The *State* " of the Diſtemper contains the *Criſis*, which, in " a Continual Fever, is almoſt the ſame as a Fit " in Intermitting Fevers, which only happens at " a ſtated time, and after ſo many Hours; ſo " alſo the Motions of a *Criſis* in Continual Fe-" vers happen from the 4*th* Day to the 4*th*, or " perhaps from the 7*th* to the 7*th*." Theſe *Criſes* are moſt commonly by *Sweat* or ſome *Hæmorrhage*. There are alſo ſometimes *partial or imperfect Criſes*, which do not put a period to the Diſtemper; ſuch as by Urine, Vomiting, Stool, Breakings-out, Bubo's, *&c.* The times of a *Criſis* are very uncertain. If a Fever be very violent in the Beginning, moſt commonly a *Criſis* is to be expected in four Days: But if the Fever is ſlower in the Beginning, it comes to its Height about the 7*th*. But if it begins yet more mildly, it is often protracted to the 11*th*, the 14*th*, or farther. *A Criſis.*

Art. 59. In the mean while it is to be noted, that as the Fits of Intermittents return at ſtated times, ſo ſome ſort of *Criſes* or critical Motions happen in Continual Fevers, (but they are moſt commonly obſervable on the 4*th* Day) for though a perfect *Criſis* may be delayed to the 14*th*, 17*th*, or the 20*th* Day, yet ſlighter Motions happen in the intermediate Times, by which part of the morbifick Matter is evacuated, until ſuch time as Nature is able to undertake a more compleat *Note well.*

Diſcharge;

Discharge; for *Nature most commonly, unless otherwise disturbed, endeavours to free itself of some part of her Burden every fourth Day:* wherefore, for the most part critical Motions happen the *4th*, *7th*, *11th*, *or 14th*; not by the Direction or Influence of the *Planets*, but by the Necessity of *Nature*.

The Declination. *Art.* 60. The last Stadium of Continual Fevers is called the Declination, by which is to be understood the Condition of the Patient after the State or Height of the Distemper, whether it tends to Recovery or Death; or the Alteration of the Blood, which it undergoes after a good or bad *Crisis*, affording as yet but a dubious Prognostick: for sometimes, when the *Crisis* is but imperfect, the Sick continue but in a very languishing Condition, and by this means it is a long while before they recover, if at all.

Ptyalismus, or a Spitting. *Art.* 61. Sometimes in the Declination of Fevers, an *Incrustation* follows in the Parts of the Mouth, (much like the *Aphthæ*) attended with a copious Spitting, like as if *Mercury* had been taken, occasioning a stinking Breath, and also a Swelling of the Tongue and Gums.

A Division into Burning, and Slow Fevers. "It is requisite in order to establish a rational Method of Cure of Continual Fevers, to have regard to the Division of them into *burning and slow Fevers*; because the Method of treating each of these is vastly different."

Of Burning FEVERS.

Causus. *Art.* 62. A *Causus* or Burning Fever attacks the Person it seizes, with great Fury and Rage, with an excessive burning Heat, and an intolerable Thirst, and other Symptoms, demonstrating a great and remarkable Inflammation of the

the Blood. It is attended likewise with yet more horrible Symptoms; it is with great difficulty, if it comes to a *Crisis*; and the Event ever dangerous. [A Heat, which is almost Burning to the Touch, is the true *Pathognomonick Sign* of this Fever; and for the most part it is attended with a considerable Inflammation of *some of the Bowels.*]

Art. 63. "To this Class of Fevers, in some "measure may be referred, first, the Fever "called *Lipyria,* (*Art.* 104.) in which the in-"ward Parts burn, and the external Parts are "cold; secondly, *Assodes,* wherein the Persons "labouring under it, are in a most restless Con-"dition, perpetually changing their Posture, "tumbling and tossing for ever; thirdly, "*Elodes,* in which they sweat profusely, with-"out any benefit, *&c.* But these truly are "rather Symptoms of Fevers, than new Species. "Of the same sort is the Fever called *Calen-*"*tura,* which is nothing else but a peculiar "sort of *Delirium.* *Lipyria, Assodes, Elodes, &c.*

Art. 64. "A Calenture is a Fever *peculiar to* "*Mariners.* Those that are taken with this "Distemper, are affected with a singular sort "of *Delirium:* for they say, they will walk "into the green Fields, which they always seem "to have in view, imagining they are just en-"tering into them: and unless they are detain-"ed by Force, they leap into the Sea; and this "Symptom is the *Pathognomonick Sign* of this "Disease. It often happens in the *Mediterra-*"*nean Sea.* Young lusty Men, of a sanguine "Complexion, are most obnoxious to it. They "are most commonly relieved by plentiful "Bleeding." *A Calenture.*

The

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

The most frequent Symptoms. *Art.* 65. In a Burning Fever, the Perſon is affected with a moſt ardent Heat, a Dryneſs of the whole Skin, of the Noſtrils, Ears, Mouth, and Tongue. Reſpiration is thick, difficult, and quick; the Tongue dry, yellow, black, rough and burnt up; Thirſt unquenchable; there is a Nauſeouſneſs, Vomiting; Anxiety and Inquietude, and Laſſitude to the higheſt degree; a little Cough, a ſhrill Voice; Delirium, Phrenſy, continual Watchings, Coma, Convulſions; commonly worſe every other day.

Prognoſtick. *Art.* 66. A Burning Fever often proves fatal on the third or fourth Day, it ſeldom paſſeth the ſeventh, if it be what we call an *exquiſite Cauſus.* It is often terminated by ſome *Hæmorrhage* (if that be but ſmall and ſparing on the third or fourth Day, the Fever commonly proves mortal:) This is foretold by the Pain of the Neck, Heavineſs of the Temples, Dimneſs of the Sight, Diſturbance of the Breaſt without much Pain, involuntary Tears alone, without any other fatal Signs, Redneſs of the Face, Itching of the Noſe, *&c.* if it happens on a critical Day, it is beſt. A ſolution of this Fever alſo, on a critical Day, may be expected by Vomiting, Stool, Sweat, Urine, ſpitting thick Phlegm, growing worſe on the ſecond or fourth Day a bad Sign, on the ſixth not ſo bad. Black Urine, and ſmall in quantity, and thin, are fatal, ſpitting of Blood, and bloody Urine are mortal; a difficulty of Swallowing is a bad Sign; nothing worſe than Coldneſs of the extreme Parts, the Face red and ſweaty is bad; a Parotis not tending to Suppuration is fatal; the Body too looſe and open is mortal; a Tremor turning to a Delirium ends in Death. This Fever often

often changes to a *Peripneumony* with a Delirium attending it. "In a burning Fever, (says "*Hippocrates*) if a tingling Noise in the Ears "happens, with a dullness of Sight, attended "with a Sense of Heaviness in the Nostrils, it "foretels a Delirium."

Art. 67. In this Fever the sick Person ought not to be wrapt up too hot in his Bed, the Situation of his Body should be a little erect, proper Drinkables be plentifully supply'd, of a soft benign nature, subacid, diluted with Water, a little warm; the Diet light, farinaceous, of Barley-meal, Oatmeal, Meats made of subacid Fruits. Bleeding is required, if it be in the beginning of the Distemper; if there be Tokens of a Plethora, or of any particular Inflammation, an intolerable Heat, a too great Rarefaction of the Blood and Humours, if Revulsion be requir'd, if the Symptoms are very urgent, and not to be otherwise relieved. Sometimes also gentle Clysters, that are cooling, are indicated, when the Heat of the Distemper or Costiveness shall require them. Diluents will be proper and nitrous Medicines, and such as very gently loosen the Body. "In the mean time it "is worth remarking what *Waldschmidius* says, "*viz.* A malignant Fever often in the begin-"ning appears in the shape of a *Causus* or burn-"ing Fever; so that a Physician ought to be "cautious, lest he should fall into a Mistake about "it; therefore let him be diligent to inform him-"self, whether the Patient complains of an An-"xiety or Uneasiness at his Heart, a sudden loss "of Strength, and other grievous Symptoms; "let him also examine the Urine, *&c.* For the "cure of these Fevers is very different."

The Curative Indications.

"The particular Remedies for answering the "various Intentions in these Fevers are to be

"found

"found in the Section of the Symptoms of Fe-"vers in general. (*Art.* 102, 103, &c.)

Of Slow FEVERS.

The Sentiments of ETTMÜLLER.

Slow Fevers. *Art.* 68. Slow Fevers, tho' they are not so acute, as the *Causus*, they are however continual, for as much as they constantly afflict the Person labouring under them; but they pass through their several *Stadia* more slowly, for this reason they are of a longer Continuance, and the Symptoms not so violent. Concerning these Fevers very little has been advanced by practical Authors. They are chiefly caused by a *Peccant Lympha.* "Perhaps they may arise from some Ob-"structions in the *pituitous Glands*, and so may "be called *pituitous Fevers.*"

Catarrhal Fevres. *Art.* 69. In the Class of slow Fevers may well be reckoned *Catarrhal Fevers*, which in the Beginning and Increase are attended with a *Catarrh*, a *Coryza*, or Running at the Nose, a *Cough*, *Hoarseness*, &c. These Fevers are most commonly gentle and slow by day-time, generally somewhat worse in the Evenings; they are attended with a great Weariness of the Limbs; the Symptoms continue with an Increase of the *Coryza and Cough*, until the Distemper arises to its highest Pitch, when the Matter of the *Catarrh* is ripened, as they term it, and the *Mucus* becoming thicker is discharged, and the Fever ceases. The Seat of the Distemper is in the *Conglobate Glands.*

The Cure. *Art.* 70. In a catarrhal Fever a *Decoction of Sassafras-wood* is convenient, (with *Liquorish-root* and *Raisins*, on account of the Acrimony of the Humours:) Also the *expressed Juice of Turnips*, with

with a little Sugar; *Volatiles and Sudorificks*; a Solution of *Gum Ammoniac*, &c. See a Catarrh, a Cough, a Hoarseness, *&c.* elsewhere.

Art. 71. Besides the fore-mention'd, there are observed also *Lymphatick* Fevers, (rather *Pituitous*) occasion'd by the fault of the Lympha (*Pituita*) of the *conglomerate Glands*, which discharge their Juice into some certain Cavity; amongst which, the *Parotid Glands* and *Pancreas* are remarkable, which discharge the Liquors separated into the Mouth and Intestines, and consequently into the Mass of Blood. These Humours are esteem'd vitious, when they are too viscid, salt, and sharp, which occasions these Fevers, (which also sometimes are not improperly called *Scorbutick Fevers.*) Continual acute Fevers, and sometimes intermitting, degenerate into these *Slow* Fevers, and sometimes into *Hecticks* The Original of these Fevers is most commonly in the Stomach, proceeding from Indigestion and Crudities. *Lymphatick Fever.*

Art. 72. And therefore as well in the Beginning as in the Increase a gentle Vomit ought to lead the way for the Cure; and afterwards the Viscidity or Acrimony is to be corrected, as need shall require, and the Symptoms are to be mitigated, and the Stomach to be strengthened, *&c.* To obtain these Ends the following Medicines are conducive; *Tartar. vitriolat. Pulv. Testac. Antimon. diaphoret. Antihect. Poterij, Tinct. Coral. Salia volatilia*, &c. *The Cure.*

Art. 73. "*Colliquative Fevers* are such, in "which the Body is very much consumed and "emaciated in a short space of time; the solid "Parts and the Fat itself wasted, sometimes by "a Diarrhœa, sometimes by Sweat, by Urine, "or by feverish Heats alone, without any sen-"sible Discharge. A *colliquative Fever* is ob- *Colliquative Fevers.*

"served

"served to accompany a *Cancer* of the Breast, "with a *Diarrhœa*. Thus far of *Benign Fevers*."

Of Malignant FEVERS.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Diagnostick of a Malignant Fever. Art. 74. The first Sign of a malignant Fever is a remarkable loss of Strength on a sudden, without any manifest Cause with a weak Pulse; the external Heat is not so violent as in some other Fevers; the internal Heat is rather greater. It is attended presently from the Beginning with obstinate Watchings, and anxious Uneasiness; the Sick complain, and shew the Region of the Stomach or the Heart; the Urine is not unlike to that of Persons in health; the Visage sometimes looks hideous, and much changed from the natural State, sometimes of a livid or leaden Colour. In these Fevers the Reason why the feverish Heat and Ebullition is not so great as in others, is entirely owing to the Malignity, which hath seiz'd the Blood, and is rather a Sign of some great Disorder of the Spirits, which are greatly affected, and as it were *sphacelated*, than of any disturbance in the Humours: or it may be sometimes the said Disorders may be propagated into the Humours, especially the Blood, from the malignant Taints, from which arises great Confusion, and an inordinate intestine Motion, which produce indeed an internal Heat, but it is not carried so sensibly to the external Parts. By this means Nature being as it were oppressed, is not able to exert those Symptoms more regularly, which are agreeable to, and might attend the Disease.

A great Variety. Art. 75. There is a great Variety of malignant Fevers on account of the Diversity of their

Symp-

Symptoms; in some there are very remarkable *cutaneous Efflorescencies*; in some more abundantly, in others less; and in some no such Appearance at all; others are attended with other kind of Symptoms.

Art. 76. Some assert (from *microscopical Observations*) that in all Malignant Fevers and gangrenous Ulcers, there is so great a Putrefaction of the Blood, that it gives occasion for the Generation of a multitude of *little Worms*, from whence they believe, the great Variety of Symptoms, which are so vexatious, do arise; but these Worms cannot be bred without a preceding Putrefaction. In Malignant Fevers the Blood is præternaturally fluid, insomuch that when it is let out of the Body, it will not, as usually, coagulate (152) but this too is the Product of the Distemper, not the Cause. The Malignity is sometimes so great, that sometimes the internal Parts and sometimes the external Parts are seized with a *Gangrene* and *Mortification*. *Small Worms, or Vermiculi.*

Art. 77. The very naming a Malignant Fever strikes a terror into Mankind; because all Malignant Fevers are very dangerous, and as to the Event very uncertain: which makes *Galen* assert, that Malignant Fevers will not admit of a *Prognostick*. Deafness in the Beginning portends the greatest Danger, but in the Height of the Distemper it is a favourable Symptom. Bleeding of the Nose, and a Looseness through the whole Course of the Distemper are very bad Signs. It is almost always reckoned a fatal Sign, when they employ their Hands, as if they were catching Flies, or picking up Straws or bits of Threads. If on or about the 11*th* Day *Buboes* arise in the Groin, it betokens well, and terminates the Fever. " *Waldschmidius*'s Note is a very good one, " *viz.* that a Physician should always well ob- *The Prognostick.*

"serve his Patient's Eyes, whether there be any "unusual Change in his Look; and whether "the Hand trembles, forasmuch as these are "very ill Omens."

The Cure. *Art.* 78. Malignant Fevers by no means admit of *Bleeding*; the more Malignant they are, the more mischief it would do, and the farther from the beginning, the worse. *Vomits* in the very beginning of the Distemper are above all things exceedingly proper, but then they should be administred before any *cutaneous Eruption* is thrown out, otherwise the Opportunity is lost; and afterwards the Cure is to be endeavoured by *Diaphoreticks*. For Sweating (Nature itself teaching us so much) frequently carries off the Cause and Fewel of the Distemper. Sudorificks are called *Bezoardick* or *Alexipharmick* Medicines. And the greater the Malignity is, the more Sudorificks are to be employed; regard being always had to the Nature of the Distemper and its Diversity, and the Strength of the Patient. Sudorificks are to be administred, at least, three times in twenty-four Hours; *Analepticks* and *moderate Acids* are to be used in the intermediate times; amongst which *Spiritus Nitri Dulcis* is very good, (also *Tinct. Croci cum Spir. Nitri dulcis extract.*) *Succ. Citri, Cydoniorum*, &c. *Camphir* is a noble Alexipharmick, but all cannot bear the Use of it, especially Women and studious Men, whose Animal Spirits are easily moved and dissipated: It is an admirable Drug, and if used with Discretion, it is almost a *non-pareil Medicine*. *Rob. Sambuci* is an excellent Sudorifick for poor People. Vesicatories are of singular use in the State of the Distemper. *Sal Volat. CC.* and *Sal Viperar.* are Sudorificks, and resist Malignity: And here the *Mistura Simplex* of *Paracelsus* takes place, *viz.*

℞ *Spir.*

℞ *Spir. Theriacal. Camphorat.* ℥x.
— *Vitriol.* ℥ij.
— *Tart. rectificat.* ℥vj.
M.

Digest them in a Vial hermetically sealed for three Weeks, that they may be perfectly united; the Dose is ℨj. more or less in a proper Vehicle; it occasions Sweat: the same Effect hath Dr. *Fuller's Decoctum Sacrum* and his *Diaphoretick Draught, Bezoard. Mineral. Tinctur. Bezoard. Oleum* Heinsii (191.) &c.

Of Spotted FEVERS.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 79. A Spotted Fever, called *Febris Petechialis*, is a Malignant Fever, in which, besides the Symptoms common to other Malignant Fevers, there is a very remarkable Lassitude of the whole Body, an universal throbbing and pricking Pain; the *Petechiæ* or Spots appear sometimes the fourth Day, but oftener about the seventh; especially on the Breast and Shoulder-blades, then the Abdomen, Legs, Arms, (Neck) seldom in the Face. Sometimes not only Spots, but likewise *large Marks, black and blue* appear. Sometimes in the Declension of the Distemper comes on a Spitting, which carries it off.

The Symptoms of a Spotted Fever.

Art. 80. The *Petechiæ* or Spots in the milder kinds of this Fever, are florid and very red, like Flea-bites: [They may however be distinguished from Flea-spots, by rubbing the place a little with the Finger; for by so doing the Flea-spot will wholly disappear, except the small Puncture in the middle: but it is not so with the *Petechiæ*.] Afterwards they grow pale, yellow, and so disappear; and the more red they are, the better; on

The Prognostick.

on the contrary, thoſe that are of a livid or pale red, or look blackiſh, are the worſt; if they ſtrike in again, it preſages a great deal of danger.

Contagious. Theſe Diſtempers are *Contagious*, and ſometimes *Epidemick* or ſpreading; they are very dangerous, more that are ſeized with it, die than recover.

The Cure. *Art.* 81. The Petechial Fevers being a Species of the Malignant, the ſame Indications of Cure are here required, as were mentioned above, for the Cure of Malignant Fevers in general. If the Spots ſtrike in too ſoon, Veſicatories are to be applied; upon which, though we are not to expect the Spots to appear again, yet in ſome meaſure the Bliſtering anſwers the end of their Non-appearance, and ſometimes very happily prevents the direful Symptoms in the *genus nervoſum*. No Evacuation of the Bowels muſt be attempted, as Vomiting or Purging, or even by Clyſters, whilſt there is any appearance of the *Petechiæ*.

The Sentiments of DONÇKERS.

The Symptoms and Manner of Invaſion. *Art.* 82. The Petechial Fever in the Year 1673, in the City of *Cologne*, and the Country adjacent, was as followeth; multitudes of People were ſeized of a ſudden with a great Anxiety, a Heavineſs about the Region of the Stomach, a total loſs of Appetite, a ſpontaneous Laſſitude, a Pain with Giddineſs of the Head, eſpecially about the Origin of the optick Nerves, an exceſſive Weakneſs at the firſt Attack of the Fever, ſome ſhort cold Shiverings uſhered it in, which were ſucceeded by a preternatural Heat, and the following Symptoms aroſe.

The Symptoms. *Art.* 83. The Pulſe in all were quick, and for the moſt part low and weak; as the Diſtemper grew, they had an unquenchable Thirſt and Dryneſs of the Tongue; the Urine in the beginning or-

ordinarily the ſame as in healthy Perſons, tho' ſometimes red and darkiſh; ſome days after it appear'd thick, and in the laſt Stage of the Diſtemper, always with a ſort of Sediment. Some were lax, others coſtive. It was remarkable, that for the moſt part they complained of an acute Pain in their Side, chiefly in the left *Hypocondrium*, extending itſelf from the Spine of the Back to the Shoulder-Blades, which ſometimes would form itſelf into a *Pleuriſy* or *Quinſey*. Many of 'em before the Diſtemper came to the height had a *Diarrhœa*, and voided Worms; others were ſeized with Deafneſs and a Noiſe in their Ears, others with an Obſcurity of Sight, and a ſort of Stupidity of all their Senſes. Laſtly, they were all reſtleſs and delirious, ſome more, ſome leſs; the Spots that ſhewed themſelves were red, livid, or blackiſh.

Art. 84. Such were the Symptoms in thoſe that were committed to my care, and were much the ſame in others, as I was informed, unleſs ſome Diſturbance was given to Nature by perverſe and wrong Methods of Practice. On the 7th Day a *Criſis* came on very apparently, or more obſcurely. *The Solution.*

Art. 85. This Diſtemper at firſt began leiſurely, few being ſeized with it, but after a while it raged with Fury, extending itſelf far and wide, and became very mortal, and continued more or leſs for three Years; and in ſome places ſwept away a third part of the Inhabitans. *The Contagion.*

Art. 86. If a Delirium ſeized them in the very beginning of the Diſtemper, or about the time of the *Criſis*, and gained Ground, and there were at the ſame time a Diarrhœa, a ſqueaking Voice, a Difficulty of ſwallowing, without any Swelling of the Throat, and alſo convulſive Tremblings of the Fingers, Hands, and Lips, they were the certain *The Prognoſticks.*

tain Tokens of inſtantaneous Death. When any other Diſtemper ſtruck in with this Fever, it became the more dangerous. It was commonly fatal in ill Habits of Body, in the plethorick, and in fat People. A ſmall quick Pulſe in the beginning was a bad Sign. Small black, or livid Spots a bad Omen: When they were florid and came out at a right time, about the 4th Day, and proper Methods were taken, they generally eſcaped well. When the Spots appear'd later, as a little before the time the *Criſis* ought to be, they would look of a paliſh and obſcure Hue, and on or about the 7th Day the Perſon would languiſh away and die. It alſo commonly proved fatal, when from the beginning with a quick and low Pulſe the Urine remained of the Colour and Conſiſtence of thoſe that were in health; as likewiſe when the Perſon ſeemed to be always under ſome Conſternation, did not believe himſelf to be ſick, thought, that he was always hungry; if, tho' the Dryneſs of his Mouth and Tongue was to an exceſs, yet he drank little; if his Eyes were continually watery: theſe and the like Symptoms always threatned extreme Danger at leaſt, if not Death. Laſtly, Death might be pronounced with certainty, if about the critical or 7th Day, the Urine remaining clear and well, the Delirium increaſed; if the Thirſt, Dryneſs of the Mouth and Tongue was ſuch, as rendered the Perſon almoſt ſpeechleſs, and could hardly ſwallow, if Convulſions came on; moreover, if the Spots look'd faint, and hardly viſible in the Skin, a Looſeneſs alſo attending; under theſe Circumſtances nothing but immediate Death was to be expected.

Signs commonly mortal.

Good Signs.

On the contrary, if the Pulſe was not ſo exceedingly feeble, but moderately ſtrong, and not over quick, and if the Delirium was ſlight, ra-

ther like dreaming than raving, if the Thirſt and Dryneſs of the Mouth and Tongue tolerable, if the Spots were florid, pretty large, round, clear and diſtinct, appearing after the 3d Day, and the Urine at the ſame time red and cloudy, one might foretell a good and happy Event of the Diſtemper, and that the *Criſis* would happen the 7th Day, when a kindly Sweat breaking out Sleep would come on, and the Violence of the Symptoms abate, and the Perſon would be out of danger.

Art. 87. The Cure is always to be begun with giving a purging Medicine, unleſs ſome urgent Symptoms forbid it. However, if the Diſeaſe is highly Inflammatory, in the firſt place a Clyſter is to be adminiſtred, and Bleeding to follow, and anti-pleuritick Remedies given, and ſometimes Bleeding to be repeated; [but ſurely in Malignant Fevers, Bleeding without urgent Neceſſity is not raſhly to take place] ſtimulating Purges are not to be made uſe of, but rather Lenitives, and ſuch as give the leaſt diſturbance to the Maſs of Blood. Theſe Evacuations, according to their ſeveral Indications, having been made, the Efferveſcence of the Blood, which Nature aims at, is to be ſupported with Alexipharmicks, but not with ſuch as are too violent, as if the Enemy was to be diſlodged at one Stroke. Out of the numberleſs Remedies, which Authors abound with, to anſwer this Intention, we thought fit to chooſe the moſt common, which have been approved in all Ages, as being the moſt ſafe, *viz.* *Mithridate*, *Venice Treacle* and *Diaſcordium*. The Caution required is, that one ſhould not attempt to raiſe a Sweat, before Nature is in a Diſpoſition for it. The Drinkables ought not to be too much heating, nor yet too cooling. When the *Criſis* is begun with a Sweat, I have found no- *The Cure.*

 thing

thing more proper than to give plentiful Draughts of hot Barley-water mix'd with Wine, and sometimes with red Poppy-Flowers and Shavings of Hartſhorn boiled in it. *Diet.* The Eatables ought to be very ſlender, if any.

Art. 88. The Neceſſity and good Effects of purging in the beginning of this Diſtemper is not only conformable to ſound Reaſoning, (of which, if any one will, let him turn to the Author) but alſo Experience has confirmed to me the Practice of it, ſo frequently, ſo certainly, ſo clearly; that if this be falſe, or can be ſo, nothing is, or may be, or ever will be certain.

Art. 89. The cathartick Remedies, which I *Catharticks.* made uſe of were of this ſort, either the following Apozem, or the ſubſequent Electuary;

℞ *Fol. Sen. mundat.* ʒiij.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒiſs.
Crem. Tart. ʒj.
Coq. in q. ſ. aq. font. ad ℥vj.
in Colatur. diſſolv.
Pulp. Tamarind. ʒij.
Syr. Roſ. Solutiv. ℥j.
M.

To be taken in ſeveral Parts at ſeveral times. The Electuary is thus.

℞ *Pulp. Tamarind.* ʒiſs.
Confect. Alkerm.
Pulv. Jalap. ana ʒſs.
Reſin. ejuſd. gr. vj.
Diagrid. gr. v.
Syr. Cichor. cum Rheo q. ſ.
M. f. Electuarium.

An Alexipharmick. I uſed to give an Alexipharmick Mixture, ſuch as this, to be taken a Spoonful at a time.

℞ *Theriac. Andromach.*
Confect. Fracaſtor. ana ʒj.
Sal. Abſynth. ʒſs.
Ocul. cancror. ℈ij.
Aq. Card. bened.

Aq.

Aq. Melis. ana ℥ij.
— *Theriacal.*
Syr. Papav. errat. ana ℥j.
Sp. Sulphur. q. s.
ad gratum acorem.
f. Mistura.

Out of the great number of Sick whom I had under my care, though sometimes five, six, or seven together, in the same House, labour'd under this Fever, none, that I know of, was lost, except one Man and one Woman. Here we are bound to take the Author's Word. *The wonderful Success.*

Art. 90. " At the end of this Book he brings " two and fifty Histories of Persons lying ill of " this Fever, of which two only died. His Me- " thod is truly singular; and if we may give " credit to his Words, we must needs say, (as I " think) these Cures were chiefly owing to the " Effects of *Laudanum*: For in almost all his " Prescripts, he gave *Laudanum* plentifully. " The following Bolus may be an Example. *But to be doubted.*

℞ *Diascord.* ℈iss.
Laud. opiat. gr. ij.
M. f. Bolus.

" To be given at once; *Syr. papav. errat.* being " allowed at the same time, *p.* 467. I have not " time nicely to examine Particulars, but must " go on with my intended Design."

A MISCELLANY *of Quotations.*

Of FEVERS *in general.*

Art. 91. *Hippocrates* in his. *Aphorism* 36th, §. 4, asserts, that Sweats in Fevers are good, which break out the 3d, the 5th, the 7th, the 9th, the 11th, the 14th, the 17th, the 21st, the 27th, the 31st, and the 34th Day, *viz.* happening *Of critical Days and Indices.*

pening on those Days they may be esteem'd *Crises's*; whereas, if they fall out on other Days, they denote the Prolongation of the Distemper, Relapses, *&c.* Farther, *Aphorism* 24th, §. 2. he says, the 4th Day is the Index of the 7th; the 8th is the beginning of the next Week; the 11th is to be regarded, it being the 4th of the second Week; again, the 17th likewise, it being the 4th from the 14th, and the 7th from the 11th. But (as Dr. *Lister* well observes) the Doctrine of *Indices* and *decretorial* Days, in order to determine the *Crises* from thence, is very obscure. There is indeed a certain Time or Measure of the three Concoctions, as is plainly made out by Anatomy and Staticks, by which the Periods of intermitting Fevers are stated and fixed: but in other acute Diseases, such as are symptomatick Fevers, as Pleurisies, Quinseys, Small-Pox, and continual Fevers, the *Crises* and their *Indices* are not so easily apprehended by us, or do not so readily fall under our notice; because things are not left by us so much to Nature, as they were by the Ancients; but we are apt to be very busy Medlers, that we may arrogate the Cure to ourselves.

The Doctrine of them obscure.

Art. 92. No Remedy (says Dr. *Freind*) in the beginning of Fevers is so beneficial as a Vomit, and many times it is absolutely necessary to give it, when the Stomach seems to be loaded, or affected with nauseous Qualms, or there be a very great Pain of the Head: This is agreeable to the Practice of the ancient *Greeks*, and was familiar at *Rome* in *Celsus*'s time. The giving a Vomit excites an Exercise of the internal Parts, and puts not only the Stomach into action, but also the other Viscera; this is manifestly apparent in giving the celebrated *Brasil-root*, the *Ipecacuanha*, which is endued with an excellent Quality of attenuating

The Usefulness of a Vomit in the beginning of Fevers.

The singular Virtue of Rad. Ipecacuanha.

tenuating groſs Humours: the exquiſite Bitterneſs of the Plant, and the ſprightly Salt that may be extracted from it, would induce one to believe thus much of it. In truth, I have found by experience, when a good Quantity of it has been given, and it has wrought but little either upwards or downwards, in an Hour or two's time the Perſon has grown hot, and the Pulſe raiſed, and afterwards has fallen into a very plentiful Sweat.

Art. 93. One thing I dare be bold to affirm (continues the ſame Author) which any one may find by experience, *viz.* that many Fevers are cured with evacuating Medicines alone, where nothing elſe hath been made uſe of; whereas, when Evacuants have been wholly omitted, all other Remedies have proved ineffectual. *Fevers are ſcarce cured without Evacuation.*

Art. 94. "Undoubtedly it is impoſſible to lay "down general Precepts for the Cure of all Fe"vers; however," the accurate Method of *Dan. Ludovicus* may be worth remarking, which is on this wiſe, *viz.* In the beginning to give a Vomit or omit it, as the Indication might require; then to make uſe of ſome volatile Medicines, as *Tinctura Bezoardica, Miſtura Simplex, Sp. C. C.* with or without an Opiate, as the Circumſtances might be: after that, in the ſtate or height of the Diſtemper, it was uſual with him to give *fixed alkaline Medicines*; and in the laſt place, in the Declination *Crabs Eyes*, and *Coral*, &c. By this means he behaved himſelf not barely as an idle Spectator, whilſt he carefully waited for the *Criſis*, which Nature by ſuch a gentle Aſſiſtance would produce. Ludovicus's *Method in curing Fevers.*

Art. 95. By how much the milder and more gentle the Symptoms of Fevers are about the Region of the Stomach and Bowels, ſo much the milder *Prognoſtick Signs.*

milder likely will the Fever be, and the leſs dangerous.

Art. 96. When the Face is bloated and turgid, it is commonly a Sign, that the Fever will run out into a great length.

Art. 97. The more People in Fevers ſweat, the leſs Sediment is to be expected in their Urine. A glutinous or clammy Sweat always preſages ill.

Art. 98. The higher the Colour of the Urine is, in the beginning of Fevers, the ſooner they come to their height; and if other good Signs accompany it, they terminate well; but the contrary, if it is attended with other bad Symptoms. Crude Urine that is white and pale in burning Fevers, ſhews great danger, and is often mortal, eſpecially, if there be a Delirium; for if ſo, Convulſions generally come on.

Art. 99. Deafneſs in Fevers, if the Urine be crude, foretels a violent Delirium; but if it be attended with Signs of Concoction, it is a good Omen.

Art. 100. In Fevers, if Perſons cannot diſtinguiſh Colours, it is a Sign of their falling into Convulſions.

Caution in the uſe of Opium.

Art. 101. In all Fevers, if the Pulſe be languid, unequal, or creeping, all Opiates are to be avoided, as much as if they were downright Poiſons.

Of the Cure of the moſt urgent Symptoms *that attend* FEVERS.

From my own Obſervation and Reading.

Cold.

Art. 102. The Coldneſs and Shiverings, which are uſually felt in the beginning of Fevers, are owing to a Diminution of the Contraction of the Heart,

Heart, the circulating Fluids almost stagnating in the extreme Parts; from whence arise Polypose Concretions in the larger Vessels, if the Coldness remains long, and sometimes even sudden Death ensues; and therefore the greater and longer such Coldness is, the more dangerous is the Fever. The Plague begins commonly with the most excessive Coldness. This Symptom of Fevers is best relieved by drinking Water and Wine, wherein a little Nitre is dissolved, also the *Decoctum Coccineum, gentle Friction*, &c. (45.)

Art. 103. A most intense Heat in Fevers, as if the Body was all on fire, with a great and strong Pulse, almost always requires Bleeding. A lenient Clyster may also be useful to mitigate such an excessive Heat. Also in case of such a vehement Ebullition of the Blood, causing such fiery Heats, cooling Juleps, Emulsions, and acidulated Decoctions may serve for the purpose of refrigerating the Body. But great Care is to be taken lest by cooling too much, the Spirits should receive a sudden Damp, and by that means be deprived of their elastick Faculty, whereby the *Burning Fever* might unawares be changed into a *Malignant*. (*Art.* 67.) *Heat.*

Art. 104. A Fever is called by the Name *Lipyria*, when the internal Parts are in a burning Heat, whilst the external are cold at least in the Opinion of the sick Person; this Symptom arises from an *Inflammation of some one of the Viscera, which is exceedingly sensible.* The sick Person has a Sense of Coldness in this case, and calls for Clothes to cover himself still warmer, when to the Physician he does not really feel so. This Fever is exceedingly acute, and commonly terminates in three or four Days; few escape out of it, unless they receive timely help. *Lipyria.*

Art.

Thirst. *Art.* 105. To quench Thirst in Fevers, it is better to drink a little at a time pretty often, than to drink large Draughts. The following Drink is most grateful to Persons in Fevers:

℞ *Aq. font. cum*
Pane tost. incoct. ℔ij.
Vin. Rhenan. ℔ſs.
Gelatin. C. C. ℥ij.
Syr. Cydonior.
vel è Succo Citri parum.
M.

Fuller's *Decoct. ad sit.* or *his Decoct. coccin.* are convenient. Gargarisms also may be made use of, as *Fuller*'s *Garg. commun.* or *Decoct. Rosar.* &c. To wash the Mouth frequently with common Water, contributes much to allay Thirst. Thirst (as *Helmont* rightly admonishes) is not occasioned by Heat, but the want of Spittle; wherefore a few Drops of the *Spirit of Sulphur* will allay Thirst more than a Quart of cold Water: For this purpose the *Juice of Vegetables and Fruits* are convenient; as *Sorrel*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Citrons*, *Barberries*, *Quinces*, *Currants*, &c. These Juices being acidulated with Fumes of Sulphur, according to the Method of *Helmont*, and clarified by Subsidence, may be kept in some cool place for such a use. *Tamarinds* also are very good to quench Thirst, and gently open the Body: But these *Acids* and *Refrigerants* are not to be given indifferently to all feverish Persons, without mature Consideration of the Circumstances of the particular Case and Person, *&c.* For if Thirst is attended with a great Weakness, then vinous and spiritous things may be more safely given.

Water-gruel. *Art.* 106. A *Ptisan* or Decoction of Barley in Fevers is preferred above all Drinkables by *Hippocrates*, in his Book of *Diet in acute Diseases*; and it is commended by all the ancient Physicians: but

but the Moderns condemn the use of *Barley* on account of its Crudity and Flatulency, and instead of it generally recommend *Water-gruel*.

Art. 107. The Dryness and Roughness of the Tongue is helped by the Application of soft and moistening things. When the Tongue is covered with a thick Crust, it is called a *Prunella*; this Incrustation is sometimes of a whitish colour, sometimes dark or black; the Acrimony of the *Saliva* seems to be the chief Cause of this great Disorder. In a *Prunella*, besides the Mucilage of Quince-Seeds, &c. the following Gargarism is very proper. *Dryness of the Tongue, and a Prunella.*

℞ *Liquor. è rapis coct. express.* ℔ss.
Succ. Sedi major. depurat. ℥iij.
Mel. despumat. ℥j.
Sp. Sal. Armoniac. q. s.
M.

The following Mixture is also very good;

℞ *Albumen ov. unius*
fortitèr agitetur
cum Aq. Sperm. Ranar. ℥iv.
Mel. Rosar. ℥j.
M.

Also for the Heat and Dryness of the Tongue, sometimes the following Remedies may be very useful;

℞ *Mucilag. Sem. Cydon.* ℥ij.
Pulp. Tamarind.
— *Amygd. dulc.* ana ℥j.
Ol. Sulph. per Campan. gut. xx.
Syr. de Rub. Idæ. q. s.
M.

Also *Decoctum Ulmi Batean. Gargarism. commun. Fulleri, Lohoch. Rub. vel Lohoch. vitellin. ejusdem.*

Art. 108. When Nauseousness and Vomiting in Fevers is owing to an original Surfeit, it is convenient to give a gentle Vomit; for which purpose *Nausea and Vomiting.*

purpoſe Carduus-Poſſet drank in large Draughts may do well enough; if it does not of itſelf ſucceed well, half a Drachm of *Salt of Vitriol*, or a Spoonful of *Oxymel of Squills* may be given in the Poſſet. But when the feveriſh Ferment affects the Stomach, and cauſes violent bilious Vomitings, inſomuch that hardly any thing will keep down; in ſuch caſe an exceeding thin Chicken-broth drank plentifully, and caſt up again, is a good Preparatory, to go before other corroborating Remedies for ſtrengthening the relaxed Tone of the Stomach. The following Julep is very efficacious;

℞ *Sal. Abſynth.* ℈iv.
Suc. Limon. recent. ℥ij.
M. et finitâ ebullitione add.
Aq. Cinam. hord. ℥iij.
— *Menth.*
— *Stephan.* ana ℥j.
Sp. Croc. ʒſs.
Ol. Caryoph. gut. iv.
Syr. Cydon. ℥j.
M.

Sometimes it is neceſſary to have recourſe to *Laudanum*. Concerning the Cure and Mitigation of this Symptom of Vomiting, more may be ſeen elſewhere, (*Art.* 594.)

A Diarrhœa. *Art.* 109. Sometimes a *Colliquative Diarrhœa* happens in Fevers, to the great damage of the Perſons labouring under it, which Evacuation is not the genuine Motion of Nature for its Relief, but ariſes rather from the impetuous violence of the Diſtemper, or the ſtimulating Acrimony of the Humours, which in reality is a *Symptomatick Diarrhœa*, and ought to be ſtopt. The white Decoction is convenient for common Drink, the abſorbent Teſtaceous Powders mixed with

with Diaphoreticks are very proper; and laftly, we may be obliged to have recourfe to *Theriaca, Confectio Fracaftor.* &c. Sometimes the following Clyfter is of fingular ufe,

℞ *Fol. Rof. Rub.* Mij.
Coq. in Lact. Chalybeat. ℔ſs.
Colatur. add.
Diafcord. ʒvj.
M. f. Enema.

to be kept up as long as may be. Here alfo Fuller's *Enema è Malicorio* is often found very beneficial, as I have frequently experienced. In the general it is very obfervable, that Laxnefs of the Body in the beginning of Fevers is better than an over Coftivenefs, but in the Progrefs of the Difeafe it is worfe. It may be worth while to remark one thing here, which I have found fuccefsful in my Practice, which is the eafy Cure of *Colliquative Diarrhœas* happening in the Declination of Fevers; when all Remedies whatfoever have proved ineffectual, I have debar'd them of all other eatables and drinkables, and confined them to *Chicken-broth* alone, without giving any other Remedy, and the Loofenefs has ftopt in fome fhort time.

Art. 110. A *Dyfury or Strangury* fometimes happens in Fevers, and is a very troublefome Symptom. *Common Emulfions* ferve to affuage the violent Effervefcence in Burning Fevers; and ufually they very much alleviate this vexatious Symptom; as will alfo *Oil of Sweet Almonds,* with *Syrup of Marfh-Mallows.* A Solution of two Ounces of *Gum-Arabick* in a Quart of *Barley Decoction* for common Drink is a good Remedy, when this Symptom is caufed by Bliftering. The Epifpaftick Plaifter of *Fuller,* I take it, is of all that is in common ufe the beft and moft certain in its Operation. It might perhaps be *Dyfuria.*

worth while to try the Virtues of *Camphire* mixed in the Composition of *Epispasticks*, whether it would prevent the *Strangury* or *Heat of Urine*, that otherwise is wont to ensue.

Sweat. *Art.* 111. Sweats, that happen in Fevers, either in the beginning of the Distemper, or at any other time before the *Crisis*, and before the signs of Concoction appear, are *Symptomatical* and oftentimes *Colliquative*, which are troublesome to the Patient, and exasperate the Disease; wherefore, when they are profuse, they ought to be restrained by Art. Sweats are to be check'd by rising out of Bed, by withdrawing the usual Quantity of Bed-Clothes, by letting into the Room the free cool Air, by abstaining from all things that are heating, by taking *gentle Astringents* and *mild Acids*, &c. *Saccharum Saturni* is deem'd an efficacious Medicine for suppressing Sweats.

Pain of the Head, &c. *Art.* 112. A violent Pain in the Head, in the Back, or in the Limbs, especially in the beginning of Fevers, most commonly requires *Bleeding*; if that does not take it off, it will be proper to give a *laxative Clyster*: It may be, the following Application may afford some Relief for the Pain of the Head;

℞ *Sem. Papav. alb.*
parum contus. ℥ss.
Placent. Rosac. ℥j.
Vitel. ov. j.
Acet. Sambucin. q. s.
M.

to be applied to the Forehead, and renewed as occasion requires.

Watchings. *Art.* 113. We are to endeavour to relieve such, who are troubled with stubborn Watchings in Fevers, lest by a too great Wasting and Dissipation of their Spirits, their Strength fail, and they

they sink under the Distemper. The Cause is to be enquired into; if it is caused by too great Heat and Dryness, cooling and moistening things are indicated; if Pain be the Cause, we must endeavour to alleviate it by proper Remedies, avoiding *Opiates*, unless there be the greatest Necessity. The Physician ought to be exceedingly careful how he gives *Hypnoticks* about the time of the *Crisis*, when he may perceive in his Patient a Restlessness and Inquietude, [it must be always remembered, that *nox ante Crisin est Molestissima*, *i. e.* a Space of time, it may be twelve Hours or more, before the Crisis happens, is the most troublesome of any.] But this by the bye.

Art. 114. Drowsiness in Fevers is directly contrary to the forementioned Symptom of Watchfulness; this is called a *Coma*, when the Person is almost continually in a dozing Condition. The Patient ought to be rouzed up by all the proper Methods that can be used, for fear of the ill Consequences, that might ensue. Sharp Clysters are to be injected; Epispasticks are to be laid on; and Cataplasms of Herrings or of Horse-radish, according to Dr. *Fuller*, to be applied to the Soals of the Feet: for internal use, volatile Salts, and Cephalick Remedies are to be given, (*Art.* 298.) *A Coma.*

Art. 115. Want of Sleep very often causes a *Delirium*; notwithstanding, let no body attempt to cure a *Delirium* with *Hypnoticks*, for that would be a dangerous Rashness: but the Cause of the Delirium ought to be sought after, and proper Remedies made use of. *Camphire* (says *Quincy*) procures Rest in Fevers, when *Opium* will take no effect. It is observable, that, when the Urine, which before was much tinctured and high-coloured, is changed into a thin and pale Hue, it is a sign of an approaching *Delirium*. *Delirium.*

Spasms. *Art.* 116. In Fevers, sometimes *Convulsions* happen, as also *Tremors*, and *Spasmodick Affections*. Under such Circumstances the Physician is diligently to find out the Cause of such Disorders, from whence he may understand by what Remedies he may be best able to relieve his Patient. In the mean while, we know it is customary to apply *Pidgeons* or *Chickens* to the Soals of the Feet, or the *Lights* of a *Calf or Sheep* taken as warm as can be out of the Body of the Animal. Such Applications ought to be renewed once in three or four Hours.

Of Eruptive FEVERS *in general.*

From Reading and Observation.

A peculiar Symptom of Eruptive Fevers. *Art.* 117. Eruptive Fevers, whose *Crises* are to be expected by cutaneous Eruptions or Breakings-out, (such are the Small-Pox, the Measles, the Scarlet-Fever, a Fever with red Pimples, a Crystalline Fever, a Milliary Fever, *&c.*) besides what they have in common with other Fevers, have one peculiar Symptom proper to themselves, *viz.* a *great Oppression of the Breast*, which indeed is in a manner the *Pathognomonick Sign* of these Fevers. This great Oppression, which is felt, is from the strong Effort of Nature, to throw out the morbifick Matter from the Center, to the Circumference; from whence arise great Conflicts, Anxieties about the Heart, Straitness, and the greatest Oppressions imaginable of the Breast. But when the Eruption is once made, these direful Symptoms immediately vanish. The like Oppression of the Breast is also the Prelude or Forerunner of a *Crisis* in other Fevers, (from whence that saying; *the Night before the Crisis is the most troublesome.*) In these the Symptoms happen later,

later, *viz.* juſt before the end of the Diſtemper; whereas, in Eruptive Fevers they come on ſooner, not far from the beginning; yea, oftentimes at the firſt inſult, becauſe the Eruption is juſt at hand, and makes as it were the Eſſence of the Diſtemper.

Art. 118. Dr. *Morton* has obſerved, that *Eruptive Fevers*, beſides the Symptoms they have in common with other Fevers, are attended with ſome, that are more proper and peculiar to themſelves, which are as it were *Pathognomonick Signs*; ſuch as are a feeble and quick Pulſe, a ſhort and laborious Breathing, an Oppreſſion and Straitneſs of the Hypocondria, a pale and thin Urine, a Coma, or elſe pertinacious Watchings, Catchings of the Tendons, ſometimes Convulſions, raving Deliriums, various Affections of the Eyes, as Redneſs, and pricking Pains, a Heavineſs of the Eye-lids, involuntary Tears, a Pain and Soreneſs in the Throat, an Hoarſeneſs, a very troubleſome Cough. The *Milliary* and *Petechial Fevers* are treated of elſewhere, (*Art.* 1497. and 79.)

Some Symptoms more remarkable, and almoſt proper.

Art. 119. In an Eryſipelas, the Small-Pox, the Meaſles, the Scarlet-Fever, *&c.* (ſays Dr. *Freind*, *Hiſtory of Phyſick*, p. 75.) if the Symptoms are very urgent and vehement; that is to ſay, if there be a violent Headach, if there be a great difficulty of Breathing, if unſufferable Pains affect any other Parts of the Body: in ſuch Circumſtances, as the reaſon of the thing calls for Bleeding, ſo it is right to do it, and it may be done with ſafety. And from my own Experience I am bold to affirm, (for I have frequently try'd it,) that I never could obſerve, that the *cutaneous Eruptions* in any of theſe Fevers have ſtruck in upon Bleeding. (*Art.* 228.)

Of the Scarlet FEVER.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

A Scarlet Fever. *Art.* 120. The Scarlet Fever may happen at any Seaſon of the Year, but moſt commonly it appears towards Autumn. It reigns chiefly amongſt Children, it begins as other Fevers, with cold Shiverings, without any violent Sickneſs; after a while the Skin all over is covered with red Spots, that are larger and more florid, but not ſo uniform as in the Meaſles. The redneſs remains two or three Days and then diſappears, leaving the Skin a little rough and ſcaly.

The Cure. *Art.* 121. The Cure may be left to the Guidance of Nature: however, if at any time it may ſeem to want the Aſſiſtance of Art; the ſame Method may be uſed, as in the Meaſles, it being ſo near a-kin to that Diſtemper.

The manner of its Efflo-reſcence. *Art.* 122. The Scarlet Fever (ſays Dr. *Morton*) does not differ from the Meaſles, except it be in the manner of the *Efflореſcence* only, inſomuch as that it may not improperly be called the *Confluent Meaſles.* It requires the ſame Regimen and the ſame Method of Cure. The Efflореſcence in the Meaſles makes its appearance in different Figures and Shapes, as in Squares, Oblongs, and multangular Figures, from whence the Skin is diverſly variegated: whereas in the Scarlet Fever the Cuticle is ſpread all over with one continued Inflammation and Redneſs.

Of

Of the MEASLES.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

Art. 123. In the breeding of the Measles, the ... Day they are cold and hot by turns, the next Day comes on the Fever, with great Sickness, Thirst, loss of Appetite, the Tongue white, though not dry, a little Cough, a Heaviness of the Head and Eyes, a continual Sleepiness; oftentimes also there distils a serous Humour from the Nose and the Eyes, which is a certain token of the Eruptions being at hand; and soon after broad red Spots become conspicuous in the Face and Breast. The Person is observed to sneeze, and his Eye-lids swell, (a little before the Eruption,) he vomits, but more frequently has a Looseness, with Stools of a greenish Colour. These Symptoms continue and increase until the fourth, or sometimes the fifth Day, about which time Spots like Flea-bites appear, and increasing in Number and Magnitude, in some places run together, and render the Face variously spotty. These Spots are made up of very small red Pimples, very near one another, arising but a very little above the Skin; they may be felt by a light touch of the Fingers, but cannot be seen by the Eyes at a distance. From the Face, they gradually spread and diffuse themselves to the Breast, Belly, Thighs, *&c.* The sixth Day, or thereabouts, the Pustles die away and the Face grows rough; on the eighth Day they disappear in the Face, and on the ninth they are quite gone off all over the Body; at that juncture the Fever increases, and the Difficulty of Breathing, and the Cough grows exceedingly vexatious and troublesome, *&c.* The *An accurate History of the Measles.*

Measles, if rightly managed, are not a dangerous Distemper.

The Cure. *Art.* 124. The Measles, called by *Avicen* the *Cholerick Small-Pox* are coæval with the Small-Pox, (*Art.* 130.) and require much the same treatment as they. A Dose of *Diacodium* may be given every Day in the Evening; Linctus's and pectoral Apozems are requisite to moderate the Cough. But, if after the going off of the Measles, either through a too hot Regimen having been used, or otherwise, a Fever, Difficulty of Breathing, or any other violent Symptom remain, the only Remedy is *Bleeding*, which may be done safely enough, and with advantage, even in very young Children: under a very hot Regimen the Measle-Spots sometimes grow livid or black, and in such case the Adult especially, if they cannot find relief by Bleeding and a more temperate Regimen, are seized with an Inflammation of the Lungs, and die.

Art. 125. What *Silvius* says, is most certain, that the Measles sometimes for some Days in the beginning cannot be distinguished from the Small-Pox, *no not by the most skilful Physician that has been a long time conversant in Practice*: for which reason it is prudence in the Physician, under such an uncertainty, either to suspend declaring his Judgment, or else to deliver it in some dubious Expressions.

The Sentiments of MORTON.

The Cure in the several Stages. *Art.* 126. As for the Cure of the Measles, in the beginning, before the Eruption, very few Remedies are needful, unless some very urgent Symptoms should happen, as Convulsions, preternatural Colliquations of the Humours, &c. If the animal Spirits chance to run into great Disorders,

Disorders, so as to cause Spasms, proper Remedies are to be used to appease them, *viz. Cephalick Juleps, with Tincture of Castor and Pulvis ad Guttetam*, &c. and if that fails of Success, some Drops of *Liquid Laudanum* may be given. As to a *Diarrhœa*, it is better, if we can abate the troublesomeness of it by a sort of palliative Cure, than, contrary to the Propensity of Nature, wholly to suppress it, and so kill the Patient: We may prohibit the drinking of Malt Liquor, and substitute the *white Decoction* in its stead, and give the *Testaceous Powders*, but not come to the use of *Laudanum*, unless there be an extreme Necessity for it. To moderate and appease the obstinate Cough, which is caused by the Acrimony of the Lympha, *mucilaginous things* are beneficial, and *Pectorals, Oil of Sweet-Almonds*, &c. particularly *Syrup of Coral*, and *its Tincture*. For the Cough, which attends the Measles, and is deem'd a *Pathognomonick* of that Distemper, being exceedingly vexatious, and even convulsive, and sometimes proving mortal; I never knew (says *Harris*) any Medicine more prevalent than *Gum Tragacanth* taken plentifully in a Linctus, or dissolved in some pectoral Decoction, and mixed with the testaceous Powders. For that Gum is of exquisite use in relieving a *Catarrh*, and consequently the Cough proceeding from it, which is one of the most troublesome Symptoms of the Measles; and this it will do better and with more safety than *Narcoticks*, how much soever they may be recommended by the famous *Sydenham*, &c.

A Diarrhœa.

A Cough.

Art. 127. When the Efflorescence is once begun, yea, when the Eruption is fully come forth, sometimes comes on a *Peripneumony*, with shortness of Breath, a sort of strangling Suffocation, and a Difficulty of Swallowing, *&c.* in which Case,

A Peripneumonia.

Case, having been taught by long Experience, I authoritatively assert it, that it is as necessary to take off large Quantities of Blood, just the sa[me] as one would do in a *Peripneumony*, where [the] Measles were not; and the same ought to [be] done in a troublesome and dangerous *Ophtha[l]my*.

Opthalmia.

Diarrhœa. To stop a *Looseness*, at this time of the Distemper *Opiates* are necessary, and may be safely used. When the Appearance of the Measles is gone off, if the Fever still continues with very

The last Stage. urgent and violent Symptoms, we despair of a Recovery. On the contrary, if the *Crisis* hath been perfect, it will be convenient to purge with some *Hydragogue Medicines* to prevent the ill Effects of the *colliquated Lympha*; however, the Mass of Blood ought not to be agitated over hastily, before the Venom is wholly subdued.

A Cough. A dry troublesome Cough, remaining after the Distemper, in the first place requires Bleeding, at least once; and if need be, it should be repeated a second time in a Day or two, and together with Linctus's and lenient Medicines, (such as are usually given in a *Catarrh*) the *Peruvian Bark* in pretty good Quantity should be taken, and an Opiate at Night, as occasion requires.

V. S. *Art.* 128. "The direful Symptoms happen-" ing in this Distemper, reckoned up by our " Author, by *Phlebotomy* seasonably made, in " the Beginning, and a Vomit given, are very " often happily prevented." (See *Art.* 119.)

Art. 129. "Those who have had the Small-" Pox, are not afterwards so liable to take the " Measles; wherefore the Adult, who have " pass'd that Distemper, are not so readily in-" fected with it."

Art.

Of the SMALL-POX.

Art. 130. " We do not meet with any thing " written concerning the Small-Pox before the " time of the *Arabian Physicians.* But yet this " Distemper is ancienter than is commonly be- " lieved. The *Arabian Authors* traced its Ex- " istence even from the beginning of the seventh " Century, in the times of *Mahomet the Great*, " (See Dr. *Freind's History of Physick*, p. 188. " Vol. II.) The *Variolæ* or *Small-Pox*, are so " called from *Vari* Spots, or *Parvi Vari*, small " Spots, because they speckle or spot the Skin. " Mankind alone is the Subject of the Small- " Pox and Measles, and that only once in their " Life; and few there are, if any, that escape " them. In this Calculation are not to be " reckoned the Pustles, that somewhat resemble " the Small-Pox, which are vulgarly called the " *Chicken-Pox*, which frequently happen amongst " Children. They are indeed very like the " Small-Pox, as to Magnitude and Figure; " but in this they differ from them, the Small- " Pox appear with a more remarkable Redness " and Inflammation; these are more white, be- " ing small *Vesiculæ*, filled with a thin serous " Humour, which in three Days time break of " themselves, and dry up, and are not attended " with any Danger, seldom having any Fever " accompanying them. *It is so mild a Distem-* " *per, that it never wants the Care of a Physi-* " *cian.* The Small-Pox, (says *Dolæus*) with " respect to its Origin, has its Seeds in our " very Natures, born with us, which now and " then a long while lie buried, until a proper " occasion is given to call the Distemper out; " then it shews itself, the Ferment works, and

The Chicken-Pox.

" mixir

"mixing itself with the Mass of Blood, produces terrible Symptoms, and often ends in Death. Amongst the many Thousands of People that are in the World, it is rare to find one, who, through the whole Course of his Life escapes this Distemper." By Dissections of those that have died of the Distemper, it appears, that all the Bowels contained in the Cavities of the Body are beset with the Pustles of the Small-Pox, as well as the Skin.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

The History of the Distinct Kind.

Art. 131. The Small-Pox are either of the *Distinct* or *Confluent Kind:* the *Distinct* or *Discrete* begin with a Cold and Shivering, which is followed by an intense Heat, a violent Pain of the Head and Back, and urging to vomit, a Pain at the Pit of the Stomach, a Sleepiness, especially in Children; sometimes also Epileptick Fits, which, for the most part presage the Small-Pox to be just breaking forth, and that they will be of a favourable Kind. From the time of Seizure they commonly appear the fourth Day, and the Symptoms of the Fever vanish, only the Adult are inclinable to sweat pretty much. The Spots appear first in the Face, of a reddish Colour, then in the Neck, and Breast, and after that all the Body over: these rising gradually up into Pustles, are enlarged, being more and more inflamed, at length grow whitish, the Skin in the Interstices appearing of a florid Colour, the eleventh Day the Tumor and Inflammation of the Face abate, and the Pustles begin to grow dry. In this kind of the Small-Pox the Pustles disappear and are quite extinct the fourteenth or fifteenth Day.

Art.

Art. 132. The *Confluent Small-Pox* have the same Symptoms with the *Distinct*, only in these they are all more violent; these break out the third Day, sometimes sooner, seldom later: However sometimes, though rarely, the Eruption is later, by reason of some violent Symptom, such as a *Lumbago*, or Pain in the Loins, or a *Pleuritick* Pain in the Side; these are more than ordinary dangerous. After the Eruption, still the Fever continues, and as the Distemper lengthens, the Pustles do not rise up and increase in Bulk, as in the *distinct Kind*, but standing close and thick one by the other, cover the whole Face, and raise it into a Tumour, and then appear like white Scales on the Surface of the Skin. After the eighth Day these white Scales or Pellicles daily grow rougher, and change to a brown Colour, and the Pox run more and more together. *The Magnitude of the Distemper is to be judged chiefly by the Face, rather than from the rest of the Body.* In this Kind the Adult generally have a *Salivation*, and Children a *Diarrhœa*. The Salivation sometimes begins from the time of the Eruption, sometimes a Day or two after. About the eleventh Day the Saliva grows thicker, and is not discharged without great Difficulty and Danger of Suffocation, and about that time for the most part it ceases, and the Tumour of the Face gradually subsides, and instead of it the hands use to swell, or at least ought to do so. The Diarrhœa does not seize on Children so soon in the beginning of the Distemper. It is observable in this Disease, that all generally grow worse towards the Evening. As the eighth Day commonly proves mortal in the distinct Kind, so does the eleventh in the Confluent. Sometimes in the Confluent Small-Pox happens a *Pleurisy*, sometimes a *Coma*, sometimes *Purple Spots* a[nd]

The History of the Confluent.

sca[t]te[red]

ſcatter'd about between the Puſtles, like ſo many *little Mortifications*, which are almoſt always a fatal Sign; ſometimes *Bloody Urine* and other *Hæmorrhages*, which are as bad; ſometimes a *Suppreſſion of Urine.*

Art. 133. In the Confluent Kind, (as has been ſaid) the greateſt Danger is on the eleventh Day, (the Computation being made from the firſt Seizure) but this is to be underſtood of the milder Sort; for in thoſe that are more crude, the Danger is not over before the fourteenth, and ſtill in a more crude and worſe Kind not until the ſeventeenth; ſome, though very few, have been known to die the twenty-firſt. It is uſual with me to let them ſit up every Day, till the ſixth Day, from the time of the Seizure, or the fourth, from the firſt Appearance of the Eruption, by that time they are all come out; then I confine them to their Bed until all is over.

A Rule almoſt always to be obſerved.

The Cure.

Art. 134. "The Confluent Small-Pox (as "*Dolæus* obſerves) is a very dangerous Diſtem-"per, wherein the Phyſician will find enough "to do to exerciſe the utmoſt of his Skill and "Induſtry; and whoſoever ſucceeds well in the "Cure of it, adds Honour and Credit to his "Profeſſion." The curative Indications are two, *viz.* firſt, to regulate the Fever or Ebullition of the Blood in a due equable manner; *ſecondly*, to ſupport and ſuſtain the Puſtles in good order. To obtain theſe ends, the Patient muſt by no means be put into a too hot Regimen: the Heat which ſeems to be required for the Expulſion of the Small-Pox, is no other than ſuch as is agreeable to Nature, and is cuſtomary at other times. There is no occaſion for Confinement to the Bed before the fourth Day, (as has been obſerved, *Art.* 133.) nor yet to give any Medicines to drive out the Small-Pox during that

that time; the fourth Day however, if the Eruption does not come forward as it ought, some gentle Cordial Medicine may be given. Those of the distinct Kind, of their own Nature, are seldom dangerous. Those in the Confluent Sort are to be kept, as much as reasonably they can, from being in a Sweat, and their Salivation to be vigorously supported; which is best done, by giving them large Quantities of small Beer to drink, or some other Liquor that is not over-heating. I usually give the Adult a composing Draught, with fourteen Drops of *Laudanum*, or an Ounce of *Syrupus de Meconio*, every Night, at six or seven, from the time they are fully out, until the end of the Distemper. I give the Hypnotick earlier than is usually done for this reason, because the Heats come on in the Evenings; which Practice by long Experience I have found very beneficial, and no inconvenience arising from it. In the Confluent Sort a *Diarrhœa* in Children is beneficial, and is not to be stopt; but not so in the Distinct. Concerning *Bleeding* on the eighth Day, and exposing the Sick to the open Air, they that have a mind to see what the Author says, may do so, *p.* 153, *&c.* If the Salivation becomes troublesome through the viscidity of the Saliva, I commonly make use of the following Gargle: N. B.

℞ *Cort. Ulmi* ℥vj.
Rad. Glycyrrhiz. ℥ſs.
Passular. Enucleat. N° xx.
Flor. Rof. Rub. p. ij.
Coq. in q. ſ. aq. font. ad ℔ſs.
in colatur. dissolv.
Oxymel. Simpl.
Mel. Rosar. ana ℥ij.
M.

Sometimes it is necessary to give an Emetick.

In

In a *Suppreſſion of Urine* the Perſon muſt be taken out of Bed. When the Puſtles flatten, or if there be a Diarrhœa in the diſtinct Kind, they ought to be ſupported with Cordials. The Fever, which comes on about the eleventh Day, is different from that which precedes the Eruption. This is what is called the *Secundary Fever*, and is in reality no other than a *Putrid Fever*, properly ſo called; and to cure this, nothing is ſo efficacious as plentiful Bleeding: for now we are not dealing ſo much with the *Small-Pox*, as with the *Putrid Fever*. Therefore Blood is to be drawn off to ten or twelve Ounces, and an *Anodyne* to be given twice a-day. For the immoderate Coſtiveneſs, which is uſual at this time, I uſe to order an Ounce and half of *Lenitive Electuary* diſſolved in a little *Milk-water*; notwithſtanding the Anodyne is to be continued at the accuſtomed time. If the firſt Bleeding does not anſwer the end, it muſt be repeated the next Day after; and after this ſort the Bleeding and Purging may be repeated by turns, as the Nature of the Fever, and the Reſtleſſneſs of the Patient may ſeem to require, until the Diſtemper is conquered. *Sched. Mon.* p. 81, &c. In the Confluent Small-Pox, *Spirit of Vitriol* is of great uſe, being plentifully given in ſmall Beer, from the fifth or ſixth Day of the Diſtemper, quite to the End. The Advantages and Diſadvantages of this Remedy are reckoned up at large, *p.* 256.

The Irregular Diſtinct Pox.

Art. 135. Beſides the two ſorts of Small-Pox before deſcribed, there are ſome that are *Anomalous* or *Irregular*, both of one kind and the other; thoſe of the *Diſcrete Kind* may be diſtinguiſhed from the Legitimate or Regular, in that they appear the third Day, the other on the fourth; the Puſtles alſo are ſmaller, they rage more violently,

lently, and frequently turn black before they come to maturation; a Salivation (as in the Confluent) attends them immediately upon the Eruption. The *Anomalous Confluent* differ from the *Regular Confluent*, in that they make their Eruption sometimes the second Day, sometimes the third, with a reddish uniform Tumour in some places; in the Thighs especially they look like *Scall-bladders*, filled with a limpid Serum, which being broken, the Serum flows out, leaving the excoriated places of a black Hue, as if *sphacelated*: they have their *Crisis* commonly the seventh Day, whereas the eleventh is for the most part the critical Day in the *Regular Confluent*. Lastly, these *Anomalous* are of a hotter nature, and more inflammatory, wherefore they ought to be treated with a more temperate Regimen; Milk and Water, with a third only of Milk, boiled together, makes a palatable Drink for them, which succeeds well, with regard to promoting the Salivation. *The Confluent.*

The Sentiments of MORTON.

Art. 136. There are four *Stadia* of the Small-Pox, *viz.* The Breeding or *Apparatus*, the Eruption, the Maturation, and Declination; in which various Symptoms occur, which require a different Method of Cure. *Four Stadia.*

Art. 137. The first *Stadium* is from the time of the first Seizure, to the general Eruption. In this *Stadium*, a thin and pale Urine, especially if there be a frequent occasion to make Water, is a very bad Sign; on the contrary, a high-coloured Urine, well saturated with Contents, is a good Omen. [" An unusual violent Pain, especially of the Belly, like the *Colick*, is one of " the worst of Signs."] A Diarrhœa in this *The first Stadium.* *Diarrhœa.*

Stadium must not be suffered, but must be restrained with the *white Decoction*, and repeated Doses of *Laudanum*, or stopped with the Use of Astringents. *Vomiting.* Vomiting, if it happens, is not presently to be stopped, [unless very exorbitant indeed] but rather gently to be promoted with repeated Draughts of *Carduus-Posset-Drink*, or with a little *Salt of Vitriol*. After this slight Evacuation, or if vomiting to an excess be the Effect of the Distemper itself, it will be proper to assuage the Tumults of the Spirits, by giving immediately some *Alexipharmick Medicine*, having *Opium* in the Mixture with it, and at proper intervals to repeat it. The Form I often make use of, is as follows,

℞ *Aq. Card. Bened.*
—Lact. Alexiter.
—Cinam. Hordeat.
—Menth.
—Stephan. ana ℥ij.
Sal. absynth. gr. xij.
Pulv. Rad. Serpent. Virgin.
—è chel. Cancr. comp.
—Lapid. Contrayerv. ana ʒß.
Syr. Caryoph. vel Menth. ℥iß.
M. f. Julap.

Of which let there be given two, three, or four Spoonfuls once in four Hours, adding to each Dose some Drops of Liquid *Laudanum* as occasion requires. "Bleeding is not properly a Remedy in the Small-Pox, (as *Lister* says) but "only accidentally; it is sometimes necessary to "have recourse to it, that it might give a check "to some violent Symptom attending that Distemper." *Spasmodick Pains.* Bleeding is necessary in great Pains of the Head, Limbs or Back, also in pleuritick or peripneumonick Pains, likewise in the Colick, to assuage the Violence of those Symptoms; moreover

moreover *Vesicatories and Opiates* may be made use of, especially in *Comatous Affections.* Stubborn Watchings in this first Stadium is often a Sign, that the *Flux-Pox* will follow, and that dreadful Symptoms will accompany their Eruption; such as Deliriums, Spasms, and the like: upon which account, to subdue the raging of these Symptoms, it is requisite to have recourse to Bleeding and Opiates, notwithstanding it may sink the Spirits a little, in the interim they must be supply'd with Cordials, and Vesicatories laid on. "Any unusual "violent Pain before the Eruption, particularly "a Pain in the Bowels imitating the Colick, "is a very bad Sign, and almost always mortal, "as I have often myself observed; especially if "there be also a *Micturition*, or frequent Neces-"sity of making water." *Watchings.*

Art. 138. In the second Stadium of the Distemper little Spots are seen like Pricks of Needles, first in the Face, then in the Neck, Breast, &c. These form themselves into a round hardish Tumour, the second day they enlarge their Bases, and the third (beyond which this *Stadium* does not extend) they are acuminated and begin to gain Heads; the longer the Distemper remains in this *Stadium*, the more dangerous is the Event. In this *Stadium*, in the milder Sort at least, where there is no ill Symptom, it is altogether needless to tease Nature with any sort of Medicines, inasmuch as she is sufficiently able by her own native Powers, without the assistance of Art, to do her Office well enough. *The second Stadium.*

Art. 139. Three Days from the first Appearance of the Eruption being past, the third *Stadium* begins, wherein the Small-Pox, like all other inflam'd Tubercles, begin to be concocted, and the venomous Lympha, according to the Laws of the Circulation, being separated from the Blood, by reason of its Acrimony, divides the *The third Stadium.*

the Cuticle from the Cutis; from whence the pointed Heads of the Pustles, in a few hours time, first growing a little whitish begin to swell, after that according as the Nature of the Distemper is, and the Strength of the Person, this Lympha sooner or later is gradually changed into purulent Matter, and the Pustles grow yellow, or sometimes they turn to an ash-colour, or brownish; and here ends this *Stadium*. During the Maturation of the benign Small-Pox, there arises no Indication, unless some Drops of *Liquid Laudanum* may be given to assuage Pain, and to procure Rest. If the Maturation proceeds but slowly, let the following Decoction be drank plentifully.

℞ *Lentium contus.* ℥j.
ficuum ping. par. vj.
Rasur. C. C. ʒss.
coq. in liquor. posset. ℔ij.

And this Gargarism may be made use of,

℞ *Lentium crasse contus.* ℥j.
Rad. Alth. ʒss.
ficum ping. par, vj. vel vij.
Hord. mundat. p. j.
Glycyrrhiz. ras. ℥ij.
coq. in q. s. aq. font. ad ℔iss.
Colatur. add. Mel. Ros. ℥iss.
M. f. Gargarisma.

Or instead hereof, the *Gargarisma Variolosum* of *Fuller*. Acids should not be made use of in Gargles, unless there be the greatest difficulty of swallowing. If the Spitting should happen to abate, or go off too fast, *Diureticks* should be given, particularly a Dose or two of the *Pulvis Æthiopicus*.

The last Stadium. *Art.* 140. The last *Stadium* of the Small-Pox is their Declination, in which the Pustles being filled with mature and laudable Pus, they first begin to be incrustated and to be covered with a yellowish Scurf; then after a day or two the purulent Matter

ter hardens, and is changed all over into dry Scabs, which gradually ſcale off and fall away. 'Tis rare that any one dies of the Diſtemper, except it be in this laſt *Stadium*, that is to ſay, in the benign Sort; for of ſuch we have been ſpeaking for the moſt part hitherto. It betokens well in the Declination, when there is no Fever, and the Perſon has a Stomach to Victuals; but if purple Spots, or milliary Veſicles appear in this Stadium, they are fatal Signs. Deliriums, want of Sleep, Spaſms of the Tendons, *&c.* are worſe at this time, than in the foregoing *Stadia*; for very few, or none, under ſuch Circumſtances ever recover. The Scabs, that continue moiſt for ſome time, and falling off and coming again, afford a better Prognoſtick, than thoſe that dry away ſuddenly; the Scabs, that adhere faſt and ſtick firmly on, preſage ill.

Art. 141. When the Puſtles of the Small-Pox are of an exact round figure, ſtanding at a diſtance from one another, and ſurrounded with fine red Margins; and when in the Interſtices there are no red or purple Spots, or milliary Eruptions, or other *Stigmata*; and when on the firſt Day of the Maturation the Puſtles look whitiſh on the Top, and ſwelling, and on the next day they enlarge their Baſis, and riſe up in a conical figure, without being tranſparent; and when on the third day their Contents are changed into Pus; theſe Appearances give good ground to expect a happy Event on the 12th day at the fartheſt. *The benign Small-Pox.*

Art. 142. There are four Degrees of the malignant Small-Pox, *viz.* The univerſal Confluent, the particular Confluent, the diſtinct Sort, but exceedingly ſmall, and in a manner cohering, being ſo cloſe ſet together, and laſtly the diſtinct ſort, but accompanied with *Petechiæ* and *milliary* *Four Degrees of the malignant Small-Pox.*

 Erup-

The first Degree. *Eruptions.* In those of the first Degree the Skin all over the Body is beset with an *Erysipelas-Tumour* (some black Spots being here and there interspers'd) which thickens it, and distends it every where; after three days the Skin grows white, and looks like Parchment; and these are the most fatal kind of all. I never knew any one survive the second day of the Maturation.

The second Degree. The second Degree of malignant Small-Pox are more common, wherein the Face only is affected with the Erysipelas-like Tumour, which on the first day of Maturation turns white like Parchment, when at the same time in the other parts of the Body the Pustles are in a manner distinct, tho' not very regular, being scarce distinguishable to the Eye from the Measles; they hardly rise up with Heads, but often grow livid, which is a Token of the near Approaches of Death.

The third Degree. The malignant Small-Pox of the third Degree are of a kind of distinct Sort indeed, but very small and as it were cohering; they do not rise up, but are seen lying flat in the Skin, like the Stingings of Nettles, until about the beginning of the Maturation they grow white, and coming together resemble the Colour of Parchment. I have hardly known any one labouring under this kind to survive the 14th or 15th Day, unless deliver'd by a long and tedious Salivation, a large Flux of Urine, or a long continued Swelling of the Hands and Feet.

The last Degree. *Art.* 143. The fourth and last Degree of the Small-Pox is, when the Pustles break out distinct indeed, and of a regular figure and magnitude; but then they are marked in their Interstices with *Water-Bladders*, vulgarly called the *White-Hives*, with purple or livid Spots, especially in the Neck, Breast and Limbs; and these are no less mortal than the Confluent.

Art.

Art. 144. In the malignant Small-Pox a malignant Fever remains after the Eruption, with a dry Tongue and a weak Pulse, *&c.* and does not leave the Person as is usual in the benign Sort: for the morbifick Matter is so abounding, thro' the Malignancy or Greatness of the Distemper, that it cannot be sufficiently discharged by the cutaneous Glands, from whence direful Symptoms are wont to happen; namely, very dangerous Hæmorrhages, which, for the most part, prove mortal, especially when purple and black Spots appear at the same time; and there is hardly any Remedy powerful enough to cope with so great a Malignity, unless it may be stopt with some *vitriolick Preparation*, (or the *Aq. Styptic. Reg.*) If the Hæmorrhage should be suppress'd, yet we do nothing, unless at the same time we can raise the drooping Spirits with blistering, and giving generous Cordials. *Venæsection* in this case will do nothing but hasten Death. *Micturition*, or a frequent Necessity of making water, tho' it be not altogether so formidable as Hæmorrhages, is however a very ill Omen. To relieve this Symptom, the *Pulvis Æthiopicus* or *Cineres Bufonum* is an incomparable Remedy, as I have found by Experience, the Dose a Scruple every four or six Hours, with other Alexipharmicks. The Pain of the Throat and Difficulty of Swallowing is a very afflicting and troublesome Symptom; wherefore timely Care must be taken to wrap up the Throat warm with fine soft woollen Cloths, from which more benefit may be expected, than can be had from Bags of Saffron, or any other Amulets whatever, and proper Gargles may be used, *&c.* A large Salivation lasting long, with a remarkable Tumour of the Head and Face, is a good Sign; but if it breaks off untimely on a

The Cure of the Symptoms.

Hæmorrhages.

A frequent making of water.

A sore Throat.

Salivation.

 sudden,

sudden, unless there be a great Flux of Urine, or a very great Swelling of the extreme Parts, it is a very bad Omen; nothing can be worse than a Salivation changing into a Diarrhœa.

After the Declination of the Small-Pox, want of Appetite and Hectick Heat.

Art. 145. The Small-Pox, when gone off, oftentimes leave the Body in a morbid State: amongst other Disorders, a Loss of Appetite is one of the principal, which is often accompanied with hectical Heats; in which case from mine own Experience, (which is a thing I would seriously recommend to other Physicians) I have been abundantly convinced, that the following is the true Method of Practice, *viz.* where the Heats are continual, to persist constantly in the giving *Alexipharmicks*; but where the Heats are periodical, to give the *Peruvian Bark*; and after that I can with safety proceed to purging.

Parotis.

Sometimes after the Small-Pox happen *Tumours of the Parotid Glands*, which continue a long time like *Strumæ*, without Heat or Redness; they are not to be treated with *Discutients*, but rather with strong *Suppuratives*. The same Method

Furuncles, &c.

is to be used in *Furuncles*, and the running sanious Scab, and malignant Ulcers, and the sort of *Leprous Humour*, which sometimes happens, *viz.* with *Alexipharmicks* and *Febrifuges*, strictly abstaining from Evacuations. *Gangrenes and Caries*

Gangrene and Caries.

of the Bones will hardly submit to any Methods of Cure. *Œdematous Tumours* are to be cured by *Frictions*, *lixivial Fomentations*, and the Methods

Oedematous Tumours.

proper in Dropsies. Concerning the Pain of the Head after the Small-Pox (see *Art.* 279.)

The Sentiments of Freind.

Art. 146. There are some Fevers, wherein purging is found to be advantageous, and others there are, which altogether require it; but the medicinal Authors have not as yet explained themselves clearly on this head. As for myself, I have

not

not found any Fever, wherein purging is so successful, as in that which arises in the confluent Small-Pox, either when they are come to their full Maturity, or when they begin to turn or dry away: for that Fever, as it is of all others the most putrid and dangerous; so above all others purging proves the most seasonable Relief to it. And this is the Method of Cure for the putrid Fever, called the *Secondary Fever* in the confluent Small-Pox, which *Sydenham* proposes preferable to all others. It is usual with me, that when the Small-Pox are come to such a state, that the Pustles begin to dry, and the Fever increase, to have recourse to purging; and that Practice has succeeded so well, and is so little dangerous, that from my own Experience I dare aver, that I have saved many Lives by the means of it. The Doctrine of *Phlebotomy and Purging* in the confluent Small-Pox, after an *imperfect Crisis*, is succinctly contained in a Letter of the ingenious Dr. *Cade* to Dr. *Freind*, a Summary of which follows.

When neither Bleeding nor Purging are proper.

Art. 147. In the confluent Small-Pox, as long as the Face continues swell'd and inflamed, and the Saliva is sufficiently discharged, I think neither *Bleeding* or *Purging* (for the same reason as when any other inflammatory Tumour is to be brought to Suppuration) ought by any means to be put in practice; lest those Evacuations should interrupt the Separation of the morbifick Matter from the Mass of Blood, and its Discharge through the variolous Pustles, as so many *Phlegmons* (at a time when Nature is solely incumbent on that Work.) Moreover, in the progress of the Distemper, when the Tumour of the Face begins to subside, and the Salivation decrease, (which happens the 9th or 10th day from the Eruption) if at this time the Hands swell as they ought to do, and there be no other very bad Symptoms attending; in

my Opinion even now there is no Indication for Bleeding or Purging, but the whole Affair is more safely committed to Nature. In the interim, when the Distemper is in this State, I order a Clyster to be given every day, to moderate the Heat of the Fever, and to prevent the Excrements from indurating in the lower Belly.

When both Evacuations are necessary. *Art.* 148. But yet if the Swelling of the Face sinks, on the foresaid critical Days, (which but too often happens) and the Pustles in the Body do not, according to Expectation, fill up with laudable Matter, and the Hands do not swell; from whence (*viz.* from the morbifick Matter remaining in the Mass of Blood and polluting it) arises a *Burning Fever*, a short and quick Respiration, a restless Tossing of the Body, want of Sleep, (not procurable by *Narcoticks*:) I say, that when these direful Symptoms come upon the Patient, it is the Physician's Business to direct the opening of a Vein, and to give gentle Purges, repeated at proper distances, in order to detach the peccant Humours from the Blood, and, in such way and manner as he can, to relieve his Patient. In fine, in the confluent Small-Pox, altho' the Face and Hands and the Pustles in the Body have swoln sufficiently and long enough, and the Salivation has been plentiful and lasting the usual time, yet if upon the ceasing of it, and the Subsidence of the Swelling of the Parts abovementioned, the Fever any how (as it often happens in this Species of the Distemper) advances and grows daily worse, and the Symptoms (such as Difficulty of Breathing, want of Sleep, great Anxieties, with a pale and thin Urine) from thence arising, should continually harrass the Patient; things being in such a situation, the Physician is indispensibly obliged to diminish the Quantity of Blood by Phlebotomy, to the end

that

that the remaining Blood may circulate more calmly through the Veſſels; and to evacuate by Purging, often repeated, the morbid Matter, which can now no longer make its way through the Puſtles, which are grown hard and cruſty: For in default of theſe Evacuations having been made, it always comes to paſs, that either the aforenamed Symptoms are daily augmented, and ſome time between the 12th and 24th they are ſurpriſed with Death, or elſe the putrid Humour is extravaſated in the Lungs, and corrupts their Veſſels; by which means the Perſon lives on in a miſerable way for a while, and then dies tabid.

Art. 149. For a difficulty of breathing coming upon the *Criſis*, Phlebotomy is the only happy Remedy, which unleſs it be ſpeedily put in practice, it will be ſoon over with the Patient; nor in this caſe are we to be deterr'd from doing it by the weakneſs and lowneſs of the Pulſe; for I have often obſerved, that upon bleeding the Pulſe has riſen: from whence it is evident, that the Debility of the Pulſe is owing to the load of noxious Humours, not to the Deficiency of natural Strength. Yet bleeding is ſo far from affording relief in the caſe of bloody Urine, that it increaſeth it, and haſtens death: yet from this moſt fatal Symptom I have procured for my Patients a Reprieve for ſome time, by giving a Doſe of *Camphire* twice a day, and good quantity of Acids. But, in truth, I have not known any one, that made *bloody Urine* in this Diſtemper, to have lived beyond the 16th Day from the Eruption. The Reaſons, whereon this Practice is founded, may be ſeen at large in the Author. "And thus Dr. *Freind*, and other "Vouchers with him, Phyſicians of great Name, "vaunt themſelves on the Method of purging "in

Bleeding the only Remedy for a difficulty of Breathing.

In bloody Urine it is hurtful.

"in the *secondary Fever* in the Small-Pox, as "the only ſafe and ſalutary Practice. But I, "who have not ſo quick a Penetration, and "am but a Country Phyſician, am ſtill under "ſome doubtings in this Matter. Theſe cele-"brated Gentlemen, who are the great Lumi-"naries of our Art, and the Ornaments of the "Age, reaſon on this Subject with great In-"genuity, and writing in ſuch ſtrains of Elo-"quence, as they do, captivate the Brethren "of the Faculty ſo far, as to induce them to ac-"quieſce in their Sentiments. But in new Me-"thods of Practice it behoves us to proceed "with great Caution, confiding in the faithful "Guidance of Experience. In the courſe of about "twenty Years Practice, I have found the fre-"quent giving of Clyſters very beneficial, on "ſuch occaſions; but have very rarely adventured "to make uſe of Catharticks. It were to be "wiſh'd, that the aforeſaid Gentlemen, of ſuch "diſtinguiſh'd Merit, would have favour'd the "World with a compleat Hiſtory of a ſufficient "number of Caſes, not only of thoſe who re-"covered, and did well, under the Conduct of "that Practice, but alſo of thoſe that died, "that we might have had an Opportunity of "forming a more deciſive Judgement in an "arduous Affair of that Importance."

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

The Small-Pox a new Diſeaſe.

Art. 150. It is moſt certain, that the Small-Pox is a new Diſtemper, foraſmuch as in many Parts of the World it was never ſo much as known, until of late Years; for example, in the *Weſt-Indies* it was never ſeen, before the *Spaniards* came thither, when the Infection was brought amongſt them by a *Negroe*, which ſwept

swept away great Numbers of them, as *Rodericus à Fonseca* testifies. *Helbigius* positively affirms, that the *East-Indies* never knew the Small-Pox, until after their Commerce with *Holland*.

A Cold Regimen.

Art. 151. *Alsaharavius*, an *Arabian* Physician, hath far outdone all the Physicians of the present Age, who have adopted the *Cold Regimen* for the Treatment of the Small-Pox; for instance, at the beginning of the Distemper, he order'd bleeding *ad deliquium*, and obliged them to drink very large quantities of cold Water, enjoining them often to repeat their draughts of it in the space of a few hours time, but without success as far as I could judge; for notwithstanding, the morbifick Venom kept its ground in the Habit of the Body.

The Texture of the Blood in the Malignant Small-Pox.

Art. 152. In the bad sort of the Small-Pox the Texture of the Blood is quite dissolved. I have seen (says *Lister*) in a Case, where there were purple Spots, Hæmorrhages at the Nose, and bloody Urine, the Blood to be in so fluid and laxe a condition, that after it was cold, with the slightest Touch of a Feather it might be divided and moved any way like Water. In many others, that have made bloody Urine, I have observed (continues he) the Blood drawn from the Veins to have been so watry and putrid, that it would not coagulate as usually, but fluctuate in the Dish, all one as if it had been nothing but *Serum*; but then I do not remember to have seen the Life of any one saved, where the Malignity was so great. (*Art.* 76.) "The Small-Pox breaking out upon any one "after a *Surfeit*, and likewise in those, who live "intemperately, generally speaking are observed "to be of a very bad kind, and most times "prove mortal."

The Virtue of Cochinel *in the Small-Pox.*

Art. 153. For a Woman in the Confluent Small-Pox (says the same Author) I directed the followin Method, *viz.*

℞ *Croc.* ℈j.
Cochinel. ʒss.
Sacchar. tantillum
M. pro Chart. viij.

She took one Paper every four Hours, with a spoonful or two of Treacle-Water for three Days; and afterwards every sixth Hour, also an Ounce of *Diacodium* Morning and Night, and she recovered. And for another Woman almost after the same manner, *viz.*

℞ *Croc.* ℈ss.
Cochinel. ʒss.
Sacchar. cand. ℈j.
M. pro Chart. vj.
tertiâ quâq; hor. capiend. &c.

One twice infected.

Art. 154. I have never seen any one have the Small-Pox twice, (says the same Author) except it was a Woman at *York*, who, as I myself can testify, had the Distemper twice in the space of one Year, and recovered.

A good Sign.

Art. 155. Nothing is of so much moment to be attended to in the Small-Pox, as the fetching the Breath and the Voice, (says *Ettmuller*;) for when Respiration is free and easy, and the Voice clear, without hoarseness, it is a very good Sign. *Horse-Dung* in this Distemper is indeed a nasty Medicine, but yet of great virtue; it promotes sweating, relieves the Throat, *&c.* By some, *Sheeps-Dung* also is much cried up. "Linseed Oil, and Oil of sweet Almonds deserve "their just praises, their Virtues being sufficiently known to some skilful Practitioners. "What that Remedy is, to which *Waldschmidius* "and *Dolæus* attribute such supereminent Virtues, I know not: Truly it were to be "wished,

Some singular Remedies

" wished, that such a Remedy, as they speak " of, was really to be found in Nature, to en- " counter so pernicious a Distemper: Concern- " ing this Remedy *Waldschmidius* says thus: We " make use of another sort of Medicine, in a " liquid Form, which in the Adult may be " given a spoonful at a time from the Begin- " ning to the End of the Distemper, by which " I think, with the Blessing of God, one may " even dare promise Recovery, how bad soever " the Symptoms may be. But this Medicine " was originally intended for the Cure of In- " flammations, for which purpose it may be " used externally to good advantage. And else- " where he adds, I recommend to every body " *a Liquor against the Small-Pox* a thousand " times experienced by myself and *Dolæus*, " which we were the Inventors of. *Dolæus* en- " larges very much on the praise of this Spe- " cifick, as may be seen, *p.* 574. *Encycl. Med.*

Art. 156. " To puncture the Pustles of the " Small-Pox is no good Method; for it retards " the healing of em, and the Scabs remain " the longer, and the Disfiguration will be the " greater; it is better therefore, that they should " be left entirely to Nature." To cure the Marks left by the Small-Pox, *Barbette* highly commends *Ol. Myrrh. per deliquium* prepared with the White of an Egg, as also the *Oil of the Yolks of Eggs*. If any one hath a mind for a Liniment, the following is an elegant Prescription made use of by the *London Physicians*;

℞ *Ol. Amygd. Dulc.* ℥iss.
Cer. alb.
Sperm. Cet. ana ʒj.
Balsam. Gileadens. ʒss.
f. s. a. Linimentum.

Corrosive Ulcers, (says *Bonetus*,) in the Face *Corrosive Ulcers.*

and

and elsewhere, are best cured with *Spirit of Vitriol*, mixed with a sufficient quantity of *Honey of Roses*: This Remedy is a never-failing one, yea even though the Ulcer should have consumed half the Cheek.

Art. 157. The most noted Medicines made use of in the Small-Pox, besides those before mentioned, are the following; *Kermes, Gum Lacca, Viperina, Cinnabaris Antimonii, Tinctura Bezoardica, Tinct. Corallii, Decoctum rubicundum, Decoctum Variolosum, Gargarisma Variolosum, Lohoch rubrum, Unguentum de Bismuth, Unguentum ad foveas Batean.* &c.

Of the INOCULATION *of the* Small-Pox.

The Introduction. *Art.* 158. It is not the Physician's part to induce Diseases, but to cure them: yet you will say, it becomes a skilful and honest Physician, who hath regard to the Health and Welfare of Mankind, to prevent, if he can, *future Diseases*, or at least to render them less dangerous, when they do approach. This is his Duty, as much as it is to cure any present Distempers; and it must be granted: else how comes it, that we order Bleeding, Emeticks, and Catharticks, to those that are in perfect Health, only for Prevention and Preservation from Diseases.

Inoculation, a new Practice. *Art.* 159. Inoculation of the Small-Pox is a new Practice to us here in *England*, brought over to us of late years from *Constantinople*: and it is wonderful with how great an Expectation it was received amongst us, and with how much Industry it was cultivated; it presently grew incredibly famous; it was put in practice even in the *Royal Family*, the Children of many of the *Nobility* and Persons of the *first Rank* were inoculated with great applause and ostentation.

tation. What the Event of it was, and how great the Succefs, the Practifers of it publifhed to the World. Notwithftanding, although it flourifh'd under fuch prodigious Encouragements, and was fupported by fuch great Examples, it did not gain any Credit, or get any footing, amongft the common Sort of People. It does not feem rightly to quadrate with the *Genius* of our People and their way of Thinking. They fell a difputing about the Lawfulnefs of doing it, and whether it could be done with a good Confcience, and likewife whether the real and genuine Small-Pox, would always be produced with certainty by Inoculation; and alfo whether other Difeafes and morbid Contaminations of the Blood and Humours might not be engrafted along with the Small-Pox. But I have neither Leifure or Abilities to enter into fo great a Controverfy.

Art. 160. In the mean while, the Operation of Inoculating may be performed without any any great difficulty after the following manner. Firft, a little quantity of purulent Matter muft be procured, about 5 or 6 Drops, taken from the Puftles of fome young Perfon, who has the benign Small-Pox of the diftinct Kind, which muft be brought to the place where the Operation is to be performed in a fmall Vial or in a little Pill Box; and when all Things are prepared, the Surgeon is to make two fmall Wounds, one on the Arm, and the other on the Leg of the oppofite fide; and the aforefaid variolous Matter is to be applied to the Wounds on Doffils of Lint, and a Bandage to be made over it. There is no occafion to make the Incifions deeper than juft through the Skin, nor any longer than a Barley-Corn: after 24 Hours the Doffils may be removed, and the Ulcers *The Operation*

dreſſed with *Diachylum Plaiſter* or *Cole-Wort Leaves* once or twice a day, according as more or leſs Matter is diſcharged. This being done, the Diſtemper will gradually be produced; and it is uſual for the following Symptoms to ariſe.

The Symptoms that follow. *Art.* 161. About the eighth Day after the Operation ſome Puſtles begin to appear, not unlike to thoſe that are commonly ſeen in the diſtinct Kind, a little Fever having preceded the Eruption, and the other uſual Symptoms, but more mild and gentle. As to the Places where the Inciſions are made, the 4th Day they grow red and are inflamed, on the 6th they tend to Suppuration, and diſcharge an ichorous Pus. Indeed about the time of the Eruption of the Puſtles, whilſt the little Fever laſts, the Ulcers diſcharge ſome what leſs; but after the Eruption, even until the Declination of the Puſtles, the Pus increaſes daily, and after that it again gradually diminiſhes; ſo that commonly in five Weeks time the Ulcers are quite dryed up. By how much the greater the diſcharge of purulent Matter is by theſe artificial Ulcers, ſo much the milder will the Diſtemper be. In the general it is obſervable, that the Small-Pox procured by Inoculation are of the diſtinct Kind, for the moſt part void of Danger, that the Puſtles are few in number, and pit very little. Very often however there follow after them *Tubercles* and *Abſceſſes*, ſome indeed but ſlight ones, but ſometimes very malignant ones and exceedingly difficult of Cure.

The Preparation and Regimen. *Art.* 162. To prepare the Body for Inoculation a great many talk much of Bleeding, of giving Emeticks, and Catharticks. But in truth if the Perſon to be inoculated has Youth of his ſide, is of a good Habit of Body, and in per-

fect

fect Health, none of these Things seem to be necessary. It is requisite only, that he takes care to observe a temperate Regimen for some time before the Operation. When the Operation is performed, the Person need not be kept under any strict Confinement, but may live pretty much after his accustomed Manner; excepting, that it will be prudent to forbid him the eating any Flesh-meat. When the Small-Pox are come out, the same Regimen is to be observed, as is usual in the distinct Kind, got in the common way; and if there be occasion for any thing at all of Medicine, these procured by Art require the same Method of Treatment, as the benign discrete Small-Pox in the natural way.

Of Pestilential FEVERS *and the* PLAGUE.

The Sentiments of DIEMERBROECK.

Art. 163. The Plague is of all Distempers the most acute, the most mortal, and the most contagious, arising from a malignant and occult Taint or Venom, which is substantially most destructive of the animal Spirits and of the native Heat, from whence the Functions of all the *Viscera* and especially of the *Heart* are exceedingly hurt. *The Definition of the Plague.*

Art. 164. The Plague is not properly a Fever, but something different from it, a Fever being in truth nothing else but one of the Symptoms of it, as I have often observed; and therefore they that define the Plague by a Fever are in the wrong, since a Fever does not essentially belong to it, as will be proved in the Sequel of this Discourse, (*Art.* 169.) *The Plague something different from a Fever.*

Art. 165. Amongst the Signs preceding and presaging the Plague, the following remarkable one *A Sign foretelling the Plague.*

one was obſerved at *Nimmegen*, to wit, there was the greateſt and moſt incredible Number of *Inſects*, ſo many as were hardly ever ſeen, as of Gnats, Butterflies, Chafers, Beetles, Hornets, Waſps, Graſhoppers, and chiefly Flies of all ſorts; of which vaſt numbers did abound every where in both thoſe Years, ſo that in the Houſes the very Walls were covered with the Flies, and without doors the very Air was clouded with innumerable ſwarms of them.

The Cauſe. *Art.* 166. What the Cauſe of the Plague is, as it is an arduous Queſtion, hath occaſioned various Diſputations amongſt Phyſicians. They all agree, that it proceeds from a certain occult Corruption and inexplicable Infection of the Air; but from whence that infectious quality of the Air ariſes, after what manner the Air becomes ſo vitiated, what it is that infects this Element; this is what they are in doubt about, and labour to find out. The firſt and principal Cauſe without doubt is *the Diſpleaſure of God-Almighty moſt juſtly provoked by the Sins of Mankind.* From this Cauſe they deduce that τὸ θεῖον or *ſomething Divine*, which is obſerved to be in the Plague, which *Hippocrates* often mentions in his Works. And this has been believed in all Ages, as well among the *Pagans*, as *Jews* and *Chriſtians*; and the ſame throughout the Holy Scriptures is ſufficiently confirmed. We are of Opinion, that *Hippocrates* underſtood by the τὸ θεῖον ſome morbifick Cauſe, beyond the ordinary Courſe and Power of Nature, ſent down from the Gods above, or elſe by them ſomehow excited in the Air; the Eſſence of which Venom conſiſted not in any determinate Mixture of the Elements, nor in any manifeſt Diſtemperature of their Qualities, nor in any notable Putrefaction:

tion: But in ſome new Species of Venom, on purpoſe, preternaturally called forth by the Gods themſelves in this ſublunary World.

Art. 167. In the firſt place, when the Air begins to be altered, contaminated, and to have a Diſpoſition to receive this venomous Quality; it preſently ſhews it ſelf very offenſive and injurious to our animal and vegetable World, ſometimes by a Murrain among the Cattle, ſometimes by a Blight amongſt the Corn and Fruit, and amongſt Mankind firſt to produce malignant and peſtilential Fevers, and, in a little time, the Plague it ſelf. *How it uſually begins.*

Art. 168. Contagion or Infection is the Communication of the Venom from one Body to another, whether the Action of Communication be by an immediate Contact, or by the Intermediation of Infectious Effluviums: however, there muſt be an apt Diſpoſition to receive this infectious Quality in him, that is ſeized with it, otherwiſe it will have no Effect. We ſee the peſtilential Venom to paſs from one Country to another and from one City to another by the means of Cloaths and other Merchandize-Goods: *But no one can account for it, how it comes to paſs, that ſome Perſons ſhall receive the Contagion, and others not.* We ſee that ſome upon the leaſt Occaſion are ſurpriſed with it, others hardly capable of being infected, and ſome few on whom it will make no manner of Impreſſion at all. *The Communication of the Contagion.*

Art. 169. The peſtilent Fever, accompanying the Plague, does not ariſe from the Venom of the Plague itſelf, but from the Putrefaction, its Effect: that is to ſay, it is not generated on account of the Humours being infected by the peſtilential Venom; but becauſe the Heart being irritated, over whelmed, and much debilitated *A Peſtilent Fever, whence.*

by the pestilent Venom, can neither digest and rarify, nor moderate and sufficiently dispel those noxious Humours, which for that reason putrefy, and acquire a preternatural Heat, and so excite a Fever; which for the reason given is a Consequent of the Distemper, and is different and distinguishable from the Plague, and is only a Symptom of it. This is a thing confirmed by the Maxims and Authority of the Ancients and Moderns, as well as by the obvious Examples of daily Practice.

The Symptoms of the Plague.

Art. 170. A great many horrid and grievous Symptoms accompany the Plague, some of which belong more properly to it, as Buboes, Carbuncles, hot firey Tubercles, Exanthemata or purple and black Spots; and others which are common to it with other Distempers, the chief of which are Pains of the Head, Phrensy, Sleepiness, Watchings, Anxieties, Weakness, or a remarkable Loss of Strength and Dimness of Sight, Palpitation of the Heart, Dryness of the Tongue, Vomiting, the Hiccough, Worms, Looseness, Bleeding at the Nose, immoderate Flux of the *Menstrua*, bloody Urine, and bloody Spittle, Pains of the Thorax, of the Hypocondria, of the Loins, and of other Parts.

Art. 171. Buboes and Carbuncles are occasioned from the pestilential Venom, which the Heart drives from itself to the external Parts.

A Bubo.

A Bubo is a painful Tumor of the Glands, which are seated behind the Ears, in the Neck, under the Armpits, and in the Groin.

A Carbuncle.

A Carbuncle commonly takes its rise from a large Pustle, and is really a Gangrene of the Part, where it happens, and in process of time is a true Mortification. It cannot be conquered by any Powers, of Nature or Art, so as to be brought to Digestion, or be converted into Pus;

bu

but for ever is wont to throw itſelf off in a Lump, when it is ſeparated from the ſound Parts. Carbuncles have not certain determined Places, in which they ariſe, as Buboes, but may happen in any Part of the Body: For ſometimes they are ſeen in the Thorax, or the Neck; ſometimes in the Abdomen, or in the Back; ſometimes in the Arms, or the Legs, ſometimes in the Fingers or Toes; ſometimes one or two appear, ſometimes many, either only in one Part of the Body, or in diverſe Parts: Nay, ſometimes they ariſe in the internal Parts, as in the Lungs, in the Stomach, in the Kidneys, &c.

Art. 172. The peſtilent *Exanthemata* are Spots of a purple or red Colour, or they are black, or of a violet Colour, commonly they are of a round Figure, ſometimes broad, or of an oblong or ſome other Shape; they ſhew themſelves in the Skin up and down the Body. *Eruptions.*

Art. 173. The Prognoſticks of acute Diſeaſes (ſays *Hippocrates*) are very uncertain and fallacious. In the Plague at *Nimmegen* we obſerved, that the *Criſes* on the ſixth day were always certainly mortal. Thoſe that were ſeized with the Diſtemper about the time of the new or full Moon were in the greateſt danger of their Lives. The ſudden Languor or Proſtration of Strength in the firſt Seizure, alſo Faintings, and Palpitation of the Heart, were for the moſt part fatal Signs; an intermitting Pulſe always mortal; Drouſineſs, Sneazings, a Tremor, a Delirium, a Pain in the Throat, Hoarſeneſs, a ſtinking Breath were ill Omens; pleuritick Pains were always mortal; Coſtiveneſs a good Sign promiſing Recovery; a Diarrhœa quite the contrary, hardly one in a hundred eſcaping; bloody Urine, or bloody Stools were mortal, as were the *Menſtrua*. The ſooner *Buboes* appeared the better, *The Prognoſticks.*

if they were without a Fever, or before the Fever came on, they afforded great hopes of Recovery; and so likewise contrary wise. If *Carbuncles* appeared in the Emunctories (*Art.* 171.) instead of Buboes, they shewed the greatest Danger. If Carbuncles broke out late in the Distemper it was a bad Sign, and if they were very many, the worst; they were more dangerous when they were in nervous Parts, than in the muscular or fleshy. Spots that were purple, black, greenish, or violet-colour'd, at what time soever they appear'd, they were always fatal Signs; some with red Spots recovered, though they were but few.

Preventative. *Art.* 174. The best and most certain *Prophylactick* or Preservative from the Plague is *to fly from it, trusting in the Lord.* The Circumstances of avoiding it by flight are contained in the following Distich:

Hæc tria tabificam tollunt adverbia Pestem,
Mox, longè, tardè, cede, recede, redi.
To avoid the Plague the way is to be gone
Immediately, far off, and stay there long.

There is not in Nature a better Corrective of pestilential Air than Fire, as much Experience hath taught us. *Hippocrates* with Fire subdued and extinguished that famous Plague that came into *Greece* from *Æthiopia:* for he had commanded large bright Fires to be kindled chiefly in the Night-season throughout the whole City, to purge away the Pollutions of the Air. Fires made with Juniper or Ash-wood, 'tis believ'd, are very efficacious to amend the infectious Qualities of the Air. The burning of *Brimstone* and the Explosion of *Gunpowder* purify the Air, and destroy its corruptive Qualities; the same does the burning of *Amber*,

Amber, *Frankincense*, *Pitch*, &c. Alſo the Fumes of *Vinegar*, rais'd with hot Irons or Bricks. With reſpect to *Diet* in times of the Plague, it is adviſable above all things to obſerve an exact Temperance, avoiding Exceſſes of all kinds, which contributes very much to the Preſervation of Health: however, it muſt be remembered that all ſudden Changes are dangerous; for which reaſon it is moſt dangerous ſuddenly to alter the uſual and accuſtomed way of living. It is dangerous to go abroad in the time of the Plague with an empty Stomach. Pork and all ſorts of Swine's Fleſh is eſteem'd to be unwholeſome at ſuch a time. All ſweet things are to be avoided. Wine moderately made uſe of is reckoned beneficial; but the Abuſe of it is exceedingly dangerous. *Mercurialis* teſtifies, that, at *Patavium* and *Venice*, he obſerved moſt of the Tipplers of Wine and ſtrong Liquors to have died, who thought by that means to have preſerved themſelves from the Diſtemper. Thick Woollen Clothes are apt to take the Infection ſoon, and retain it a long while; wherefore Veſtments made of thin Silk or Sattin are to be prefer'd in ſuch times. Bleeding, tho' much recommended by many *Bleeding.* of the ancient as well as modern Phyſicians, as a good Preſervative, we entirely reject, as a very dangerous and moſt miſchievous Practice; becauſe Experience has taught us, that thoſe, who made uſe of it by way of Prevention, were ſoon after it ſeiz'd with the Diſtemper; wherefore we ſtrictly prohibited it. Many celebrated Phyſicians have highly recommended the Application of *Cauteries*, or the making of Iſſues, *Iſſues.* and we have often ſeen the great Advantage of 'em. By way of Prevention in ſound and healthful Bodies; it was ſufficient to keep them from being over-coſtive, rather than to create a Laxi-

ty:

ty: but in Cacochymical Habits, we thought it neceſſary gradually and gently to looſen the Body, and that with the *Pil. Ruffi*, becauſe for many Ages they have been approved of againſt the Malignity of the Plague. " *Hippocrates* " drove away that famous Plague from *Greece* " by the uſe of *Sulphur* ; the Fumes of it are " very much commended to correct the Air, " and to prevent the Fermentation of Liquors. " As it helps to prevent Corruption and Pu- " trefaction of all kinds, ſo it is indued with a " virtue to reſiſt the putredinal Alteration of " the Blood. When the Malignity of the Diſ- " temper is very great, the Linnen which is " worn and the other Clothes may with good " advantage be fumigated with Sulphur." *Ettmuller*.

Antidotes. *Art.* 175. As to Antidotes; amongſt ſimple Remedies two only to us ſeemed the principal, viz. *Tobacco* and the *Radix Helenii.* Tobacco we order'd to be made uſe of in the common way of ſmoaking, which, in this Plague, I am perſuaded from my own Obſervation, was remarkably beneficial not only to my ſelf, but alſo to many others. The *Radix Helenii* was either chewed, or taken in Powder, or a Candy or Confection of it made with Sugar, and ſo eaten. Concerning *Compound Antidotes*, the Author may be conſulted, *Cap.* X. We adviſed the Poorer ſort every Morning to drink two or three Spoonfuls of the beſt *White-Wine Vinegar*, which we obſerved to be one of the beſt Preſervatives againſt this Plague. To many of 'em alſo we recommended to ſmell conſtantly to a Spunge dipt in *Treacle-Vinegar*.

The Author's way of living. *Art.* 176. With relation to my ſelf, many were indeed in great admiration, how I, who indiſcriminately viſited all infected Houſes, was

preserved from the Violence of so great a Contagion. In the first place, I took care to keep my Passions in due order, so as not to give way to Frights and Fears, or Anger, or Sadness: if at any time, I found my self melancholy or sad, I cheared my Heart with three or four Glasses of Wine, and so chased it away. I took care that my Victuals were such, as contained good nourishing Juices; I drank common Ale, as also a thin middling White-Wine, which I made use of pretty freely, so as sometimes to make me a little chearful, but never drunk. In the Mornings between four and five, when I went abroad to visit my Patients, I was not able to take any thing of food or drinkables: but having first *offer'd my Prayers to God*, and chewing a few Grains of the *Lesser Cardamom-Seed*, I took my first Round fasting, until six a clock: Then I took a little *Theriaca* or *Diascordium*, or candied Orange-Pill, or commonly three or four bits of *candied Elecampane*. About seven or eight, I made a Breakfast on a little Bread and Butter and green Cheese made of Sheeps Milk, and drank a draught of Ale; sometimes I drank a draught of Wormwood-Wine. About ten a clock, if I had the time, I smoaked a *Pipe of Tobacco*, and two or three after Dinner, and as many after Supper; and in the Afternoon I used to take two or three more. At any time of the Day, if I perceived my self to be indisposed with the Smell of the sick People, I presently left all Business, and had recourse to my *Tobacco*: For, to speak the truth, I always look'd upon *Tobacco* as the principal Preservative; and that in reality it is so, I am throughly convinced both by Reason and Experience; nor do I believe, that there is as yet any thing better found out for ordi-

nary ufe: But then it muft be noted, *that fmoaking Tobacco will not be of fervice to thofe, who were accuftomed to it in former time.* Wherefore Tobacco alone contented me for mine own ufe, I ufed no other *Suffumigations*; and afterwards, when the Diftemper was over, I left off fmoaking again.

The Cure. *Art.* 177. All the Phyficians have always been under grievous miftakes about the Cure of the Plague, for as much as they have been ever hefitating about the Caufe of it, and about the Remedies, they would make ufe of: For the true Caufe of it is yet unknown, and a proper Remedy has not been difcovered for fo great an Evil. When Perfons are actually infected with the Plague, they ought moft religioufly to abftain from *Phlebotomy*; *purging Medicines* and *Vomits* are alfo equally to be avoided. Coftivenefs is not to be feared, tho' it continues a long time, in as much as we have not obferved it to have been prejudicial to any. In the very beginning of the Diftemper we muft have recourfe to *Antidotes* and *Sudorificks*; and thefe Remedies, otherwife called *Alexipharmicks*, are manifold and various, which are mixed and compounded with great Variety according to the Nature of the Diftemper itfelf and other Circumftances, which are left to the Judgment of the Phyfician, and cannot be determined by certain Rules. The principal among the *Simples*

Simples. are the following, *Rad. Petafitidis, Ariftolochiæ, Helenii, Biftort. Zed. Gentian. Angel. Ering. Scorzoner. Serpentar. Virg. fol. Scord. Rut. Card. bened. Abfinth. Rorifmarin. flores Croci, Calendul. Sambuc. Fructus Berber. Poma cydon. Citrea, Aurant. Limon & eor. Cort. Acet. fimplex, Sambucinum & Calendulatum; Aromat. Myrrh. Succin. Camph. Viper.* &c. The Compofitions are almoft

most infinite, a great many Forms may be seen in the Author. The Author suspects *Saffron*, because it usually affects the Head; *Camphir* is very much esteemed by many; also *flor. Sulph.* and *sal. Absynth.* also *ol. Vitriol. ol. Sulph. per campanam*, are commended.

Art. 178. We proceeded to the Cure after the following manner; *First*, we gave orders, that the Bed-Chamber should be kept clean, and that, to correct the Air, it should be fumigated three or four times a Day, and that the sick Person should presently take a *Sudorifick Draught* (whether it was the first, second or third Day of the Distemper) and that he should be covered up warm in the Bed, that he might sweat three or four Hours, according as his Strength would bear: if the Sweat would not readily rise, it was usual with us to apply Bags of hot Sand to the Feet, Arm-pits and Groins. And if the first Sweating did not procure relief, after a few Hours the Sudorifick Potion was to be repeated; if after the second Sweating the Fever and the other Symptoms did yet increase, and the Patient was nothing better, it was look'd upon to be a very bad Sign: After ten or twelve Hours, and the Days following, we repeated the Sudorifick Medicines four or five times, (as Necessity seemed to require.) In the intermediate times between the giving the Sudorificks, were given various *Antidotes* to extinguish the Violence of the Venom, as also *corroborative Confections*, and such Remedies as *resisted Putrefaction*, and *convenient Apozems*, and other things to drive out the Malignity from the Centre to the Circumference; in the mean time, some potable Foods were thought of, that were of an easy Digestion, and conformable in their Qualities to the Intention of our Remedies. We had also a watchful regard *The Method of Cure.*

to

to the Symptoms attending the main Diſtemper; to which we ſhall proceed in the next place.

The Cure of the Symptoms. *The Fever.* *Art.* 179. Amongſt the Symptoms that accompany the Plague, the moſt common is the Malignant Peſtilent Fever, which for the moſt part is very grievous and dangerous. This Fever we treated almoſt after the ſame manner as we did the Plague itſelf, and we obſerved, that the ſame Kind of *Sudorificks* and *Antidotes* did the moſt good, provided we refrained from thoſe that were too heating; or, if we had a mind to uſe them, we might mix with them ſome other things that were cold, as Vinegar, Juice of Citrons, *&c.* Experience has taught us that want of ſleep in the Plague, is not ſo tremendous a Symptom; whereas a more than ordinary Sleepineſs in the Beginning was very pernicious, and a bad Omen. They that were over-much inclinable to ſleep (which was a thing very common) the firſt Day we uſed all means to keep them waking, until they had taken Sudorifick Medicines, and had therewith well ſweated. The few following Medicines did wonders to relieve ſome of the moſt troubleſome Symptoms, ſuch as the Anxiety, the great Debility and Weakneſs, and Vomitings. The firſt was this Mixture.

Watchings.

Sleepineſs.

Anxieties, Weakneſs, and Vomiting.

℞ *Conſerv. roſ. rub.* ℥iſs.
Diaſcord. ʒiij. vel iv.
Aq. Noſtr. Theriacal. (*Art.* 192.) ℥iv.
Succ. Limon. recent.
Aq. cinam ana ℥iſs.
M.
Colatur. add.
Confect de Hyacinth.
ſine Moſch. ʒj. M.

Let them be ſtirred for an Hour or two; then ſtrain them through a Linnen-Cloth. The ſecond was this Liniment.

℞

℞ *Ol. Nuc. Mosch. per Express.*
— Scorpion. vel Laurin.
Theriac. Andromach. ana ʒj.
Ol. Junip. ℈ſs.
— Succin. ℈j.
Caryoph. vel Cinnam. gut. iij.
M. f. Liniment.

To anoint the Region of the Heart and Stomach, two or three times a-day, applying afterwards this Paste made hot at the Fire.

℞ *Rad. Calam. arom.*
Nuc. Moschat. ana ʒj.
Caryoph.
Benzoin. ana ʒſs.
fol. Menth. ʒij.
pulveriſatis add.
Mic. panis ſecalin. ℥iij. vel iv.
Acet. roſac. q. ſ.
M. f. Paſta.

Dryneſs of the Tongue. For Dryneſs of the Tongue, after the trial of all the different Lotions, I have found only *ſimple Water* to be moſt prevalent. Nothing is more pernicious than a Hæmorrhage of the Noſe, *Hæmorrhage.* the Menſes, or ſpitting of Blood; as ſoon as poſſible they are to be ſtopped with all the Art we can, or all Hopes is loſt of the Welfare of the Patient. I have often obſerved, if the Flux of the Belly was not ſtopped in the Beginning, that it was altogether incurable afterwards in all Perſons.

The Cure of Buboes. *Art.* 180. In treating of Buboes we have always endeavoured to bring them to Suppuration; for as ſoon as any painful Hardneſs was felt behind the Ears, in the Neck, under the Armpits, or in the Groin, moſt commonly to excite and haſten the Tumor, and to extract the malignant Ichor, we applied a *Veſicatory* to the inferior

inferior Part of it, ſo that it might touch the Margin of the Tumor, that by this means an Ulcer being made, the place might be kept open, and a diſcharge might be given to the noxious Ichor. (We did not approve ſo well of *Cupping-Glaſſes.*) On the ſecond Day, that the noxious Matter might be drawn to the Bubo, and there be digeſted and brought to Suppuration, we applied over the whole Tumor *drawing Cataplaſms*, ſuch as were *emollient* alſo and *ſuppurative*, in the Compoſition whereof we put *Onions, Pigeon's-Dung, Leven of Bread*, and the like. To ſome we only applied the following Cataplaſm:

℞ *Cep. ſub cineribus*
aliquantum aſſat. q. ſ.
Contuſis add. Theriac.
& Butyr. inſulſ. parum
M.

This might lie on for two or three Days. Then when the Tumor was raiſed to a ſufficient Magnitude, and began to tend to Suppuration, we omitted the *Attractives*, and uſed only the *Suppuratives*, that the Tumor might the ſooner be brought to Suppuration. Oftentimes from the Beginning to the End we only made uſe of the following Plaiſter, which anſwer'd all Intentions, and entirely cured the Buboes; which was this:

℞ *Gum. Galban.*
in Acet. diſſolut.
Emplaſt. Oxycroc.
— *Diachyl. cum Gum.* ana ℥j.
M.

But however it muſt be remarked, that we did not apply the *ſtrong Attractives* indifferently to all Buboes alike, but only to thoſe under the Arms and in the Groin; for the Tumors, which

aroſe

arose near the Ears or in the Neck would not well bear such a Treatment; for we observed, that it would exasperate them to such a degree, that it would endanger a Suffocation; indeed some lost their Lives by means of such a Practice: Wherefore to these only *Emollients* and the most gentle *Attractives* were applied. Sometimes it was necessary, when the Tumors proceeded but slowly, to make an Incision into them; but this is not to be done before they are in a manner ripe. We made use of the following *Digestive*:

℞ *Scord. subtilissimè pulv.* ℥ij.
Vitel. Ov. j.
Terebinth. Venet.
Mel. opt.
Unguent. Apostellor. ana ℥ss.
M.

Care must be taken, that the Ulcers do not heal up too soon. In the Annotations upon our Author, the Method of the most experienced *Paulus Barbette* may be seen of curing *Buboes* by the *Magnetick Arsenical-Plaister.*

The Cure of Carbuncles.

Art. 181. In treating of *Carbuncles*, we often the first and second Day, laid on *Red Cabbage-Leaves* done over with *Rape Oil*, which was frequently made use of among the common People. Soon after, nay, most commonly even in the Beginning, we applied the following Poultise, than which, we found nothing that sooner or more effectually promoted the Separation and Cure of Carbuncles:

℞ *Rad. consolid. maj. sicc.*
herb. Scord. ana ℥ij.
— *Althæ.*
farin. Sem. lin.
— *Tritic.* ana ℥ss.
coq. in q. s. aq. font.

ad pulticulam deinde add.
Mel. purissim.
Terebinth.
Unguent. Apostellor. ana ℥iij.
——— *Basilic.*
Picis liquid. ana ℥ij.
vitel. ov. j.
Croc. ℈j.
M.

Sometimes also we added *Theriac.* ℥ij. Amongst the Vulgar we made use of *Picis Naval. & liq. ana part. æqu.* with which only we have seen Carbuncles very soon separated, and the Pains very well assuaged. I have a thousand times observed, that the gentler they were managed, the sooner and more effectually they were healed.

Spots. The *Exanthemata* were the Signs of sudden Death; nor did they afford any time for a Cure; which if they had done, they ought to have been cured with *Sweats* and *Alexipharmicks.*

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

The Introduction. *Art.* 182. God Almighty hath often a hand in the Production of *acute Diseases*, whereas we ourselves fast enough bring ourselves into *Chronical Distempers.* It is not usual for the Plague to attack *Great Britain* oftner than after the Revolution of about forty Years: "But now thro' "the *especial Clemency of God*, we have been "free from it more than sixty-six Years."

A Description of the Plague. *Art.* 183. The Plague most commonly begins with a cold Shivering, not unlike the Fit of an Ague; soon after enormous Vomitings come on, a Pain about the Region of the Heart, (as if it was squeez'd in a Press:) A burning Fever rages continually upon them, until either Death itself, or the favourable Eruption of a Bubo,

which calls forth the morbifick Matter, delivers them from the moſt deplorable Danger. Indeed it does but ſeldom happen, that the Plague ſeizes Perſons without any perception of a Fever, and carries them off ſuddenly; Purple-Spots, which are the Harbingers of Death, breaking out upon them, even in the Streets. This hardly happens except it be in the Beginning of a moſt devouring Plague; it happens alſo now and then, that Tumors ariſe, without any preceding Fever or other violent Symptom.

Art. 184. Tho' the Diſpoſition of the Air ſhould be as pernicious, as one can well imagine, yet it does not ſeem capable of itſelf to produce the Plague; nor yet is it reaſonable to think, that the Plague would be Epidemical, unleſs there was alſo at the ſame time a proper Diſpoſition of the Air to favour its growth and increaſe. *The Diſpoſition of the Air.*

Art. 185. The Plague ſeems as if it ſhould be attempted either by *Bleeding* or *Sweating*; the laſt mentioned Method hath been often fatal: Bleeding largely and a Repetition of it ſeveral times, when there has been no Tumor in the Caſe, has not proved ſo to any one (that I know;) but if there be the Appearance of any Tumor, Phlebotomy is always highly prejudicial: the Reaſon is plain, namely, becauſe it is oppoſite to the Motion and Intention of Nature. A great many of the moſt grave and celebrated Writers approve of *Venæſection*, eſpecially *Botallus*; but very few of 'em admit of ſuch large Bleedings. There is therefore another Method of Cure, to wit, let the Patient be blooded in the Bed, and let him preſently be covered head and all with abundance of Clothes, ſo that he may be forced into a Sweat merely by the load of 'em; and when the Sweat begins to flow, the Purgings and Vomitings will ceaſe of their own accord, *The Method of Cure.*

and then let him take the following Bolus with the Cordial-Julep every ſixth Hour, and encourage the Sweating.

℞ *Theriac. Andromach.* ℨſs.
Elect. de ovo, ℈j.
pulv. Gaſcon. gr. xij.
—— *Cochinel.* gr. viij.
—— *Croc.* gr. iv.
Succ. Kerm. q. ſ.
M. ſ. Bolus.

And the Sweating is to be continued with all poſſible art for twenty-four Hours, nor is the Shirt to be changed ſooner, though never ſo wet: But if the Sweating is broke off ſooner, preſently the Severity of the Symptoms returns, and all things grow worſe. The next Morning I commonly give the uſual Cathartick; and by this Method I reſtored to Health a great many ſeized with a Peſtilential Fever, the Year after the Plague, ſo that I did not loſe one of that Diſtemper after I began to uſe that Practice. Wine too liberally drank, and other ſtrong Preſervatives taken daily at ſet Hours, threw a great many into this Diſtemper, who otherwiſe very likely might have continued ſafe and free. "The great Plague at *Athens* never touched "the temperate and ſober *Socrates*, nor ſcarce "in any Age ever affected thoſe like him."

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

The primary Cauſe.

Art. 186. The very Heathens acknowledged that the Plague was firſt ſent by God to chaſtiſe Men for their Sins; and therefore for the extirpating of it, Prayers and Religious Offices were made uſe of, as well as Medicines.

Art.

Art. 187. "For Prevention, we are to remember *Hippocrates*'s Precept; Let *Labour*, *Meat*, *Drink*, *Sleep*, and *Venery* be uſed moderately. I knew a great many, who, (ſays *Helmont*,) by fortifying the *Archæus* by Wine and Confidence, without other Antidotes, were concerned amongſt the Infected without any Damage from the Contagion." *Prevention.*

Art. 188. Dr. *Henry Sayer*, a ſucceſsful Phyſician, boldly viſited in the Plague, in *London*, in the Year 1640, when moſt of the reſt of the Phyſicians would not adventure to undertake it. He, that he might fortify himſelf againſt the Contagion, was wont to drink a large Draught of generous Wine before he went into any of the infected Houſes; and after he had gone his round, he drank another ſuch a Glaſs of the ſame: At laſt he died at the Caſtle of *Wallingford*, having lain in the ſame Bed with a certain Duke. His Method of Cure was on this wiſe; if he was called in before any *Exanthemata* or *Buboes* appeared externally, he moſt commonly gave Vomits of an Infuſion of *Crocus Metallorum*, ſometimes with *Roman Vitriol*; after the Vomiting was over, he gave Sudorificks, and ordered that the Sweats ſhould be continued all through the Courſe of the Diſtemper, forbearing only now and then a little time between for refreſhment's ſake, that their Strength might hold out: But if he was ſent for after the afore-mentioned Tumors or Exanthemata were viſible, he omitted the *Vomiting*, and inſiſted wholly on the uſe of the *Diaphoreticks*. *Dr. Sayer's Method.*

A MISCELLANY *of Quotations.*

Art. 189. If a Phyſician, (ſays *Bonetus*,) that is obliged to converſe with ſick People of all *Se[...]l Preſervatives.*

kinds of Diſtempers, takes care not to ſwallow his Spittle whilſt he is near them, but continually ſpits it out; there is no danger (by the help of God and Nature) of his being infected by any Contagion that can come from them. "It has been obſerved, that thoſe who had the "*Itch* or the *Venereal Diſeaſe* were not ſo liable "to be infected with the Plague as others. A "bit of *Myrrh*, held in the Mouth, by thoſe "who frequent contagious Places, is thought to "be a very good preſervative againſt Infection. "A certain Phyſician, in the time of a raging "Plague, made for himſelf and ſome others a "Seton in each Groin, by which means he and "they eſcaped the Contagion. *Foreſtus*, *Diemerbroeck*, the *French*, the *Engliſh*, and *Germans* (ſays *Boerhaave*) have obſerved, that all "the Soap-boilers and Venders of it, all the "Waſher-women, and all they whoſe Buſineſs "it was to uſe Soap, nay, thoſe who only wore "Shirts waſhed with Soap, preſently died in the "Plague."

The Virtues of Lemons. *Art.* 190. The moſt able and ſkilful Phyſicians amongſt the *Indians* (ſays *Piſo*) rely more on the Virtues of *Lemons*, than they do on the *Bezoar Stone* or *Theriaca Andromachi*, againſt malignant Diſeaſes, peſtilential Fevers, and even Poiſons. And I can without vanity affirm, that in all my Practice, I have not found ſuch good Effects from any one ſimple Medicine, as from Lemons.

It is in common Practice among the *Turks* (ſays Dr. *Harris* in his Tract of Children's Diſeaſes, *p.* 88) to cure the Plague, by taking great Quantities of the Juice of Lemons; they Soop it in their Broth, and frequently take into their Mouths pieces of Lemons with Sugar, which they chew and ſwallow; alſo they drink of a

Liquor

Liquor we vulgarly call *Sherbett*; that is to say, they cure the Plague by the most cold Regimen; amongst them the renowned Virtues of our hot *Alexipharmicks* are hardly known, or at least they have no opinion of them.

Art. 191. There is no Simple in the vegetable Kingdom, that has Virtues equal to that of *Camphire*; it is extoll'd (as *Ettmuller* observes) by all practical Physicians. To this is owing the great Efficacy of that most noble and excellent *Antipestilential Oil* of *Heinsius*, an *Italian Physician*, who by the means of it did such marvellous Cures, that after his Death a Statue was set up at *Verona* in honour of him. This most excellent Oil is compounded of *Ol. Camphor. Succin. & Cort. Citr.* of each equal Parts; these three Oils being intimately united according to art, constitute this wonderful Remedy; the Dose whereof, as a preservative from Infection, is five or six Drops; and for Cure of the Distemper, from six to fifteen, in any convenient Vehicle, expecting Sweat. *Sal Viperarum & Rob. Sambuci* are commended. *The Virtue of Camphire.*

Art. 192. A great many other compound Medicines are made use of to cure and prevent this grievous Distemper; as *Other Remedies.*

Aq. Prophylactica.

℞ *Rad. Angel.*
—*Zedoar.* ana ℥j.
—*Petasitid.* ℥ij.
Fol. Rut. M iij.
—*Meliss.*
—*Scabios.*
Flor. Calend. ana Mij.
Nuc. jugland. immatur. concis. ℔ij.
Succ. Pomor. Citri.
vel Aurant. acid. ℔j.
Acet. Vin. opt. ℔xij.

Digest

Digest them for a Night, and distil them to a dryness with a gentle Fire. It is esteemed the best Alexipharmick.

Acetum Pestilentiale Bat.

℞ *Rad. Angelic.*
—Zedoar. ana ℥j.
Bacc. Junip. ℥ij.
Fol. Rut. Miij.
Acet. opt. ℔iij.
macera ac cola.

To be made use of for *Fumigation*, and for a *Lotion* for the Mouth in time of the Plague.

Aq. Theriacalis. Diemer.

℞ *Rad. Ostrutii*
—Petasitid.
—Angelic.
—Carlin.
—Valerian. ana ℥iiss.
—Enul. Campan.
Cort. Aurant. Sicc. ana ℥iij.
Herb. Scord.
—Absynth. ana ℥ij.
—Card. Bened. ℥iij.
Flor. Ros. Rub. ℥ss.
—Stœchad. ʒiij.
Bacc. Junip. ℥iiss.
Sem. Cardamom. min. ʒv.
Cort. Cinnam. ʒj.
Vin. Rhenan. vel
Gallic. ten. ℔xxij.
Aq. Rosar. ℔ij. M.

The Vessel being well stopped, let them stand in Infusion for ten Days, then add *fol. Rut.* M. vj. *Tanacet.* M. iv. *Rorismarin. Pimpinel. ana* M. jss. Let them continue together in Infusion yet, for eight or ten Days, moving it every Day with

with a Stick, afterwards add *Suc. Citri* ℔ij. Let them ſtand yet for three or four Days; afterwards let them boil gently over a Fire, and ſtrain them, preſſing them out in a Preſs. Diſtil the ſtrained Liquor in *Balneo Mar.* and keep it for uſe.

Cataplaſma Peſtilentiale Bat.

℞ *Sterc. Columbin.* ℥iv.
Pulv. Croc. ℥ſs.
Mithridat.
Theriac. Londinenſ.
Sem. Sinap. ana ℥j.
Terebinth. Venet. q. ſ.
M.

To break Buboes.

Alſo. *Sprit. Theriacal. Camphorat. Tinct. Bezoard. Batean.* and numberleſs others in the Writings of Phyſicians.

The Sweating-Sickness.

The Sentiments of Willis.

Art. 193. The *Engliſh* Sweating-Sickneſs began in the Year 1585, about the beginning of the Month of *Auguſt*, and laſted until the end of *October:* And although *Sennertus* ſays, that we had it here in *England* perpetually, after that, for forty Years together, yet our own Countrymen, both *Phyſicians* and *Hiſtorians*, who lived at or near that very time, (*Art.* 196.) have obſerved to us, that it had, during that ſpace of time, very long Intermiſſions, and great Intervals of perfect freedom from it, and that in ſixty-ſix Years it returned only four times, *viz.* in the Years 1506, 1517, 1528, and 1551. It hardly ever continued at one time more than *The Sweating-Sickneſs.*

ſix

ſix Months, and ſometimes it laſted not above three; it was obſervable, that there always was a very wet Seaſon going before it happened. But every one of thoſe Years it happened, it is certain, it occaſioned a terrible Mortality; inſomuch, that in the Places where it raged, it ſwept away in a very ſhort time one third of the Inhabitants. So great was its Malignity, that ſo ſoon as ever it entered a City, it would every day attack five or ſix Hundred, and of thoſe that were ſeized with it, in the beginning, ſcarce one of an hundred eſcaped.

The Type of the Diſtemper. *Art.* 194. The Type of this Malady, as it is briefly and methodically deſcribed by *Sennertus*, conſonant to our own Writers, I ſhall here inſert. Thoſe that were ſeized with it, without having any ſuch thing as Buboes, Carbuncles, or malignant Spots, were taken with an exceſſive Languor, and were diſpirited to the laſt degree, their Strength gone, they complained of the greateſt Diſquietude and Anxiety, of a great Pain in the Head, they had a frequent, quick, and unequal Pulſe, great Palpitation of the Heart; but [what was moſt remarkable] they were overwhelmed with vaſt profuſe Sweats, which ended not until the Diſeaſe itſelf terminated, which was in twenty-four hours: for as to thoſe who took no care to excite ſuch a Sweat, neglecting Cordial Medicines, and who, through impatience, would not bear the Heat, but expoſe themſelves to the cold Air, they died ſuddenly before the end of twenty-four hours. Afterwards, when the nature of the Diſtemper was better known, and they made uſe of Sudorificks, and fortified themſelves with Cordials, fewer of them died.

The Cure deſcribed. *Art.* 195. *Polydore Virgil* writes a little more accurately about the Cure, to this effect, *viz.* after a great number of Experiments and Ob-

ſervations

ſervations had been made of Methods and Things advantageous and hurtful in the Diſtemper, it came to paſs at length, that they hit on the following happy Method. If any one was taken in the Day-time with this Sweating Malady, he muſt preſently go to bed with his Clothes all on about him; if he was ſeized in the Night, there he muſt lie, and not ſtir from the Place until the twenty-four hours were expired; they were not to be covered with ſo many Clothes as would force them into a violent Sweat, but only with as many as were ſufficient to promote and carry on a moderate ſpontaneous Sweat; they were to eat nothing in the time, if they could faſt ſo long; what they drank, ſhould be very warm, and not exceeding in Quantity, what was cuſtomary, enough only to quench Thirſt; whilſt they were proſecuting this Method of Cure, they were to be under a ſtrict Obligation not to put ſo much as a Hand or Foot out of the Bed to cool it, for that was as much as their Lives were worth. Some tell us, that for the twenty-four Hours they were not to be ſuffered to ſleep. Some that recovered out of this peſtilential Sweating, afterwards when they had remained well for ſome time, relapſed into it a ſecond time, nay, and ſometimes a third time.

The Sentiments of CAIUS. *Dr.* Freind's *Hiſtory of Phyſick*, Vol. II.

Art. 196. The *Engliſh* Sweating-Sickneſs was a temporary Diſtemper, a Native of *Great-Britain*. It began the firſt time in the Year 1483, in King *Henry* the Seventh's Army, when he landed at *Milford-Haven*: It raged in *London*, from the twenty-firſt of *September*, to the end of *October*. And after that appeared at five *The Sweating-Sickneſs.*

other

other different times in our Iſland, and that always in the Summer time; *firſt*, in 1485, then in 1506, and then in 1517, a third time, when it was ſo very acute, that, inſtantaneouſly almoſt, in ſo ſhort a time as three Hours, it ſtruck them dead; many of the Nobility died, and multitudes of the common People; in ſome Towns it ſwept away half the Inhabitants. Then at length in 1528 it returned the fourth time, when they died in ſix Hours; at that time the Life of King *Henry the Eighth* himſelf was very much in danger; a great many belonging to the Court died. The Year following, *viz.* 1529, only that once it affected *Holland* and *Germany*, where there died a great many. *Finally*, in the Year 1551, it invaded *England* the laſt time; at *Weſtminſter* died a hundred and twenty every day. At *Shrewsbury* particularly, where our Author *Caius* reſided, it prevailed with a mighty Slaughter, and the Deſcription of it is as tremendous as that of the Plague at *Athens*. It raged in this Town for ſeven Months together, in which time a Thouſand died of it. This Diſtemper is called by him with the greateſt Propriety of Speech, a *Contagious Peſtilential Fever of one Day*.

The Symptoms. *Art.* 197. The Manner of its Invaſion was thus: In the firſt place it affected one only ſingle part of the Body; the concomitant Symptoms were an inward Heat and Burning, an unquenchable Thirſt, Anxiety, Sickneſs of the Stomach and about the Heart, (but ſeldom Vomiting) Head-ach, Delirium, and then a Languor, a heavy Sleepineſs, and quick and haſty Pulſe, a ſhort and laborious Reſpiration. Children, poor People, and old Folks were not ſo obnoxious to the Diſtemper as others; beſide theſe, few others were exempted from the Contagion, and of thoſe that

that were ſeized with it, but a very few got out of it. Thoſe that withdrew themſelves into *France* or *Flanders*, in hopes of ſaving themſelves by that means, fared no better than their Countrymen at home. And moreover what was very aſtoniſhing, it was remarkable that *Foreigners* at that time happening to be in *England* were not infected with the Diſtemper, whereas *Engliſhmen* abroad were ſeized with it.

Art. 198. This new and unheard-of Diſtemper laying all waſte before it, ſtruck even the Phyſicians themſelves, with a ſort of Terror and Amazement; at the firſt they knew not well what to do, or in what manner to oppoſe ſuch a Torrent of Deſtruction. But after a while, when they had been taught by Experience, what things were beneficial, and what were injurious in the Caſe; at length they came to the Knowledge of a right Regimen, and a proper Method of Cure. The primary and principal Indication of Cure, was *to promote a free Sweating, and to maintain it with proper Supports as long as the Diſtemper laſted:* for by what means ſoever the Sweating was diminiſhed, interrupted, or ſuppreſſed, the certain Conſequence of it was Death; wherefore the Perſons ſeized with the Diſtemper were by all poſſible means to be well defended from the cold Air, and if the Sweats flowed not plentifully of their own accord, they were to be promoted by Sudorifick Medicines, and the Addition of Bed-Clothes, and the Strength to be ſupported with Wine and Cordials. This moſt acute Diſtemper roſe to its height in fifteen Hours, but the Danger was not over before twenty-four Hours were compleated. In ſome, there was a Neceſſity to repeat the Sweating; in ſtrong Conſtitutions, twelve times. Some who had not ſweated enough, fell into Fevers of an

The Method of Cure.

ill

ill kind. All Drinkables were prohibited for the firſt five Hours; the ſeventh Hour the Diſtemper increaſed, at which time the Delirium came on. Sleep was to be avoided through the whole Courſe of the Diſtemper, and Fleſh-meat was not to be allowed. *Poſtſcript.* It appeared by Experience, as the Lord *Bacon* obſerves, that this Diſeaſe was rather a Surprize of Nature, than obſtinate to Remedies, if it were in time rightly treated. For when proper Care was taken, the Patient generally recovered.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Being the second ASSEMBLAGE of DISEASES.

Art. 199. AN Inflammation, speaking in the general, is a Tumor resisting the Touch, with Redness, Heat, and a Pain that is burning, tensive, throbbing, pricking, and heavy; always accompanied with a Fever, more or less acute. The Tumor is either discussed, or suppurated, or else degenerates into a *Schirrhus*, or it *gangrenes*, and causeth Death. *Inflammation in general.*

Of a QUINSY.

The Sentiments of CÆLIUS AURELIANUS.

Art. 200. An Inflammation of the Throat, called *Synanche*, is a difficulty of Swallowing, which puts the Person in danger of Suffocation, by reason of the Tumour in that Part; in the Beginning of the Distemper they complain of, they hardly know what, that they cannot move their Neck and Throat as usually, that they abound with Saliva, that they feel a sort of Pain, with a sensible Roughness, that they swallow their Spittle, and breathe with some difficulty, like *The Description of a Quinsy.*

like as if there were ſome Impediment in the way of a viſcid groſs Humour. As the Malady increaſes, the Parts affected grow red and ſwell, as the Tonſils and the upper Parts of the Throat, almoſt to a Suffocation; then the Neck and the Face ſwell, the Humours from the Glands are inſpiſſated, the Eyes become prominent and bloodſhot; at laſt the Tongue quite thruſts itſelf out of the Mouth, the Fauces grow dry, a cold Numbneſs ſeizes the Limbs, the Pulſe is quick, the Speech with the greateſt pain and hardly articulate, and at laſt quite loſt; the Countenance looks livid, Drinkables come out by the Noſtrils; there is a *growling Noiſe* of the Throat and Breaſt, compared by ſome to that of Dogs, the Pulſe quite fails, ſome froth at the Mouth: when things are come to this paſs, Death ſoon follows.

The Cure. *Art.* 201. In treating this Diſtemper, the Neck and Thorax ought to be wrapt up warm with clean ſoft Wooll, that never has been died, dipped in ſweet warm Oil; recourſe muſt be had to Phlebotomy during the firſt three Days; warm Water is to be given for common Drink.

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

A Quinſy without a Tumor almoſt always mortal. *Art.* 202. There are two Species of the *Angina* or Quinſy; the firſt is without any ſenſible Tumor either externally or internally; the other is attended with a Tumor. The firſt is commonly the conſequence of ſome very long Diſtemper, eſpecially after large and repeated Evacuations: it is accompany'd with a Paleneſs, Dryneſs, and Thinneſs of the Fauces; becauſe for the moſt part the Nerves and Muſcles are extenuated and relaxed; it is almoſt always a ſign, that Death is juſt approaching. "They "are

" are the worſt ſort of Quinſies, (ſays *Hippocrates* in his Prognoſticks) " and kill the ſooneſt, " when neither internally or externally, there is " any conſpicuous Appearance of any Diſorder, " tho' at the ſame time there is very much pain " and difficulty of Breathing." Remedies are indicated, which fill the empty Veſſels with good vital Nouriſhment, and things that warm and ſtrengthen the Body in general; but after all it is ſeldom cured. Sometimes alſo this ſort of Quinſy comes on a ſudden without any other Diſtemper preceding: it is ſcarce ever cured; and almoſt always after Death the Lungs are found ſuppurated.

Art. 203. The other Species of the Quinſy, which is with an Inflammation and Tumor, affects various Parts, as the Tongue, and its Muſcles, the Palate, the Tonſils, the Uvula, the Pharynx, and the Larynx, and their Muſcles; the Muſcles of the *Os Hyoides*, the Wind-pipe, the Oeſophagus and its Muſcles, *&c.* The more of the forementioned Parts, that are inflamed, the more grievous the Diſtemper is, and the more dangerous: for Inflammations here proceed in the ſame manner as others do, and are liable to undergo the ſame Changes, *viz.* to be reſolved or diſcuſſed, to be ſuppurated, to gangrene, or to degenerate into a *Scirrhus*. *The Quinſy with a Swelling.*

Art. 204. In this inflammatory Species we ought by all means, we can, endeavour to procure a Reſolution: *Firſt*, by large and repeated Bleedings: *Secondly*, by giving Purges, or by Clyſters: *Thirdly*, by very thin and ſlender Diet: *Fourthly*, by nitroſe and ſubacid Medicines: *Fifthly*, by warm Vapours continually uſed, as *Indications for Cure.*

℞ *Acet. Sambuc.*
—— *Roſar.*

Acet. Calend. ana ℥j.
Aq. ſtillat. Sambuc. ℥vj. M.

Let the warm Fumes of it be drawn into the Throat through a Funnel. Beſides, likewiſe Fomentations, Cataplaſms, Epiſpaſticks, &c. may be made uſe of. Theſe means failing of Succeſs, the inevitable Danger of the Diſtemper being firſt declared, *Bronchotomy* is to be propoſed; concerning the Operation let the Author be conſulted; as alſo of the *Oedematous*, the *Catarrhous*, the *Suppurative* and the *Gangrenous Quinſy*, of all which he hath diſtinctly treated.

Art. 205. "In that Species of the Quinſy, " which is called *Cynanche*, *Laryngotomy* may " ſave the Patient, when he is in a manner " ſuffocated. In ſuch circumſtances where the " Diſtemper itſelf is more dangerous than the " Operation, 'tis pity it was not more frequently " practiſed. Neverthelefs, before this Opera- " tion be attempted, the greateſt circumſpec- " tion is required, to be firſt well ſatisfied, whe- " ther other Parts are not likewiſe inflamed or " choaked up with purulent Matter, as the " Lungs, the Pleura, the Gullet, &c. for, if " ſo, the Labour would be in vain, and a Re- " proach would be brought on the Faculty. " All things therefore being duely conſidered, " the Operation is to be undertaken in the fol- " lowing manner: The Patient muſt be ſet in " a right poſture with his Head a little reclined " backwards, that the Trachea may be the " more conſpicuous, and that its cartilaginous " Rings may recede the more from each other. " Then let the Skin be divided lengthways " with the Trachea, down as far as the Hol- " lowneſs, where the Sternum begins: let the " Skin thus divided be held aſide both ways " by the Aſſiſtant, that the Surgeon may be

" able

"able to ſee the Muſcles *Sterno-hyoidei longi,* " and having removed them a little aſunder " with an Ivory-Knife, the Larynx will lie bare, " and the Inciſion is to be made with a Lancet " between the third and fourth Cartilage, care " being taken not to wound the Cartilages; " when the Breath comes out, the Lancet is to " be withdrawn, and a Silver-Pipe to be fixed " in the Wound, not too long, leſt the end " of it ſhould touch the back-ſide of the Tra- " chea, which would occaſion a continual vex- " atious Cough. When the danger of Suffo- " cation is paſt, which may be in three or " four days time, or at leaſt ought to be ſo; " the Pipe may be withdrawn, and the Wound " cured according to Art, which it will eaſily " admit of, as requiring nothing peculiar, more " than what is common to recent Wounds." *Chirurg. Barbet.* p. 498.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 206. A Quinſy is an Inflammation of the Fauces and Neck: It is divided into four Species, *viz. Synanche, Paraſynanche, Cynanche,* and *Paracynanche. Synanche,* when the internal Muſcles of the Fauces or Pharynx are inflamed; *Paraſynanche,* when the external Muſcles of the ſame are affected; *Cynanche,* when the internal Parts of the Larynx are inflamed; and *Paracynanche,* when the externnal Parts of the Larynx ſuffer. In the *Synanche* the Lungs are alſo often affected, which occaſions a great Difficulty of Breathing, as in a *Peripneumony*; ſo that they breathe like a Dog with their Mouth open. An Inflammation of the Tonſils from a Diſorder of the Lympha hath a Fever attending it, but it is more gentle, and all the Symptoms are more moderate, than in a Quinſy; the Fauces look red, and the Tonſils being *Diviſion of a Quinſy.*

being tumified, appear prominent. A Quinſy changing into a Pleuriſy, is a dangerous Caſe. If froth appears about the Mouth in a Quinſy, it is a mortal Sign.

The Cure. *Art.* 207. For the Cure of a Quinſy all thoſe Remedies are convenient, which are commonly made uſe of in a Pleuriſy; in particular, the *Stercus* of various Animals, as of Horſes, Dogs, *&c.* nip the Diſtemper in the bud. Externally Cataplaſms do a great deal of Service, as of *Swallow's Neſts*:

℞ *Nid. Hirund.* N°. j.
Cep. ſub Ciner. aſſat. N°. iij.
Flor. Sambuc. p. ij.
Coq. in Lact. & traj.
per Cribr. deinde add.
Alb. Græc. ℥ſs.
Ol. Cham. ſtillat. ℨſs.
— *Lilior. alb.* q. ſ.
M. f. Cataplaſma.

Bleeding ought to be repeated ſeveral times according to the Nature of the Circumſtances: Yet it is to be omitted in a *Malignant Quinſy*, in which *Sudorificks* and *Specificks* are to be made uſe of: And let the Phyſician himſelf have a care of the Breath of the Patient. A *Vomit* is convenient in the Beginning of a malignant Quinſy, provided it be given in time. *Purges* are not to be given in a Quinſy, but *Clyſters* and *Veſicatories* ought to be made uſe of: amongſt Gargariſms, their *own Water* is much commended; alſo *Suc. Sedi maj. cum Spir. Vini, Sal. Armon. & Sterc. canin.* Above all the reſt, a Gargariſm is convenient *ex decoct. rapar. cum pauc. Sal. Armon.* To break an Abſceſs, a Gargariſm *ex Sem. ſinap. in Hydromel. coct.* is convenient.

The Cure of a Baſtard Quinſy. *Art.* 208. In a ſpurious Quinſy, otherwiſe called the *White-Quinſy*, there is no need of *Bleed-*

Bleeding, except in plethorick Bodies; *Sudorificks* are rather of ſervice in the Beginning, and after thoſe gentle *purging Medicines*, with external Reſolvents, a Gargariſm *ex Decoct. Origan. Rad. Pyrethri, Sem. Sinap. cum Acet.* &c. and afterwards *Succ. Semperviv. cum Syr. è moris.*

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

Art. 209. Thoſe that are of a ſanguine Complexion, and ſuch as have red Hair, are more ſubject to Quinſies than others. A large Quantity of Blood ſhould be ſpeedily taken from the Arm, and afterward from the *Ranula*; then let the Parts that are inflamed be touched with the following Mixture, *Sydenham's Method.*

℞ *Mel. Roſ.* q. v.
Spir. Sulph. q. ſ.
ad ſummum acorem.
M.

and let a Veſicatory be applied to the Nape of the Neck. If the Diſtemper continues long, not yielding to the firſt Bleeding, it ought to be repeated, and a Clyſter injected, alſo a Cathartick may be given, &c. *Sydenham.*

Art. 210. *Remedies to promote Spitting.*

℞ *Ol. Amygd. Dulc.*
Flor. Sulph. ana ℥ſs.
Cryſtal. Tartar.
Sacchar. Cand. ana ʒij.
Ol. Nuc. Moſchat. gut. iv.
Syr. de Althæ. ℥iij.
M. f. Linctus.

This is a Remedy which Dr. *Harris* recommends above any other, *Obſ. Morb. Grav.* To promote plentiful Spitting I know nothing better or more effectual, (ſays the Author,) than the following Powder:

℞ *Cryſtal. miner.*
Sacchar. Cryſtal. ana p. æ.
M. f. Pulvis.

Let a Scruple of it be held in the Mouth, till the Spittle flows plentifully; then let it be ſpit out: After a quarter or half an Hour let it be repeated: It is wonderful what a Spitting it will cauſe, &c. *Muſgrave.* —— *Galen* recommends the Juice of the green Shells of Nuts depurated with Honey.

Various Remedies. *Art.* 211. "Almoſt all extol Bleeding in the "*Ranula* under the Tongue, ſome in the *Jugular:* But bleeding in the *Foot* ought to be "preferred to both, by reaſon of the greater "Revulſion. No Quinſy is ſafe; the leſs the "Tumor is, the greater is the Danger: It is "moſt ſecure if the Redneſs is moſt thrown "outwards. Internally almoſt all *Antipleuriticks* are ſerviceable, eſpecially *Ol. Lin.* can "never be commended too much. Externally, "*Fuller*'s *Gargariſm anginoſ. Gargariſm. ad pituitam, Cataplaſm. anginoſ. Vapor ad angin.* &c." Alſo the following Gargariſm in a ſpurious Quinſy.

℞ *Auric. Judaïc.* ℨiſs.
Rad. Pyrethr. ℨij.
Herb. Hyſſop. p. ij.
Ficuum ping. ſciſ. N°. iv.
Coq. in Aq. Font. q. ſ. ad ℔j
Sub finem addendo
Mellis opt. ℥iv.
Colatur. add.
Pulv. ſubtil. Alb. Græc. ℈ij.
Spir. Vin. rectificat. ℥ij.
Spir. Cochlear. ℥ſs.
M. f. Gargariſma.

Of

Of a True *and* Spurious PLEURISY *and* PERIPNEUMONY.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

Art. 212. Those that are of a sanguineous Complexion are more subject to Pleurisies than others; a Pleurisy begins with a Coldness and Shivering, and is followed by Heat, Thirst, *&c.* After a few Hours (tho' sometimes not so soon) comes on a violent pricking Pain in the Side of the Thorax, which sometimes extends itself towards the Shoulder-blades, sometimes towards the Spine of the Back, at other times, on the contrary, towards the Fore-parts of the Breast, at the same time there is a perpetual Cough: The Matter that is coughed up at the first is but little, and of a thin Consistence, with some few streaks of Blood in it; afterwards, it is more in quantity and better digested, having also a Mixture of Blood with it; sometimes the Expectoration is not plentiful enough; the Fever keeps pace with the Cough, the Spitting of Blood, and the Stitch; and it diminishes gradually, as the Expectoration increases; the Body is sometimes too much bound, sometimes loose. *A Description of a Pleurisy.*

Art. 213. Sometimes, when *Bleeding* has been omitted; the Pleuritick Person cannot so much as cough, but labouring under an unsurmountable Difficulty of Breathing, is at last quite strangled. Sometimes the Parts inflamed suppurate, and an *Empyema* is formed; by Accident sometimes (*viz.* from the use of hot Medicines) a Pleurisy comes upon other Fevers by a Metastasis of the febrile Matter upon the *Pleura.* In this Distemper Bleeding is to be repeated three or four times, if the Case requires it. It is *The Method of Cure.*

hardly cured in grown Persons with less than the loss of about forty Ounces of Blood. Let the sick Person be taken out of Bed every Day for some Hours, as his Strength will bear it, which much contributes to the Cure.

A Description of a Bastard Peripneumony.

Art. 214. When any one falls into a *Spurious Peripneumony*, in the Beginning he is sometimes hot and sometimes cold, and upon the least Motion is vertiginous, his Cheeks and Eyes look red and are inflamed, he coughs, and with the coughing a violent Pain in the Head; he has urgings to vomit, his Urine is turbid, and intensely red, his Blood is like that of pleuritick Persons; the Breathing is short, and there is a Pain of the whole Thorax, and a Straightness of the Lungs. It is plainly enough to be distinguished from a *dry Asthma*, because in the *Asthma* there are no tokens of a Fever; in this spurious Peripneumony there is a manifest Fever, tho' it is far less and more obscure than in the true Peripneumony.

The Cure.

Art. 215. The Cure is performed by *Phlebotomy*, Pectoral Medicines and a cooling Diet; *Fuller's Mistura Expectorans*, or *Syrup. è Peto Batean.* may sometimes be of use in this Case.

The Sentiments of CÆLIUS AURELIANUS.

The Description of a True Peripneumony.

Art. 216. *Cælius Aurelianus* hath very well described a Peripneumony, (as well as most other Distempers). There is (says he) attending a Peripneumony an acute Fever, a Heaviness of the Breast, a Sensation of the Sides and Sternum, labouring as it were with a sort of Difficulty; the Person can lie no otherwise than on his Back a little raised up, very uneasy if he attempts to lie on either Side, there is a florid Redness of the Countenance, a Splendor of the Eyes; next comes on

on shortness of Breath, a little Cough discharging bloody and bilious or frothy Spittle, yellower or more frothy than is usual in the Pleurisy; in the Progress of the Distemper the Difficulty of Breathing increases, a longing desire to catch the cold Air, and to take in a great deal of it at a Breath, craving to drink something that is cold, the Mouth dry, the Tongue rough, at first whitish, afterwards red, the Pulse violent and quick, there is an Anxiety, a tossing and tumbling, continual Watchings, a groaning and disturbed Sleep; as the Distemper still heightens, the Breath becomes exceedingly difficult, and is fetch'd with a whistling Noise, then the Neck and Face are bloated, the Eyes are fixed, the Sight obscure and cloudy, the Understanding lost, a cold Numbness and Lividness of the Joints, the Tongue swoln thicker, a Sweating of the upper Parts, the Pulse imperceptible or creeping, last of all a resounding Noise of the Breast. (Lo, here is an accurate Description of a Distemper by an ancient Physician, standing upon record, to the shame of us Moderns!) "In a Peripneumony, (says *Hippocrates de Humor.*) "there is a violent Fever, a "quick and hot Respiration, an Anxiety, a prodigious loss of Strength, a tumbling and tossing of the Body, Pains about the Shoulder-blades, the Collar-bones and Breasts, a great "Weight of the Chest, and a Delirium." Hippocrates's *Observation.*

Art. 217. Bleeding in this Case is principally necessary; warm Water is to be the common Drink, the Diet thin slender Spoon-Meats; *Eclegms* made of a Decoction of *Sem. lin. fænugr. Nucleis & Melle & Ovor. Vitel.* are convenient. *The Cure.*

The

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

The Difference of a True and Bastard Pleurisy.

Art. 218. Any part of the Integuments of the inside of the Thorax, is liable to be attack'd by a Pleurisy, whether it be the *Pleura* or the *Mediastinum*; and therefore the pricking Pain may be felt in any Part of the Thorax, but most commonly it accosts the Sides; and this having a Fever joined with it, makes a *true Pleurisy*; but if such a Pain attacks the superior Intercostal Muscles, it is called a *spurious Pleurisy*.

The Cure of a true Pleurisy.

Art. 219. In a true Pleurisy, Blood in large Quantity ought timely to be taken off, and that by a large Orifice; it will be necessary also to repeat the Bleeding as often as the Urgency of the Symptoms may require it; the Rule is to let Blood so often, until there no longer appears a Siziness on the top of it. Fomentations and Liniments may be used externally. For internal Use, Diluters, Resolvents, Refrigerants, and Lenients that will assuage Pain, are proper; and all such things should be taken very warm and in great quantities. Sometimes the Part that is inflamed, tends to Suppuration, which is to be known from the obstinate Violence of the Pain and Fever, &c. continuing longer than the 4th Day; that an Abscess is formed, may be known by a frequent Shivering, a Remission of Pain, Shortness of Breath, and the being able to lie only on one Side, (which is the Side that is affected.) When the Abscess is broken, the purulent Matter falls into the Cavity of the Thorax, and increases by the discharge from the Ulcer, which occasions an *Empyema*, of which hereafter. But sometimes the part affected becomes *Scirrhous*, with an adhesion of the Lungs and Pleura, from whence an *Asthma*, and *dry*

Cough,

Cough, an incurable Malady; unless perhaps there may be some relief had from much Exercise and Riding. Sometimes a Pleurisy turns to a Gangrene, which occasions sudden Death; that a Gangrene is begun, is to be known from the Delirium, the livid Colour of the Thorax, a sort of bilious Spitting, and from a sudden Cessation of Pain, which one cannot otherwise account for.

Art. 220. A Peripneumony is an Inflammation of the whole Lungs, or else of one Lobe only; the first is justly look'd upon to be incurable, by reason of the Magnitude of the Distemper; the other sometimes admits of Cure; it is treated after the same manner, and with the same Remedies as a *Pleurisy*, and most commonly hath the same Event. If the Inflammation be not discussed, in fourteen Days time an Abscess will be formed, which is called a *Vomica*; the Tokens of which are Shiverings, an Abatement of the Pain, and a low Pulse, the difficulty of Breathing, Thirst, and a slight Fever in the Evenings still remaining, *&c.* Upon this sometimes a sudden Suffocation follows from an Eruption of the purulent Matter into the *Aspera Arteria*; sometimes it is evacuated by Spitting it up in great Quantities; or, if the Rupture so happens, it falls into the Cavity of the Thorax, from whence an *Empyema*, a *Phthisis*, &c. Lastly, the purulent Matter is sometimes resorbed, by the pulmonary Veins, and is mixed with the Blood, and by means of the Circulation is deposited in some one of the *Viscera*, as the Liver, the Spleen, the Brain, *&c.* and from hence it comes to pass, that *Peripneumonick Abscesses* happen about the Ears, the Legs, the Hypocondria, where if they suddenly disappear, and the Peripneumony returns, the Case is mortal. *The Type and Cure of a Peripneumony.*

221.

The Type of a Peripneumonia Notha. *Art.* 221. A spurious Peripneumony commonly arises from a thick pituitous Matter, generated in the Mass of Blood, and gradually settling itself on the Lungs, forms the Distemper; old People, and such as are of Pituitous, Cold, Catarrhous Constitutions, and such as are troubled with Defluxious of Rheums, are more subject to this Distemper than others. It creeps on unawares upon People with a fallacious Lenity at the first; they are slightly indisposed, complaining of a sort of Weariness and Debility, they seem to be dispirited, they grow short-breathed, feel an Oppression of the Breast; but the Disorder hardly considerable enough to raise any great preternatural Heat or Fever, they are not apprehensive of any Danger: after a while tho' they are seized with Shiverings, and a small Fever; from whence the Difficulty of Breathing and great Weakness increase, and Death approaches, which surprizes the By-standers, the Urine and Pulse having not presaged such a sudden Change.

The Cure. *Art.* 222. This Distemper is cured by *Bleeding, Clysters, a slender Diet, Diluents, absterging, and gently opening Medicines.* " I have briefly and " hastily collected these few Things; but con- " cerning these pectoral Cases, that famous " Author is to be consulted above all other " Writers; and we should use our utmost en- " deavours and all imaginable Application of " Mind to be masters of what he there proposes.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

A Pleurisy. *Art.* 223. It has been always observed, that *pleuritick* Persons have not only the *Pleura* inflamed, but also the *Lobe of the Lungs* on the same Side: Sometimes also, together with the Lungs,

Lungs, the *Mediastinum* is inflamed, *viz.* the Duplicature of the Pleura under the *Sternum*, which Inflammation is not called by any particular Name.

Art. 224. In a spurious Pleurisy there is a pricking Pain of the Side, but no Fever or Cough; those that labour under this Distemper, most commonly can lie on the well Side, rather than on the morbid; whereas in the true Pleurisy it is quite the contrary. *Spurious Pleurisy.*

Art. 225. " *Hippocrates* hath observed, that " if in the beginning of a Pleurisy, within the " space of three Days, the Spitting is bloody, " it shews that the Distemper will be but short; " if the spitting of Blood comes on later, the " Distemper will likely run into a greater " length. He adds, that if pleuritick Persons " do not expectorate, a *Vomica* will be formed " in fourteen Days; and such may be freed " from that, if they can fully discharge the " Matter by Spitting, in forty Days from the " time of the Rupture of the *Vomica*, otherwise " they fall into a Consumption." In these Diseases the Spitting is more to be regarded than the Urine. A Pleurisy that seems slight in the Beginning, and proceeding so till the fifth Day, but growing worse the sixth, is commonly mortal. *The Prognostick.*

Art. 226. In a *Benign* Pleurisy, if Bleeding does no good, it does no harm; but in a *Malignant* one it scarce takes place, but will always be hurtful. Of all things that are helpful, *Sudorificks* are the principal, and especially *Antimon. Diaphoret.* " *Antimon. Diaphoretic.* is highly to " be commended in the Pleurisy, both True " and Spurious; it discusses the congested Hu" mours excellently, absorbs the Sharpness, " eases the Pains, promotes Expectoration, and *The Cure.*

" answers

"answers almost all Indications. *Wedelius.* "*Antimonium Diaphoreticum* exposed some time "to the Air, every body knows, will acquire "an emetick Quality, and therefore I order it "to be washed at the time of use." *Liquorice* and Raisins are noble Pectorals, sugar'd things are not convenient; the Flowers of the wild red Poppy, as the best Specifick, are useful throughout the whole Course of the Distemper; all things are to be drank hot; *Suc. Taraxici vel Dent. Leon. vel. Decoct. ejus*; as also *Eryng.* are commended. Also *Chærefol.* The Juice of Horse-Radish wonderfully promotes Expectoration. For the Pain of the Side externally *sterc. Gallin. cum ol. cham.* are commended, as also the following Cataplasm.

℞ *Alb. Porri in Sartagine*
cum q. s. ol. cham. frixi ℥ij.
Furfur. frument. M. j.
Fæc. vin. alb. ℥iij. vel q. s.
M. f. Cataplasma.

"The following Infusion is good also taken in-"wardly.

℞ *Stercor. Equi Mascul.* ℥vj.
Vin. alb. ℔iss.
Aq. flor. spin. alb. ℔ss. *M.*

"Infuse it close over the hot Embers for half an "Hour, then strain it with the Press, clarify "the strained Liquor, with the White of Eggs, "according to Art, and add *aq. Theriacal. stillat.* "℥iv. *Syr. Balsam* ℥iij. *M.*"

The Sentiments of Baglivi.

A Pathognomick Sign of a Pleurisy.

Art. 227. A hard Pulse is, always, almost an infallible Sign of a Pleurisy, although the other Signs may not be manifest; a hard Pulse being for ever an inseparable Companion of all Inflammations

mations of the nervous and membranous Parts. " A true Pleurifſy (ſays *Cheſneau*) is to be known " principally by a hard Pulſe. Some affirm, " that the Pulſe in Pleuriſies hacks *like a Saw*; " but I muſt freely own, that I could never " meet with ſuch a *ſerratile Pulſe*; therefore I " look upon it no otherwiſe than a fictitious and " imaginary thing, being well enough ſatisfied, " when I find a hard Pulſe, that being ſufficient " to know a Pleuriſy by." Pleuriſies oftentimes are *occult*, becauſe they are without Pain, from whence ariſe Errors in Practice. To diſcover therefore, whether there be a Pleuriſy or no, let the Patient lie on one Side or the other, and bid him fetch a deep Breath and force a Cough, and then ask him, whether he feels a Pain or Heavineſs, which if he does, the Caſe is plain; by this means thoſe occult Pleuriſies may be diſcovered to the great benefit and advantage of thoſe, who labour under them.

Occult Pleuriſies.

Art. 228. The facility or difficulty of Reſpiration in this Diſtemper affords the beſt Prognoſtick. It is likely to go very bad with Pleuriticks, when they do not expectorate at all; the beſt Hopes of Relief in ſuch Caſe, is, if a large Flux of Urine comes on inſtead of Spitting. I have always ſeen thoſe recover out of Pleuriſies, who have had a Pain in the internal Parts of their Ear, which has come to ſuppuration. If no white Cruſt appears on the Surface of the Blood drawn off in Pleuriſies, it is a very bad Sign. *Hippocrates* aſſerts, that Relapſes in Pleuriſies are almoſt always mortal.

The Prognoſtick.

Art. 229. When the curative Indication in a Pleuriſy is to diſſolve and attenuate the morbifick Matter, Camphire above all things is the moſt efficacious Remedy for that purpoſe, [eſpecially in *pidemical and malignant Pleuriſies.*] If a

Rules concerning Bleeding.

Spitting, which has been suppressed for a time, returns again; and if the Matter be yellow, with a reddishness in it, forbear Bleeding; for that would put a stop to the Expectoration, and kill the Patient. At any time of the Distemper, whether it be the second, fourth, fifth or seventh Day; *&c.* either before or after Bleeding, if there be both a difficulty of Breathing, and also at the same time a difficulty of Expectoration, it is a laudable Practice to clap on a couple of Blister-Plaisters to the Legs, according to that of *Hippocrates*, "*In those who are affected with* "*Distempers of the Lungs, whatever Tumours* "*happen in the Legs they are a good Prognostick.*" After Blistering, as aforesaid, I have observed Expectoration presently promoted, the difficulty of Breathing lessened, and a Diarrhœa also, if there has been one, happily suppressed, and the Patient recovered.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

A Complication of these Effects. *Art.* 230. I am very much of the opinion, that a Peripneumony and Pleurisy are sometimes distinct Distempers, sometimes they arise together and are co-existent, and sometimes, that they succeed and follow one the other. A Peripneumony not only succeeds a Pleurisy, but also oftentimes a Quinsy, and sometimes other Distempers.

The Events of a Pleurisy. *Art.* 231. In a Pleurisy it is expected, either that the Distemper should presently be determined, by frequent and plentiful *Bleeding*, or partly by a *critical Sweat*, beginning on the fourth or eighth Day; or, that these not succeeding right, it should be continued longer; and then very often a *Peripneumony*, or an *Empyema*, or *both* succeed, which most commonly kill

kill the Patient, or throw him into a *Phthisis*, which proves of very difficult Cure, or else mortal.

Art. 232. *Riverius* and *Zacutus Lusitanus* bring remarkable Examples of the Cure of a Pleurisy by *Cupping-Glasses*, with Scarification, applied to the Part affected. For external Use in Liniments, *album Græcum* is a useful Ingredient to be added. *Cupping-Glasses.*

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

Art. 233. Bodies that are strong and used to Exercise (says *Hippocrates, in Coacis*) sooner die in a Pleurisy or a Peripneumony, than those which live without Exercise. *Dry Pleurisies*, (says the same) and where there is no Expectoration, are the severest; they are also much to be feared, when the Pains tend upwards. A Peripneumony upon a Pleurisy is a very ill Sign, and a Phrensy upon a Peripneumony. *Hip. Aph.* Bleeding (says *Celsus*) is a proper Remedy in great and recent Pains; but in slight Cases, and where Pains have been of long standing, it will be superfluous or at least too late to do any service by it; one had better have recourse to the use of Cupping-Glasses with Scarifications. *In respect of Prognosticks.*

Art. 234. Pleurisies, (as *Malpighius* has observed) besides that they are caused by acute Fevers, are excited by *polypous Concretions* in the Lungs, as has been proved by Dissections, and by the Blood that has been drawn off during the Distemper. *Polypus.*

Art. 235. It ought to be noted, that the Pleura of pleuritick Persons, and the Lungs of Peripneumonicks open'd after Death, have been always found full of *Polypus's*. A Polypus is Blood long stagnating, the red part being lost;

and the Pleura is seldom inflamed alone without the Lungs. *Idem.*

A Liniment. *Art.* 236. Liniments externally used are good to assuage Pain, composed of *Ol. Amygd. Dulc. Spir. Sal. Armon. & Camph. Pitcarn* in MSS. " Also the following Anodyne Liniment.

℞ *Balsam. Locatel.* ℥ij.
Ol. Amygd. Dulc. ℥j.
Ol. Mac. per express.
Unguent. è Flor. Aurant. ana ℥ij.
M. f. Linimentum.

A singular Prognostick. *Art.* 237. Those that expectorate with a rattling Noise in their Breast, and seem in their Countenance to be cast down, their Eyes suffused with Yellowness and clouded; in all these Death is to be expected, both according to *Hippocrates*, and the Author's Experience. There is scarce a better Medicine in the End of the Distemper, than *Syr.* or *Decoct. Nicotian.* *Barbette.* *Syr. de Peto.*

Ashes of use. *Art.* 238. *Lucius*, by the Advice of *Æsculapius*, was cured of a Pleurisy by the Application of an Epithem made of the Ashes taken from the Altar, and mix'd with Wine. *Le Clerk.*

Several Medicines. *Art.* 239. The Virtues and Use of the following Medicines are well known to those who are skilled in the medical Art: *Aq. omnium florum, Bals. sulph. anisat. Ens Veneris, Decoct. Coccineum, Decoct. pleuritic. Emplast. pleuritic. Fotus lateralis, Haustus pleuritic. Loboc. pleuritic. Loboc. viride, Oxymel asthmat. Pulv. pleuritic. Sacculus lateralis, Unguentum pleuritic.*

Of

Of an EMPYEMA.

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

Art. 240. An Empyema is a Collection of purulent Matter in the Cavity of the Thorax, most commonly caused by the Rupture of an Abscess produced by a Pleurisy or Peripneumony; it is known, if for twenty Days after the Beginning of the Inflammation, there has been no Expectoration, from a dry Cough, a weight on the Diaphragm, being able to lie only on one Side, from a fluctuating Noise of the Pus upon moving the Body, a slow Fever, Redness in the Cheeks, Hollowness of the Eyes, Heat in the Tops of the Fingers, Crookedness of the Nails, and a Tumor of the Belly. *An Empyema what.*

Art. 241. As to what relates to the Cure of an Empyema; when it is once known, that there is a Rupture of an Abscess of the Lungs, or the Pleura, or the Diaphragm, or the Mediastinum, or the Pericardium, endeavours must be used to discharge the Matter by Expectoration, or by the urinary Passages, if Nature offers to do it those ways; or lastly, by an aperture of the Thorax, with a fit Instrument, on the Side affected, between the 4th or 5th, or 5th and 6th Ribs, counting from the lower-most, drawing off the Matter gently and gradually; from the nature of the Pus, when drawn forth, and other Circumstances of the Patient, one may deduce a Prognostick, what may likely be the Event. If the Empyema be of a long standing, the Strength exhausted, the Hairs of the Head falling away, and there be a colliquative Looseness, the Habit of the Body tabid, &c. the Operation of the *Paracentesis* will serve only to hasten Death. *The Cure.*

 The

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

The Signs of an Empyema. *Art.* 242. An Empyema is a Collection of Matter within the Cavity of the Thorax, which oppreſſes the Organs of Reſpiration: Which Matter commonly flows thither, from the Suppuration and Rupture of an Abſceſs from a *Pleuriſy* or *Peripneumony*, (and perhaps ſometimes from a Quinſy.) There will be a greater Suſpicion of a ſucceeding Empyema, after the forementioned Diſeaſes, if after a Week or two, without plentiful Expectoration, a Shivering and a Fever, with a Languiſhing of the Spirits, ſhould come on: And then, after four and twenty Days, the Signs of a confirmed Empyema will be a Difficulty of Reſpiration, a Heavineſs of the Breaſt, a Fluctuation of the Matter, and a Senſe of Uneaſineſs upon the Change of Poſture; an almoſt conſtant Thirſt and Fever, Redneſs of the Cheeks, and Uneaſineſs of the whole Body, and Watchings. Concerning the *Paracenteſis*, and the Event of it, *p.* 201. See alſo *Mayerne*, *p.* 178.

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The Diagnoſtick. *Art.* 243. An Empyema is known to be formed, when the Fever remits; moreover, there is alſo felt a Fluctuation of the purulent Matter from ſide to ſide; the *Vomica* or Abſceſs is broken about the 20th, 30th, or 40th Day, which is diſcoverable from the coming on of a Shivering, and a more intenſe Fever; a continual Cough ſeeming to ariſe from an unuſual Depth, becauſe the Diaphragm is loaded with the incumbent Matter, little is ſpit up, the Fever diminiſhes, and grows more ſlow, Reſpiration is dif-

difficult, and the Breaſt ſeems to be heavy laden; if the Patient lies down, he is almoſt ſuffocated; there is oftentimes felt a ſort of Vapours, like that of warm Water ariſing from the Breaſt up to the Mouth; and in length of time as the Diſeaſe goes on, they are ſenſible of a *ſtinking or kind of putrid* Taſte in their Mouth, and the Pulſe intermits.

Art. 244. If the Operation of the *Paracenteſis* be thought neceſſary, it ſhould be performed in time; the Puncture is to be made between the 5th and 6th Rib, (reckoning from above;) ſee *Scultetus*. As to internal Remedies, ſuch ought to be given as will diſſolve grumous Blood, and abſorbent Medicines, and after that one may begin with *Diureticks*, and towards the concluſion Sudorificks. If Nature is found to attempt any thing for her own Relief, the Phyſician ought to be aſſiſting in that way: for example, if purulent Matter appears in the Urine, let Diureticks be given; if purulent Stools happen, laxative Purges; if Spitting offers, expectorating Medicines, yea Vomits; Tobacco is an egregious Expectorant: ſome make Iſſues betwixt the Ribs with Cauſtics. For internal uſe Balſamicks, Vulneraries, Decoctions of the Woods, Gelly of Harts-horn, and Ground-Ivey, are very much commended. See a *Vomica* of the Lungs. (*Art.* 541, *&c.*) *Of the Cure by Apertion, &c.*

Of a PHRENITIS *and* PARAPHRENITIS.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Art. 245. A *Phrenitis* or Phrenſy is a continual Delirium, that is to ſay, a Deprivation of the principal Faculties of the Brain, occaſioned by an Inflammation of its Membranes, accompanied *A Phrenſy, what.*

panied with a very acute continual Fever. Akin to this is a *Paraphrenitis*, so called, which is an Inflammation of the Diaphragm.

The Cause. *Art.* 246. *Hippocrates* formerly observed, and now every one does the same, that a Phrensy rather succeeds a Fever, and is produced, because the fermenting Blood transfers its recrementitious Parts to the Head; forasmuch as the Urine of the feverish Person being changed from turbid and thick, to thin and watry, indicates an approaching Phrensy: Therefore the Cause of this Distemper is found to be the *Metastasis*, or Translation of the feverish Matter to the Brain.

What the Phrenitis and Paraphrenitis are. *Art.* 247. From Dissections it appears, that a Phrensy does not proceed from an Inflammation of the Membranes of the Brain, nor a Paraphrenitis of the Diaphragma: But a Phrensy may be defined to be, *A Phlogosis or Inflammation of the whole sensitive Soul, or animal Spirits, as to their whole Hypostasis, or Substance*; and as the Inflammation begins in the Brain only, or in this and the Cerebellum together, it is commonly distinguished into a *Phrenitis*, or a *Paraphrenitis*; which is the same as to say, the voluntary animal Functions are almost only and chiefly hurt, or the vital along with them.

Diagnostick Signs. "A Phrensy, (says *Lommius*,) is known by "the following Signs; there is a violent and "continual Fever, and a perpetual Delirium, "the Faculties of the Understanding being "remarkably impair'd; the Person is furious "and audacious; he is affected with pertinacious Watchings, and sometimes with short "and disturbed Slumberings, starting out of "which on a sudden, he leaps out of Bed, he "cries out aloud, and rages, sometimes weeps, "sometimes sings, he utters words with out sense

"and

" and prepoſterous; being asked a Queſtion, " his Anſwers are impertinent and foreign. " His Eyes are continually in motion, inflamed, " red, and ſqualid, he is always rubbing them, " they are ſometimes dry, and ſometimes moiſt " with Tears; his Tongue rough and black, " he grinds his Teeth, oftentimes a little Blood " comes from his Noſtrils, ſometimes he has " Pain in the back part of his Head; his Hands " tremble, he picks up bits of Threads with his " Fingers, and Moats and Straws about the " Bed-Clothes; the Urine is thin and of a flame-" colour, and ſometimes (which is worſt of all) " it is thin and aqueous."

Art. 248. A Phrenſy terminates very ſoon with its attendant the Fever, either by Recovery or Death; or if it continues long, remaining after the Fever, at the laſt it is either cured, or elſe it is transformed into ſome other Diſtemper, as a *Lethargy*, *Madneſs*, or Melancholy; or laſtly, it induceth perpetual fooliſhneſs or ſtupidity, according to the vulgar Saying, the Brains are broken. *Prognoſticks.*

Art. 249. If a Phrenſy happens in the Beginning of a Fever, *Bleeding* takes place, and *Clyſters* eſpecially are uſeful; *Cataplaſms* ought to be put to their Feet, *ex fol. Rut. cham. Verben. rad. bryon. flor. papav. errat. cum ſapone*; or inſtead of them, Pigeons or Chickens cut in two whilſt warm. To quench their Thirſt, let them drink *Palmarii pot. divin.* that is, the *Juice of Lemons and Sugar in Spring-Water*, or *Emulſions*; *Hypnoticks* are to be cautiouſly uſed; in this *Caſe* a *Roſe-cake*, or *Poppy-flowers with Vinegar and Nutmegs*, may be applied with advantage to the Head and Temples. *The Cure.*

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

True or Symptomatick. *Art.* 250. A Phrenitis is either *Essential* or *Symptomatick*; an essential or true Phrenitis is, when there is a primary Inflammation of the Brain, or rather of both the *Meninges*, with a Delirium and an acute Fever. The symptomatick Phrenitis is occasioned by the Translation of the febrile Matter upon the Brain.

The Event. *Art.* 251. A true Phrenitis kills the Patient the third, fourth, or seventh Day; or else it induceth Madness, a Lethargy, a Coma, or Catoche. A Phrenitis coming upon a Peripneumony, or the Iliack Passion, is mortal; upon the Small-Pox, is very dangerous.

Curative Indications. *Art.* 252. We see natural Hæmorrhages sometimes carry off a Phrenitis. Wherefore in a true Phrenitis, large Bleeding must be serviceable. "Indeed in this Distemper (says *Dolæus*) we recommend the opening of the temporal Artery." Diluting Medicines are indicated, refrigerating and nitrose Decoctions drank in great Quantities, also laxative Things and Clysters, shaving the Head, Epispasticks, Cupping in the inferiour parts of the Body.

Opening the Jugular Vein. *Art.* 253. "Surely in a Phrenitis, which happens in Fevers, (says Dr. *Freind*,) I have found the opening of the Jugular Vein very effectual, when other Remedies answered less successfully; and I have found it not only effectual, but so safe, that I very much wonder that Writers should say that there was any Difficulty or Danger in it: for this Vein, as it is easily opened, so it heals again the most readily of any." [I have very frequently in my Practice opened the jugular Vein, also in other very dangerous Distempers of the Head.]

Art.

Art. 254. A Paraphrenitis is a Distemper much like a Pleurisy, wherein the Diaphragm or at least the Margin of it is really inflamed, and this is what happens more frequently than is commonly believed; it is known by a continual Fever, an inflammatory Pain most urgent upon Inspiration: moreover, the Breath is fetch'd deep, it is quick and suffocating; there is a perpetual Delirium, Convulsions, Distraction; and although the whole of the Distemper is known, yet it is insuperable. [" All the Symptoms here are more violent than they are in " a Pleurisy."] *A Paraphrenitis, what.*

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 255. A Phrenitis, according to the modern Acceptation of the Word, is a most intense Delirium arising from an Inflammation of the Brain, with a very acute Fever attending it; by the Ancients it was called a *Sphacelism* or a *Sphacelus of the Brain.* It is a Malady almost always mortal, and they die the third, fourth, or seventh Day. The prognostick Signs of Death are a great difficulty of Breathing, a cadaverous Face, fainting Sweats, tremulous Motions of the Tongue and Hands, grinding of the Teeth, dropping at the Nose, *&c.* If in the beginning of an acute Distemper the sick Person complains of a Pain in the Balls of his Eyes, it is a most pernicious Sign, because it is the immediate forerunner of a Delirium and Convulsions, which I have often observed; when the Inflammation of the Brain begins to turn to a Gangrene, Convulsions usually come on. *A Phrensy.* *Mortal.*

Art. 256. The Cure hath nothing peculiar in it besides the Cure of an acute Fever with a Delirium: *Tinct. papav. errat.* allays and asswages the *The Cure.*

the Effervescency of the Blood; also *Camphire* and *Nitre*. When it depends upon another Disease, the primary Distemper being cured, the Delirium ceases: And therefore *Sudorificks* and *Alexipharmicks* are to be taken; as *Tinct. Bezoardic.* &c. In a Burning Fever, a *Decoction of Tamarinds*, and also Epithems, or Applications to the Soles of the Feet, are convenient.

Acids, &c. *Art.* 257. " Mild *Acids* and *Cinnabarines* with " Emulsions for internal Use, answer all intentions for the Cure of a Phrenitis, according " to *Waldschmidius*."

Of an Inflammation *of the* Stomach.

The Sentiments of Ettmuller.

Inflammation of the Stomach. *Art.* 258. An Inflammation of the Stomach is a dangerous, and one of the most acute Distempers; it is attended with a Burning Fever, a sort of Swelling at the Pit of the Stomach, a remarkable Pain about the Region of the Stomach under the false Ribs, with a Sensation of great Heat at the same Place, an unquenchable Thirst, want of Sleep, and a continual tossing of the Body; these are succeeded with Deliriums, Vomitings, and most times Convulsions ending in Death. They seldom recover out of this Distemper, but commonly die the third or fourth Day; sometimes indeed, though seldom, it tends to Suppuration, and the Abscess breaks either into the Cavity of the Stomach or Abdomen; and even when it does so, they hardly ever escape.

The difference betwixt this and the Liver, &c. *Art.* 259. Care must be taken rightly to distinguish between an Inflammation of the Stomach and that of the Liver: In the former, the burning Heat and Pain seem to lie deeper; when the Liver is inflamed, the Inflammation

is more circumscribed, and the Symptoms are milder. (*Art.* 268.)

Art. 260. The Cure is the same as in other internal Inflammations, *viz.* by Phlebotomy, *&c.* after which, Diaphoreticks challenge the first Place. Externally a Cataplasm of Pigeons Dung, Leven, *&c.* may be applied, in imitation of *Sennertus.* See *Boerhaave.* *The Cure.*

Of an INFLAMMATION *of the* Intestines.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 261. An Inflammation of the Intestines happens in Ruptures, in the Iliack Passion, and from other Causes. In the Part that is inflamed [sometimes] a round Tumor may be felt; there is a vehement Pain with Pulsation, fixed in one Place, and distending, *&c.* The Body is costive, there is a Fever, Vomiting, Fainting, *&c.* It often terminates in an incurable Iliack Passion. The Application of a Sheep's Omentum is commended by some. See the Iliack Passion, (*Art.* 666.) *Inflammation of the Intestines.*

Art. 262. Above all Writers, consult *Boerhaave* concerning the *Inflammation of the Intestines.*

Of the INFLAMMATION *of the* Mesentery.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 263. Inflammations and Tumors of the Mesentery are oftentimes the Origin and Foundation of many obscure and latent chronical Diseases, and are the Source of innumerable Disorders, which greatly perplex the Persons labour- *Inflammation of the Mesentery.*

ing

ing under them, as well as the Phyſicians, who undertake their Cure. Perſons affected with theſe Diſorders, complain of Pains about their Back and Loins, ſometimes in the Abdomen about the umbilical Region with Gripes, yet theſe Pains are all gentle and chronical; ever now and then comes a ſmall wandering Fever, and the Pains come and go, having their Remiſſions and Exacerbations.

An Abſceſs. *Art.* 264. When an Abſceſs in the Meſentery ſuppurates and breaks, it cauſes Shiverings and Shakings ſometimes remarkably, which are followed by feveriſh Heats, and then the purulent Matter is diſcharged moſt commonly by Stool.

The Prognoſtick. *Art.* 265. The Body gradually waſtes, the breathing grows more than uſually difficult; and ever now and then they complain of ſomething that is troubleſome to them, which they cannot well explain; they ſay it lies deep in their Belly, about the Navel, or below it; they are much troubled with Wind. Theſe Tumors oftentimes remain many Years, being turned *Scirrhous* and *Strumous.*

The Cure. *Art.* 266. Theſe Diſorders of the Meſentery are cured, when they are of long ſtanding, as other chronick Diſtempers, as Chachectick and Hypochondriack Affections; yet they are to be treated with caution, and without violence. Externally, *Emplaſt. de Cicutâ cum Ammoniac, de Ranis cum Mercur.* &c. are convenient. Internally, Medicines that open Obſtructions, *Millepedes*, Remedies againſt ſtrumous Diſtempers, *&c.* The opening of the Hæmorrhoidal Veins by Leaches. *Catharticks* are hurtful, *Clyſters* uſeful.

Of

Of the INFLAMMATION *of the* Pancreas.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 267. The Inflammation of the Pancreas is a Diſtemper very occult, introducing Watchings, fainting Fits, and other ſevere Symptoms, moſt commonly terminating in *an Abſceſs.* Theſe Diſtempers are ſometimes cured by a Flux of Blood *per Anum,* without coming to ſuppuration. *The Inflammation of the Pancreas.*

Of the INFLAMMATION *of the* Liver.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 268. The Inflammation of the Liver, *Hepatitis.* and the Abſceſs following upon it, is otherwiſe called *Hepatitis.* Generally ſpeaking, in all Inflammations of the Liver, there is felt an obſcure, deep, tenſive, and heavy Pain in the right *Hypochondrium,* which, as it tends to Suppuration, is uſually more or leſs pungent; there is alſo a ſlow Fever, which is more or leſs acute, according to the degree of the Inflammation. They who labour under it, are forced to lie on their Backs almoſt continually; eſpecially, if the Diaphragm be affected, and there be a dry Cough. In general, the Symptoms are not ſo violent in an *Hepatitis,* as they are in a *true Pleuriſy.* It is a dangerous Malady, which often ends in Death, or elſe it is diſcuſs'd, or gradually ſuppurates, or degenerates into a *Scirrhus.* When it ſuppurates, the purulent Matter is diſcharged, ſometimes by Stool, ſometimes by Urine, and ſometimes by Expectoration. A *Singultus* is one of the worſt of Symptoms.

Art.

The Cure. *Art.* 269. *Bleeding* in the Foot is convenient. *Sudorificks* and *Antipleuriticks*, *Antihectic. Poterii*, *Sperma Ceti*, *Nitrata*, *Saturnina*, *Camphorata*, &c. are good; and about the end, *Diureticks*: Externally, *penetrating and diſcutient Applications*. Laſtly, *Suppuratives*; and when the Abſceſs is broke internally, *Vulneraries* and *Balſamicks*.

A Phthiſis uſually follows. *Art.* 270. A *Phthiſis* uſually ſucceeds all internal Inflammations ſuppurated and ill cured. Conſult *Boerhaave* above all concerning the *Hepatitis*.

Of an Inflammation *of the* Spleen.

The Sentiments of Ettmuller.

Inflammation of the Spleen. *Art.* 271. In an Inflammation of the *Spleen* there are almoſt the ſame Symptoms, in the left Hypochondrium, as in the right when the Liver is inflamed; and therefore the *Diagnoſticks*, *Prognoſticks*, and *Cure*, are almoſt the ſame.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Being the third ASSEMBLAGE of DISEASES.

Of the Diſtempers *of the* HEAD *and* NERVES *in general.*

Art. 272. OUR celebrated Dr. *Sydenham* being asked by ſome body, why he had not written of the Diſtempers of the Head, as well as of others? it is ſaid, returned the following Anſwer, with a great deal of Modeſty and Candor; *Becauſe I do not as yet underſtand them.* And truly it muſt be acknowledged, that our Knowledge in this Region is very defective and imperfect. However, notwithſtanding, we muſt launch out into this almoſt unknown Ocean, and ſteer our Courſe, the beſt we can, Nature and Experience being our Guides; having an eſpecial Regard to what is beneficial and what is injurious in Cephalick Diſorders. *The Introduction.*

The Sentiments of Cheyne, *extracted from his Treatiſe* de Naturâ Fibræ.

The Origin of chronick Diſeaſes. *Art.* 273. There are in general three original Cauſes of chronical Diſeaſes; the firſt is a *Lentor or Sizineſs of the Humours*; the ſecond, a *Sharpneſs and Acrimony* of 'em; the third is, a *Depravation* or at leaſt a great *Debility* of the *Tenſion or Elaſticity of the Fibres.* All the nervous Diſtempers from the loweſt of them, *viz.* Gaping and Stretching, to the higheſt degree, namely, to a Diſpoſition to receive an Apoplexy, ſeem to be only the various Degrees of one and the ſame Diſorder, *viz.* the *Debility* before mentioned, owing to a *Relaxation* and *a Defect of the elaſtick Faculty of the ſolid Parts*; which is the Cauſe of the ſaid Diſorders, and a *Sizineſs* and *Acrimony* of the Humours uſually attend ſuch a State.

The Nature of nervous Diſeaſes. *Art.* 274. There are three Kinds of nervous Diſtempers. The *firſt* is of thoſe Diſorders, whoſe principal Symptom is a temporary or a continual Debility of the Faculty of Perception, or elſe a total Ceſſation of it, which is followed by a Suſpenſion of voluntary Motion; theſe ſorts of Diſtempers ſeem to ariſe from the Abundance of ſizy and viſcous Humours, as their principal Cauſe. There are many Diſtempers of this kind, even from the ſevereſt Apoplexy, (wherein the Origin of all the Nerves are compreſſed, and their Vibrations are intercepted from being propagated to the place of Senſation,) quite down to the ſlighteſt kind of Dulneſs or Stupidity. To theſe we may in ſome meaſure refer the Faintings and Fits of *Hypochondriack* and *Hyſterick* Perſons. The *ſecond* is of thoſe, whoſe chief Symptom is the *Impedi-*

ment or the *total Loſs of voluntary Motion:* of this kind are the Paralytick Diſtempers, from the univerſal Palſy even to a ſlothful Inactivity, and an Unaptneſs of the Joints for Motion, and a Coldneſs of the Limbs; and this Imbecillity ſeems to be owing to the Weakneſs of the Fibres and Nerves, eſpecially of thoſe of the Muſcles, their Elaſticity being much impaired. *Laſtly*, the third is of thoſe whoſe chief Symptoms are *Spaſms, Contractions* and *convulſive Motions of the Muſcles:* ſuch are convulſive Diſtempers ſo called, from the Epilepſy, and the Convulſions in hypochondriack and hyſterick Fits, down even to a Yawning, and Stretching: and theſe generally ſpeaking are owing to ſome *acrimonious Stimulus*, the Origin of which is a certain ſaline and corroding Acrimony of the Fluids, ſometimes an acid and ſtimulating *Aura*, a Vapour or obſtructed Perſpiration. This Diſtribution of nervous Diſtempers into their general Diviſions ſeems to be exceeding natural and moſt extenſive. Such Diſtempers as theſe ſtick, as undivided Companions, to thoſe, who have weak and feeble Fibres; and as that Weakneſs is greater or leſs, there is an anſwerable *Languor* and *Debility* of all the animal Functions.

Art. 275. From what hath been ſaid, it is evident, that there will ariſe three Indications or Intentions of Cure; *viz.* The *Firſt* is, to *dilute, attenuate, and take off the Sizineſs of the Humours, to open the obſtructed Veſſels, and render them permeable.* The *Second* is, to *obtund and abate the Acrimony of the Humours, to diſſolve the Coagulations,* and *to break the Spicula.* The *Third and laſt Intention*, which is the principal of all, is *to reſtore to the ſolid Parts their due Tone and Elaſticity.* But we are by no means to

The Indications of Cure.

to endeavour to anſwer this laſt Intention, until we have ſucceſsfully purſued the two former, ſo far as the Nature of the Diſtemper may ſeem to require: For as long as the Sizineſs or Acrimony of the Humours remains, in vain ſhall we attempt to do it; or if we ſhould ſucceed in it, the bracing up the Fibres in ſuch Caſe would be to the hurt and damage of the Patient: and truly this is a very momentous Admonition. After having firſt made the proper Evacuations, which are neceſſary: The firſt Intention is to be anſwered by Remedies, which by their Weight, Agility, or other Property, are known to be fit to incide, attenuate, and render fluid thoſe thick, viſcid, and ſizy Humours; ſuch as, *Calomelas*, *Æthiops mineralis*, *Cin. antimon. & nativ. Antimonium Diaphoret. Bezoarticum Minerale & Joviale*, *Sal Jovis*, *Suc. antiſcorbut. Vin. & Cereviſ. med. Decoct. è lign.* &c. Amongſt which, I think the preference is to be given to *Cin. antimon.* which above all others is leaſt diſagreeable to the Stomach; nor will it ſo eaſily torment the Guts with Gripes, or excite Purging, eſpecially if it be freſh and well prepared. I my ſelf have very often much admired its Virtues, when no other Medicines given with it could ſhare the leaſt part of its Praiſe.

In order to obtain our Purpoſe by the ſecond Intention, the Virtues of *ſulphureous* Medicines are truly wonderful; for the ſame Purpoſes alſo *Abſorbents*, and thoſe called *alkaline*, *gummy*, and *volatile* Medicines, are convenient: In the mean time, one ſhould be cautious not to give Volatiles unſeaſonably, in too great quantities; for then the Humours not being ſufficiently diluted, they agitate them with too much force, and excite a feveriſh Heat. In *gummy* Medicines there is a wonderful Power of dividing and atte-

tenuating, like that of *Soap*; and the Effects of soapy Medicines are sufficiently known in opening Obstructions, especially in curing the *Jaundice*. But since they are endowed with an extraordinary heating Quality, they are never to be given before the Humours are sufficiently diluted. To conclude: For the last Intention, which is to constringe the relaxed Fibres, and to strengthen and corrugate those that are too much stretched, the following Medicines are very proper: *Cortex Peruv. Cort. Elutherii, Viscus arboreus, Cinnam. Calom. aromat. Cort. Aurantior. Amara quæcunque, Catecheu, Rhubarb. torrefact. Styptic. è ferro parat. Aq. chalybeat.* But the *Cortex Peruv.* is better than all the rest, as I have learnt by manifold and many Years Experience, in all the Distempers of relaxed Fibres. I commonly prescribe *Tinct. Burgund.* (*Art.* 48.)

Of the HEAD-ACH.

The Sentiments of CORNELIUS CELSUS.

Art. 276. There happens sometimes in the Head an acute and pernicious Distemper, which the *Greeks* call *Cephalæa*; it manifests itself by a great Horror and Relaxation of the Nerves, a Darkness of the Eyes, a Depravation of the Understanding, Vomitings taking away the Speech; or a Flux of Blood at the Nose, to a degree so as to cause a Coldness all over and a swooning away. Besides all this, there is a most intolerable Pain about the Temples or the hinder part of the Head. There remains also sometimes after it a great Weakness or Imbecillity of the Head, tho' not very grievous or dangerous, as long as the Person lives.

The Description.

The Cure. *Art.* 277. If the Pain of the Head be acute and beyond meaſure raging, Bleeding is convenient; but unleſs it is very violent, it is not needful: it is better, for thoſe that can, to faſt it out, or at leaſt to drink only a little Water. If ſtill the Pain continues, the next Day, it will be adviſable to take ſome purging Medicine, and to make uſe of Sternutatories, and ſtill to refrain from Eating and Drinking any thing, except Water: by this means in two or three Days time the Pain uſually goes off.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

The Prognoſticks. *Art.* 278. If the Pain of the Head be inveterate and almoſt continual, ſo that we may reaſonably ſuſpect, that it ariſes from an *inflammatory Tumour*, from an *Eryſipelas*, a *Scirrhus*, an *Abſceſs*, or the *Worms*, there is little or no hopes of curing it. If the Head-ach be exceſſively great, and it be accompanied with a Vertigo, Vomiting, and other Diſorders either convulſive or ſleepy, it oftentimes terminates in a *mortal Apoplexy*, or an *Epilepſy*, a *Palſy*, *Blindneſs*, *Deafneſs*, &c. "When the Head akes in any "one Part of it, or when the Pain ſtretches it-"ſelf all round it (ſays *Lommius*) if purulent "Matter, or Water or Blood flows out of the "Noſe, the Mouth, or the Ears, it is a ſign "that the Diſtemper is going off."

The Cure. *Art.* 279. For the Cure of this Malady bleeding with *Leeches* in the Hæmorrhoidal Veins is proper, and the purging mineral Waters may be advantageouſly uſed, or Cream of Tartar diſſolved in Whey; Veſicatories may be applied, Opiates given, (but not without great caution,) an Infuſion of Coffee, Sage, or Roſemary Tea, *&c.* Millepedes alſo for the Cure of pertina-

cious Head-achs have been known to have done singular service. Pains of the Head happening after the Measles or Small-Pox, which usually come on some Hours after eating, are to be cured by Antiscorbuticks and Chalybeats, proper Evacuations having been first made. *After the Measles and Small-Pox.*

Art. 280. The Head-ach is either a hot Pain, when the Blood is in a pretty great Fervor, for then a Sense of Heat is felt about the Forehead; or else it is of a cold nature, wherein there is no Sensation of Heat, but rather a Coldness attends the Pain, or at least they complain of a great Heaviness of the Head. Sometimes the Head-ach is occasioned from some Disorder of the Stomach, from its *Sympathy* with the Brain; and this is the most frequent of any *Symptomatical or Sympathetick Head-ach.* An *habitual* Head-ach, which is inveterate, is difficult of cure, and usually terminates in a *Vertigo*, *Apoplexy*, *Epilepsy*, *Palsy*, *Blindness*, *Deafness*, &c. The *Scorbutick* Pain of the Head, of all others is most stubborn of cure. *Head-ach, hot. Cold. Habitual. Scorbutick.*

Art. 281. "A Head-ach (according to *Dolæus*) is rightly divided into the *Cholerick* and "*Phlegmatick*: In the first Case, the Pain is "very acute, with a considerable burning Heat; "sharp bilose Particles or salino-sulphureous "abound in the Blood; and therefore *Bleeding* "is to be made use of, and gentle *Purging*, and "other things contributing to temper and allay "the Disorder of the Blood. In a *Phlegmatick* "*Head-ach*, the Matter is thick and tough, "which makes the Pain so heavy; there is also "a Stupidity of Mind and a Slothfulness: This "kind requires stronger *Cathartícks*; the *De*"*coction of the Woods, volatile Salts, Medicines* "*of Cinnabar, Cephalicks*, and the *drinking of* "*Tea*, are very good. If the Malady pro- *Bilose and Phlegmatick. The Cure.*

" ceeds from a weak Stomach, *Corroboratives*, " *Stomachicks*, and *Spaw-Waters*, &c. are con- " venient. To cure a Head-ach in general, a " Dofe of *Pil. cathart. cum. Merc. dulc.* ℈ſs. is " very good; and a *Grain of Laudanum* at " Night, and fometimes repeated; alfo a De- " coction of the *Woods* with *Rofemary*, *Sal.* " *volatilia*, *cinnabarina*, *fuccinata*, *camphorata*, " drinking of *Tea* and *Coffee* are very good. In " an obftinate Pain of the Head, *Emp. de Ra-* " *nis cum Mercurio* may be applied to the Head " fhaved."

Hemicrania. *Art.* 282. For the *Hemicrania*, (which is when one half of the Head only is affected), a very grievous fort of Head-ach, after proper Evacuations made, I have found a Cataplafm very effectual, that was made *ex Rad. Cucumer. afinin. vel Bryon. cum Verben. & Abfynth.* &c. " I have happily freed fome, who have labour- " ed under the moft deplorable *Hemicranies*, (fays Dr. *Turner*,) " by *Arteriotomy* (vid. *Art.* " 323.) after other Methods having been tried " in vain, and I have feen the fame thing done by " others. (*Anat.* p. 365. Vol. I.) If the Pain of " the Head be in the manner of an *Hemicrania*, (fays *Chefneau*,) " and feizes but one particular " place, altho' there fhould be a Fever attend- " ing it, I have found nothing more efficacious " for the removing of it than the Leaves of " *Ranunculus* or Crowfoot, which, after proper " Evacuations have been made, takes off the " Pain even to a miracle. I ufe it after the " following manner; firft, the Hair is to be " fhaven, if it be a part of the Head where the " Hair grows, and a fticking Plaifter applied " to the Place where the Pain is, with a Hole " in the midft of it about the bignefs of a " Penny, as is ufually done for the Applica-

" tion

"tion of a *Caustick*; then after that upon the "Hole, the Leaves of the *Ranunculus*, well "moisten'd with its own Juice, are to be ap- "plied after the manner of a *Caustick*. In two "Hours time it will draw off the Skin, if it "be not in the *Hairy Scalp*; but in the *Hairy* "*Scalp*, it will not so easily open the Skin, but "will raise a Tumor, and ease the Pain. One "thing is to be regarded, *viz.* if there is oc- "casion to lay it on near the Eyes, it must be "put but in small quantity, because it will "occasion prodigious Inflations about the Eye- "lids and the Parts adjacent; but even this is "not dangerous."

The Sentiments of Baglivi.

Art. 283. Some are afflicted with the Head-ach from a more than ordinary quick Sensation in the Nerves, or from a Dryness of their Fibres; in such case, because the Pain arises rather from the Fault of the Solids, than the Fluids, one may freely have recourse to the use of *Narcoticks*; which may be done with safety, because the intention is only to blunt the too quick Sense of the Fibres. Three or four times I have known very stubborn Head-achs, almost to a degree of raving, happily cured by a Drachm of *Pulv. ad Guttetam*, when other things have proved ineffectual. *Pain of the Head, by too much Sense of the Fibres.*

Miscellaneous *Quotations.*

Art. 284. There is a way of removing the most sharp Pain of the Head immediately by a very easy Remedy, *viz.* by the application of a Napkin, wetted in cold Water, round the Neck, and repeating it as often as there is oc- *Euporistum.*

 casion,

caſion, until the Pain ceaſes, which it ſoon will, as if it was cured by an Inchantment; and if it returns again, it is curable by the ſame Method. "But after all, it is a dangerous Experiment, which a regular Phyſician would ſcarce "adventure upon."

Cutting an Artery.

Art. 285. For the Head-ach at *Paris*, nothing is more frequent with them, than the opening of the *Temporal Artery*; ſometimes the Surgeon cuts the Artery tranſverſe, which ſucceeds better than doing it by Puncture, becauſe a divided Artery will heal up eaſier, than a longitudinal Section of it will do. *Trophimus Serrier.* Mr. *Homberg* gives a relation of a ſtubborn and inveterate Head-ach, cured by an accidental Burning.

Various Remedies.

Art. 286. Camphire diſſolved in any cephalick Spirit, and attracted by the Noſtrils, will allay the Pain of the Head. *Greenfield.*

Art. 287. The Juice of *Ground-Ivy* ſnuffed up the Noſe cures the Head-ach. *Ray*'s Hiſtory of Plants, *p.* 567.

An habitual Head-ach.

Art. 288. In an habitual and pertinacious Head-ach, the Powder of *Marum Syriacum* is almoſt a Specifick, the Doſe half a Drachm, as I have been informed by a Phyſician a Friend of mine.

Of a Pervigilium, *or Want of* Sleep.

From Reading and Obſervation.

Too much Watchings.

Art. 289. A Pervigilium is ſometimes a primary Diſtemper, without any other evident Sickneſs cauſing it; yet ſo that ſome bear up under it, without any conſiderabe Diſorder: but others fall preſently into great Inconvenience by means of it, into a great Languor and loſs of

A

Appetite; it almoſt always depends upon ſome other Diſtemper.

Art. 290. It is certain, that without taking reſt in Sleep, no one can continue long in Life and Health. *Prognoſtick.*

Art. 291. Melancholly and mad People and ſuch like abide without Sleep the longeſt of any; in ſo much that I have heard of a Melancholly Perſon, who had kept waking for fourteen Months: and ſuch indeed, tho' they are without Sleep for ſuch long ſpaces of time, yet they undergo it without any remarkable waſting of their Strength. *Who moſt affected.*

Art. 292. In old People, that want Sleep, *Opiats and Anodynes* are not ſo proper to be given, as *Aromaticks* and *fortifying Remedies*, and *Analepticks*, of ſweet Wine, *&c.* theſe laſt ſucceed much better. *In old Men.*

Art. 293. Natural Reſt is a State of the Body, in which the Flux of the Spirits into the external Organs is leſſen'd, that is, in reſpect of their Motion in Watchings; but yet it is not quite aboliſhed. In Sleep all Secretions are diminiſhed, except Sweat and inſenſible Perſpiration. Moderate Sleep much conduces to Health, in perfecting the Digeſtions, and recruiting the Strength. *Sleep, what; and its Advantages.*

Of Sleepy Diſtempers, *from my Obſervation, and Reading.*

Art. 294. A *Coma*, or *Cataphora*, a *Lethargy* and a *Carus*, are ſleepy Diſtempers, diſtinguiſhable rather from their Degrees with reſpect to each other, than any other difference amongſt them: They proceed moſt commonly from one and the ſame Cauſe, to wit, Phlegm collected in the Brain. *Sleepy Diſeaſes.*

Art.

A Coma. *Art.* 295. A Coma is a deep Sleep, from which the ſick Perſon may be rouzed; he opens his Eyes, and anſwers, but preſently falls faſt aſleep again.

A Lethargy. *Art.* 296. A Lethargy is like a Coma, but complicated with a Fever and Delirium. Lethargick Perſons, (ſays *Aurelianus*,) are gently to be rouzed by being called by their Names; for to torment them by continual Vellications, or making any ſort of ſtrong Impreſſions on them, would be no manner of Benefit, but only increaſe their Inquietude. You are to make uſe of gentle Friction of the Joints, and the Roughneſs, and Dryneſs of the Tongue is to be moiſtened with *a Spunge dipped in warm Water*, &c.

A Carus. *Art.* 297. A Carus is a more profound Sleep without a Fever, in which the Perſon being rouzed, ſcarce opens his Eyes, and anſwers not; but being pulled or pinched, he is ſenſible of it, Reſpiration being entire: this is the next Degree to an *Apoplexy*.

The Cure. *Art.* 298. The Cure of theſe Affections, which depend upon a Fever, and are the Symptoms of the ſame, is laid down in the Chapter of Fevers; and the reſt, which are without a Fever, ſeem to be ſlight Degrees of an *Apoplexy*. When ſleepy Diſeaſes ſucceed other Diſtempers, Fevers, *&c.* a *Vein* is not raſhly to be opened, but *Purging* is to be ordered; and indeed in theſe Caſes Dr. *Radcliffe*, a Phyſician of a great Name, uſed to give a Scruple of *Reſ. Jalap.* with wonderful Succeſs. In a Carus, Lethargy, and other ſleepy Diſtempers, *Vinegar blown into the Noſtrils* rouzes more than any alkaline volatile Spirit.

Coma-Vigil. *Art.* 299. A Coma-Vigil is when, as to the external Organs of Senſe, there is the greateſt Degree of Sleepineſs, but in reſpect of the in-

ternal,

ternal, perpetual Watchings: The Sick lies with closed Eyes, and seems to sleep, but yet cannot, being hinder'd with a Variety of Images and Ravings: It is seldom a Distemper by *itself*, but rather a *Symptom* of a Fever. It uses to be the Sign of an approaching *Phrensy*.

Of a VERTIGO.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Art. 300. A Vertigo is a Distemper, wherein visible Objects seem continually to turn round, and they that are affected with it, perceive a Perturbation or Confusion of the Animal Spirits in the Brain, which hinders the Influx of 'em into the Nerves: from whence it comes to pass that the visive and locomotive Faculties in some measure often fail; insomuch that they are apt to fall; and often complain that they are environed with Darkness. *A Vertigo.*

Art. 301. Great regard is to be had to the Seat of this Distemper, there being great Difference with respect to the Place where it is: oftentimes it is situated in the forepart of the Head, and then the Person hardly ever falls down with it, and it is curable; but sometimes it seizes the backpart of the Head, and this is the more dangerous sort, it degenerating very often into an *Apoplexy* or *Palsy*, or into a convulsive Distemper. *The Prognostick.*

Art. 302. In a Vertigo, after all things tried in vain, I have prescribed after this manner: *A singular Cure.*

℞ *Pulv. Rad. Pæon. mar.* ℥ij.
flor. ejusd. ℥j.
Stercor. Pavon. albiss. ℔ß.
Sacchar. alb. ℥ij.
M. f. Pulvis.

The

The Dose is about a Spoonful twice a-day, drinking after it a Draught of a Decoction of Sage and Rosemary; impregnated with a Tincture of Coffee. It is ſcarce credible how much advantage was found by this Remedy; in a Month's time the Patient recovered.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Three Degrees of it.

Art. 303. A *Vertigo* is ſo called *à vertendo* from Turning; for all things in this Diſtemper ſeem to turn round; yet it is not always attended with that Symptom: For a *Trembling*, or *undulatory Motion* is ſufficient. There are three Degrees of it: Firſt, a *Simple Vertigo*, when there is only a Turning which preſently vaniſhes; ſecondly, a *dark Vertigo*, or *Scotomia*, when the Eyes are darken'd with a Cloud, or ſeveral Colours appear before the Eyes; thirdly, *Vertigo caduca*, when the Perſon preſently falls down, and this comes neareſt to an *Epilepſy*. (375.)

The Event.

Art. 304. Whilſt external things ſeem to turn round, this is in the Eye, and not the Brain, for we ſee not in the Brain. (Concerning the Ætiology of this Diſtemper, by the Motion of the *Tunica Retina*, conſult *Bellinus.*) A ſevere and long-continued Vertigo in old Men foretels an *Apoplexy*, in young ones an *Epilepſy:* Sometimes it afflicts the *Fore-part*, and ſometimes the *Hinder-part* of the Head; *that* is more curable, *this* more dangerous.

The Cure.

Art. 305. A Vertigo often happens by *conſent* from the Fault of the Stomach, or of the firſt Paſſages; in this Caſe a *Vomit* is convenient, *ſtomachick* and *anti-epileptick* Medicines, &c. For a Cathartick, *Extract. helleb. nigr. & Merc. dulc.* In plethorick Bodies *Bleeding* is convenient; ſternutatory Medicines are by no means to be admitted

omitted. Therefore, after Univerfals, *Stomachicks* and *Specificks* are to be made ufe of: *Muftard-Seed* eat every Morning is very good; alfo *Aromaticks*, *Confect. alkerm. Cinnab. Antimon. Rad. pæon. Flor. lilior. conval. Salv. Rofmar. Stercus Pavonis* is a noble Specifick: *Cinnab. nativ. Sal. volat. & fuccinata*, &c. are commended.

The Sentiments of MAYERNE.

Art. 306. The Method of Cure in a Vertigo is after this manner: If there be a Plethora, Blood is to be taken away; after *Bleeding*, (if it be neceffary) if there is a Naufea, and lofs of Appetite, or rather tokens of the Stomach being affected, an *Emetick* is to be given; then Cathartick are to be made ufe of, and Specificks may be order'd. *Calamus Aromaticus*, in what manner foever taken, is good for a Vertigo; nay, is efteemed as a Secret. A certain *German* Phyfician cured a great many of the Vertigo by the following Pills, given for feveral Days, (if I guefs right; *fee the Place*, p. 43.) *The Method of Cure.*

℞ *Sacchar. Saturn.* q. v.
Terebinth. Cypr. q. f.
M. f. Pil.

The Dofe is four or five Grains. Dr. *Gliffon*, Phyfick-Profeffor at *Cambridge*, being afflicted with a fevere Vertigo for three Weeks, all other Medicines being in vain, applied to the Crown of his Head, fhaved, an Emplafter of *Flor. Sulph. cum alb. ovor.* by which he was cured, as he himfelf told Dr. *Bates*. Let a *Cauftick* or a *Seton* be applied to the back part of the Neck; a *Cautery* to the *Bregma* after all. *Elect. epilept. Batean.* Fuller's *Elect. Peruv. Epilept.*

Of

Of an APOPLEXY.

The Definition. *Art.* 307. "An *Apoplexy* is a ſudden Suſpen-
"ſion of all Senſation, and a Privation of Mo-
"tion of the whole Body, except the Heart and
"the Breaſt, which very often are agitated
"with a ſtronger and more violent Motion than
"uſually."

The Sentiments of CÆLIUS AURELIANUS.

Signs foretelling it. *Art.* 308. The Apoplexy is ſo called, becauſe he that is ſeized with it, falls down on a ſudden, as if he was ſtruck down dead. Sometimes there are no notices at all beforehand of its approaching; but ſometimes it is preceded with a Heavineſs or Pain of the Head, or a Vertigo, or a Noiſe in the Ears, a Difficulty of performing the ordinary Motions of the Body; a dejection of the Countenance, a trembling of the Limbs, eſpecially of the Lips, a trembling Speech; a forgetting of what was juſt now ſaid or done, a fulneſs of the Viſage: but theſe Symptoms are ſometimes the forerunners of an Epilepſy or of Madneſs, as well as of an Apoplexy. "*Hippocrates* tells us, in his *Coac.* that unuſual "*Numbneſs and Stupors* preſage the coming of an "Apoplexy or a Palſy."

The Fit. *Art.* 309. Thoſe that are ſeized with a Fit of the Apoplexy, at the very firſt are taken ſpeechleſs, and loſe their Senſes, they fall down ſuddenly, and are motionleſs, Reſpiration and the Pulſe only remaining; they look of a livid Colour, and their Eyes are moiſtened with Tears: In the progreſs of the Diſtemper, the Countenance falls, and the Viſage appears longer than uſual, the Breaſt becomes more prominent, and

and a cold Numbneſs prevails all over the Body, the Breaſt yields a ſnoring Noiſe, and the ſuperiour Parts are bedewed with a cold Sweat.

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

Art. 310. The moſt common Cauſes of Apoplexies are, *firſt*, polypous Concretions of the Blood; *ſecondly*, an inflammatory Spiſſitude of it; *thirdly*, a thick, glutinous or pituitous Blood, and a dull inactivity of the whole Maſs; *fourthly*, a ſimple Plethory of the Veſſels from any Cauſe whatever; *fifthly*, Tumors ariſing within the Cranium. "To which may be added Extravaſations of Blood or Serum from Contuſions or Concuſſions, occaſioned by external Violence, and innumerable other latent Cauſes." *The moſt common Cauſes.*

Art. 311. The Diviſion of Apoplexies into Sanguineous and Pituitous is of uſe, but then it is not an exact and perfect Diviſion; ſince there are other kinds, *viz.* ſerous, atribilarious, and polypous Apoplexies, *&c.* *The Diviſion.*

Art. 312. A ſlight Fit of an Apoplexy is carried off by a plentiful, warm and equable Sweat, a great Diſcharge of thick Urine, a Flux of the Hæmorrhoids, or of the Menſes, by a Diarrhœa or a great Fever coming upon it. If the Apoplexy be more ſevere, it uſually terminates in a paralytick Diſorder of ſome part of the Body, or of all one Side, which is termed an *Hemiplegia*; or ſometimes of all the Body below the Head, which is called *Paraplegia*, and is ſeldom curable, but always leaves behind it a great Defect of Memory, Judgment and Motion. An exquiſite Apoplexy quickly carries off the Patient; it is ſeldom known that they live beyond the ſeventh Day. *Prognoſticks.*

The Cure various. *Art.* 313. The Cure is to be varied, according to the Difference of the Causes: If occasioned by a cold phlegmatick Cause, we are presently to endeavour that the Pressure of the glutinous Sizines may be diverted from the Head, by Derivation into other and opposite Parts, and *by universal Evacuations*: For this Use *Vesicatories*, *Causticks*, *Frictions*, *Ligatures*, *Antiphlegmaticks*, sneezing Medicines, and all sharp *stimulating* things are to be used, as *Emeticks*, strong *Cathartick*s, and *sharp Clysters*; as the following:

℞ *Pulp. Colocynth.* ʒss.
fol. Nicotian. ʒiss.
Coq. in Aq. Font. q. s. ad ℥x.
admisce Sal Gemm. ʒij.
M. f. Enema.

Yet in the use of all these oftentimes the Mischief is increased, the Matter being more violently moved and afterwards fixed, and the Strength often sinking under the Evacuations: Therefore, in endeavouring a Dissolution, we are to insist upon *Evacuations* and *Avulsions*, as much as the Case will bear; whence the Rule (of *Hippocrates*) *Bleeding*, except it relieves, kills. (And of *Celsus*, it kills or cures.) But if it is occasioned by a hot Cause, and the Distemper seems inflammatory, then presently take a large quantity of Blood out of the *Jugular Veins*, and repeat it as there is occasion; by which, if the Distemper is curable, some relief will arise: a *Diarrhœa* is by all means to be promoted; give *Diluters*, *Attenuants*, and *Diureticks*: keep the Patient as much as you can out of Bed, especially from lying down. As to the rest, the Reader may consult the Author.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 314. The Signs that foreshew the Probability that a Person may likely be seized with a Fit of an Apoplexy, are Pain of the Head, a Vertigo, a Fulness of the carotid Vessels, a Failure of the Memory, spontaneous Tears, the Obscurity of the Sight, the *Incubus*, Slowness and Hesitation of Speech, a Distortion of the Mouth, grinding the Teeth in Sleep, a frequent Numbness of the Arms or Legs, a Coldness of the Extremities, *&c.* *Foregoing Signs.*

Art. 315. In this Distemper all the Animal Functions cease at once, and the Person falls to the ground, as if Thunder-struck, without Motion, (from hence it is, that it is called the *Thunder-struck* or *Planet-struck Disease*) Respiration itself is more or less impaired, the Breath is drawn sometimes with Snoring, sometimes without; the Pulse still remains pretty strong, and very hard, except it be in extreme dangerous Cases, where it fails; the Colour of the Visage and Eyes for the most part looks red, the Face appears tumid; there is a profound Sleep, out of which there is no waking the Person; sometimes the sphincter Muscles of the Bladder and Anus are relaxed; towards the latter end comes on a frothing at the Mouth. *The Fit.*

Art. 316. A Hemiplagia or Hemiplexia is when only half of the Head, and of the rest of the Body, is affected. (After the manner of an Apoplexy.) *Hemiplagia.*

Art. 317. The proximate Causes of an Apoplexy, are either the Privation of the Motion of the Animal Spirits in the Brain, or the obstructed Circulation of the Blood through the Brain; too much Venery, especially in old Men, *The Causes.*

disposes them very much to an Apoplexy, as also violent Passions of the Mind, Anger, *&c.* Contusions and Concussions of the Head, the Itch struck in, Mercurial Vapours, the Fumes or Vapours of Charcoal.

An hereditary Distemper. *Art.* 318. An Apoplexy is frequently Hereditary: all that die of an Apoplexy, are suffocated; therefore *the freer the Respiration is*, so much greater is the hopes of the Recovery, and the contrary: Frothing at the Mouth is always a mortal Sign.

The Cure. *Art.* 319. *Barbette* in the Cure of an Apoplexy, commends *Mercurial Unction*: There is some fear in prescribing *Emeticks*, lest Suffocation should follow, which deters a great many Physicians from that Practice. In a *Sanguineous* Apoplexy Bleeding is necessary, in a *Phlegmatick* one to be omitted, because hurtful, but *an Antimonial Vomit* is rather to be given; the Person seized with it ought not to lie down in Bed, but sit up. *Sharp Clysters* are to be given made of *Lavend. Rut. Majoran. Nicotian. rad. Pyrethr. Irid. nostr. Vin. benedict. Sal. Gem. pulp. Colocynth. in Nodulo ligat.* &c. In the Fit itself, Universals not being neglected, *volatile Salts* and *Sudorificks* are convenient, especially *Aurum Diaphoret. Poterii, Cinnabarina, Spec. Diambr. Confect. Alkermes*; *Sudorificks made of the Woods*, in the Declination of the Fit, continued for some time are very advantageous.

To prevent it. *Art.* 320. For Prevention, universal Discharges being rightly premised, above all other things, the use of *Sage* any manner of way is much commended; in *Cubebs*, *Cardamoms*, *Sem. Sinap. & Erucæ*, there are singular latent Virtues, especially for old Men, taken in the form of Powder or otherwise in a proper Vehicle.

" *Issues*

" *Issues* also betwixt the Shoulder-blades are
" approved of in modern Practice."

The Sentiments of COLE.

Art. 321. The Author thinks, that very sharp Colds and the long continued Frost in 1683, occasioned a great number of *Apoplexies* in the succeeding Years. *A singular Cause of Apoplexies.*

Art. 322. The drinking of an Infusion of *Rosemary*, *Sage*, *Betony*, *Lillies of the Valleys*, &c. like Tea, also *Coffee* and the Smoaking of *Tobacco*, are commended to prevent an Apoplexy; *odoriferous Balsams* called Apoplectick, and the *inordinate use of Snuff* are condemn'd. " Dr.
" *Cole* bleeds very liberally, *viz.* to 30, 40 or *A large quantity of Blood taken away.*
" 50 Ounces, nay 60; and this Practice he
" not only endeavours to establish by his own
" Experience, but also by the Authority of the
" famous Dr. *Gibbons*; and he not only urges
" it in young Persons, but also in those ad-
" vanced in Years: and he brings an Instance
" of one 77 Years of Age, from whom he
" took betwixt 20 and 30 Ounces of Blood,
" and again at another time as much more
" within the space of the same Week, for a
" kind of Vertigo that remained, after the *Apo-*
" *plexy* was gone off."

The Sentiments of CATHERWOOD.

Art. 323. " The Author labours hard, and *Bleeding in the Artery.*
" leaves no stone unturn'd to introduce *Arte-*
" *riotomy*, as being much more prevalent than
" *Phlebotomy* in the Cure of Apoplexies; he as-
" signs the place in the temporal Artery, and
" asserts that the Operation is neither difficult
" nor dangerous: the Artery is to be held

"very accurately with the Fingers to keep it "steady, and the Wound is to be made not "by Puncture, but by Incision by a dextrous "Elevation of the Point of the Lancet; when "a sufficient Quantity of Blood is taken off, the "Orifice of the Wound must be pressed hard "with the Thumb against the *Os temporale* "by which means the *Thrombus*, if any happen, "will soon be dissipated, and the Flux of "Blood will be stopped in a moment's time.

This Practice doubtful. *Art.* 324. "But notwithstanding, in truth "our Author to me at least seems to fight "with mere Shadows, to shew himself to be an "imaginary *Hercules.* He boasts himself of a "new Method; but how does he establish the "Practice? Amongst the few Histories of those "labouring under this Distemper, there is one "only which he produces, that was cured by "Arteriotomy. So that it is to little purpose "to insist much upon it as from him. And "however the thing might be, it does not "seem likely (as Dr. *Freind* has rightly observed) "that our Countrymen will ever come "into that Practice."

A COLLECTION *of* Opinions; *from Reading and Observation.*

Various Causes discover'd by Anatomy. *Art.* 325. In an Apoplectick Fit, the Jugular Veins swell and those of the Lungs, which often burst in those that die of an Apoplexy. In the Bodies of the Deceased *a viscid Serum* is often found in the Ventricles of the Brain; sometimes *Tumours* as big as one's Fist near the *Conarium*, betwixt the Brain and *Cerebellum*; such an one (from *Drelincurtius*'s Observation) in a fortnight's time first occasioned *Blindness*, then

Deafness, afterward a *loss of all the Senses*, and at last *Death*. In the Brain of one dead of an Apoplexy, (says *Cheselden*) I have observed all the Blood-Vessels distended with Blood, the Ventricles, and the Substance of the Brain itself more than usually full of Lympha, and the Dura Mater very much thickened, &c. *Emeticks* (says *Dolæus*) from the Testimony of Experience, whatever *Sylvius* says to the contrary, give the greatest Relief. " There is no Remedy more " powerful in all sleepy Distempers than, ℥iss. " or ℥ij. of *Vinum Emeticum* by the Mouth, and " ℥iij. or *iv*. in a Clyster. If the Clysters given " stay up too long, the discharge is to be pro-" moted with sharp Suppositories; in parti-" cular, with a piece of *Venetian Soap* cut in the " shape of an Acorn." We admit of *Bleeding* in all *Apoplexies*, in all Ages, and even in very old Persons: To those that are timorous, instead of this, we order Leeches or Cupping-Glasses.

Art. 326. *Rhodius* hath observed, that in all *comatous* Affections, especially a *Lethargy* and *Apoplexy*, whilst the Pulse from a small one became great, and gradually increased to a remarkable Magnitude, such died in a little time; for the Pulse in this Distemper is most commonly strong and full, which deceives a great many. *A strong Pulse deceitful.*

Art. 327. Those dying of an Apoplexy ought not to be buried under three Days, because in that time all the Humours are moved, and some within that time have been observed to revive. *Barbette*. The following Liniment is reckoned a Specifick in a *Lethargy* and *Apoplexy*. *N. B.*

℞ *Ol. Succin.*
— *Spicæ.*
— *Castor.* ana ℈ij.

Flor. Hiperic.
Succ. Rut. express. ana ℥iij.
M. f. Linimentum.

Anoint the Neck, *&c. Cupping-Glasses* applied to the Head are the chief and only Remedy in an Apoplexy. *Riverius, Zacutus Lusitanus,* &c. When the Distemper is extremely dangerous let an *actual Cautery* be applied betwixt the first and second *Vertebra* of the Nape of the Neck.

Several Remedies. *Art.* 328. The following Medicines may sometimes be made use of, as there is occasion: *Antimon. Diaphoret. Antihect. Poterii, Aur. fulminans, Aurum Mosaicum, Cataplasm. suppedale, Cataplasm. de halecibus, Elater. Elect. antiapoplecticum, Empl. cephalic. Elixir Pæon. Mynsicht, Enema acre, Enema apoplectic. Ens Veneris, Flor. Sal. Armoniac. martiati, Gargarism. ad pituit, Infus. Cephalic. Pil. volat. all sorts of Snuffs,* (*Flor. Benzoin.* added to other Snuffs, makes them much more effectual,) *Pulv. ad Guttet. Tinct. Epileptica, Vinum Benedict.* &c.

Of an HEMIPLEGIA, *a* PARAPLEGIA, *or* PARAPLEXIA.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Reason of the Names. *Art.* 329. "Mention has been already made "of an *Hemiplegia* (*Art.* 316.)" A *Paraplegia* or *Paraplexia* is when the whole Body, except the Head, is affected by reason of the spinal Marrow's being obstructed; more commonly it is a *secundary* Distemper, tho' sometimes a *primary*; Sense, or Motion, or both, are either entirely lost, or much impaired.

Different from an Apoplexy. *Art.* 330. Paraplegia's which immediately follow an *Apoplexy, Epilepsy,* and other Distempers,

pers, are commonly called *Palſies*; but a Palſy is a quite different Diſtemper, as will appear below. (*Art.* 332.)

Art. 331. *Vomiting* is convenient in all Paraplexia's, and *Purging*, to cleanſe the firſt Paſſages; *Bleeding* is neceſſary in plethorick Bodies: In the next place, *Sudorificks* are very uſeful, mixed with Specificks; a Decoction of *Saſſafras* with *Roſemary* and *Juniper-Berries.* Sometimes *Aurum fulminans gr. iij. vel iv.* is given. For the reſt of the internal Medicines, see an *Apoplexy* and *Palſy.* Baths *ex formicis* have really a ſingular Effect in curing *Paraplegia's.* *The Cure.*

Of a PARALYSIS *and* PARESIS.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 332. The Names *Paralyſis* and *Pareſis* ſeem only to intimate a difference in the degree of the Diſeaſe, the former being the *grand Diſtemper*, the other pretty much the ſame as to Eſſence, but a ſlighter kind. A *Paralyſis* or *Palſy*, in propriety of Speech, is a Reſolution and Relaxation of the Ligaments and Membranes ſerving for Motion; it is not cauſed from Obſtructions of the Nerves, but merely from a Reſolution of the membranous and nervous Parts; and herein it is diſtinguiſhed from a *Paraplegia*, which derives its original from an Obſtruction of the Nerves. This Obſtruction comes after an Apoplexy, Epilepſy, Convulſions, Vertigo, *&c.* which Diſtempers are changeable one into the other, and very often end in a *Paraplegia.* But a Palſy before mention'd, comes on after other Diſtempers vaſtly different, *viz.* the Scurvy, the Hypochondriack Affection, the Cholick; and it frequently occurs *Paralyſis and Pareſis.*

in Countries, where the People accuſtom themſelves to the drinking of much Wine and ſpirituous Liquors. Or alſo ſometimes it ariſes from external Cauſes, as from the Fumes of Metals, or the like.

The Cure difficult. *Art.* 333. A Palſy, other circumſtances being equal, is more eaſily cured than a *Paraplegia*, which commonly reſiſts all the Endeavours of the Phyſician: The Motion only loſt, and the Senſe remaining, may be relieved; a *Tremor* coming upon it, is a good ſign of recovering Motion. "But an Atrophy, or Waſting, and "Coldneſs, are bad Omens."

The Cure. *Art.* 334. Gentle *Purging* is only to be made uſe of with *Merc. dulc. & extract. Helleb. Spec. Diaturb. cum Rhabarb. Pil. fœtid.* &c. and afterwards, *Sudorificks*, *apoplectick* and *epileptick* Medicines, of *Vipers*, *Amber*, *Earth-Worms*, *Milleped. & Formicæ*, *Antimonials*, *Martials*, *Bezoardicks*, *Aurum Diaphoreticum*, *Antiſcorbuticks* and *Specificks* boiled in Whey, when it owes its Origin to Cholick Pains: And externally to anoint the Abdomen, with *Galban. Paracelſ.* but *Galban. Sennert.* is a more excellent Medicine. See *Bates*'s *Diſpenſatory*. In general, *Nettling* the relaxed Member is of the greateſt Uſe: I ſpeak by Experience. Natural Baths, Baths *ex Formicis*, *Unguent. Martiat. Nervinum*, *Paralyticum*, &c.

The Sentiments of Willis.

The Definition. *Art.* 335. A Palſy is a Reſolution or Relaxation of the nervous Parts from their natural Tone, by means whereof their Motion and Senſe, either one, or both, all over the Body, or in ſome particular Part or Parts, are impaired, ſo as to be unable to exert the natural Functions.

Art.

Art. 336. A Dulneſs of the Mind, a Loſs of Memory and Stupidity often degenerate into a Palſy. And a Palſy moſt commonly ſucceeds ſome other Diſtempers, the chief of which are, a *Carus*, an *Apoplexy*, the *Scurvy*, Convulſions, the Cholick, the Gout, *&c.* *Whence it proceeds.*

Art. 337. A Palſy ſucceeding an Apoplexy, a Carus, Convulſions, the Cholick, and other Affections of the Brain or nervous Syſtem, if it does not grow better in a little time, nor give way to Medicines, it commonly remains incurable: If it happens to Perſons in Years, of an ill Habit, very ſcorbutick, or thoſe that are intemperate, altho' the Diſtemper be not very violent, yet it is hard to cure. *Difficult to cure.*

Art. 338. *Phlebotomy* in general is not convenient for all Perſons; and if we forbid it, yet it is not for the ſame reaſon with the Antients, *viz.* becauſe we take the Palſy to be a cold Diſtemper. Univerſals premiſed, *viz.* Vomits and Purging, medicated Drink may be prepared of *Sage*, *Betony*, *Stæchas*, *Lign. Saſſafras*, *Cort. Winteran.* &c. Some Paralyticks are cold, others of a hot Conſtitution; and therefore Remedies ought to be of a different kind, as is uſual in the *Scurvy* itſelf. The moſt noted Medicines in this Caſe are, *Viperina*, *Pulv. rad. Serpent. Virgin. Gum. Guaj. Tinct. Succin. Sp. C. C. ſuccinat. Pulv. Ari. compoſ. Chalybeates*, and all *Antiſcorbuticks*, eſpecially *antiſcorbutick Juices* with *Aq. Raphan. Oranges*, &c. Externally, *Fomentations*, *Liniments*, *Cupping-Glaſſes*, *Veſicatories*, *Whipping with Nettles*; alſo putting the relaxed Part into the Grains, after the Wort is drawn off, or into the *Belly or Thorax of a Beaſt new-killed*; or laſtly, an *artificial* or *natural Bath.* Theſe not ſucceeding, we are to procced to more powerful Medicines, as *Diaphoreticks*, *Salivation*, *The Cure.*

and

and *stronger Emeticks*, &c. The most usual *Sudorificks* are, *Decoct. Guaiac.* the *Spirit* and *Oil* of the same, *Mixtura simplex, Fl. & Spir. Sal. Armoniac. Aurum Diaphoreticum, Sal. Viper. Bezoar. Min. Tinct. Antimon.* &c. There is no better Medicine than the Use of *our hot Baths*; yet they make some worse. " For poor People, " and those that live too far from the *Bath*, " in imitation of the natural, warm Baths " may be made after this manner :"

℞ *Calc. viv.* ℔iv.
Sulph. viv. pulv. ℔ij.
Coq. paulisper in Aq. commun.
Cong. xx. vel xxx. pro semicupio.

From Reading and Observation.

The Cause. *Art.* 339. The mere Deficiency or Want of Spirits will sometimes cause a Palsy, as in infirm old People; immoderate Evacuations of Blood or *Semen*, &c. will do the same; because from impoverished Blood but few Spirits can be separated in the Brain.

The cutaneous Papillæ the Organs of Sense. *Art.* 340. It is probable that the cutaneous *Papillæ* are the Organs of Feeling; and from thence one may give a reason how Sense may be lost and Motion remain, *viz.* because Motion is by the Nerves, and the Sense of Feeling by these *Papillæ*.

A Remedy. *Art.* 341. A Fomentation made with a Decoction of Emets and their Hillocks in common Water, used every Day to paralytick Limbs, often proves very beneficial, and sometimes procure present Relief by restoring the Parts to their natural Strength: at the same time also the following Oil may be used;

℞ *Sem. Sinap.*
parum contus. q. v.

Spir.

Spir. Lavend. comp. q. ſ.
ut madefiat,
Infund. frigidè per hor. 24.
& deinde exprimatur Oleum.

With this Oil let the *Vertebræ* of the Neck and the Spine of the Back be anointed, as alſo the paralytick Limbs. Nothing is more powerful (ſays *Cheſneau* from his own Experience) to diſcuſs any Humour that is fixed in the *Vertebræ* of the Loins or the Muſcles, than the *Oleum Philoſophorum* and *Oleum Terebinthinæ*, *viz.* that Oil or Turpentine, which comes off in the Diſtillation next after the Spirit, and is of a yellow Colour. If a paralytick Limb be withered, it is ſcarce ever known to be reſtored.

Art. 342. Dr. *Harris*, in *Obſerv. de Morb. Grav.* aſſerts, that *Terebint. è Chio* hath admirable Effects in this Caſe, and preſcribes it after this manner: *The Virtues of Terebinth. è Chio.*

℞ *Terebinth. è Chio* ʒiij.
Solv. in Vitel. Ov. immiſcendo
Syr. Stœchad. ℥j.
Aq. Lact. alexiter. ℥iv.
M. f. Hauſtus.

To be taken every Morning for four times. He adds alſo, that he hath given ʒ*vj.* or ℥*j.* of *Terebinth. Venet.* diſſolved after the ſame manner in a Draught, not only in the Palſy, but alſo with good Succeſs in the *Gout* and *Rheumatiſm.*

Art. 343. The Larynx, Pharynx, and Gullet, are ſometimes paralytick. The Palſy of the *Larynx* hinders Swallowing of Liquids, but not of Solids; becauſe the *Epiglottis* does not perfectly cover the Aperture of the Larynx. The Palſy of the *Pharynx* hinders the Swallowing of Solids, but not of Liquids. The Palſy of the *Gullet* hinders all manner of Swallowing. Sometimes *The Palſy of the Larynx.* *Of the Pharynx and Gullet.*

times Swallowing is impaired by the ſpaſmodick Contraction of the Gullet, which is a familiar Malady in Hypochondriack Perſons, and thoſe that are Scorbutick.

The Cure. *Art.* 344. Epiſpaſticks are to be applied; Antiſpaſmodicks and Antiparalyticks are to be uſed internally and externally: Gargariſms and Linctus's that are proper in the Palſy of the Tongue (345) take place here; eſpecially *the Juice of Sage with Nutmegs and Caſtor*, frequently held in the Mouth, and for ſome time. "In my "Practice I have alſo uſed the following Ca-"taplaſm:"

℞ *Pulp. Rapar. coct.* ℥iv.
Herb. Rut. contuſ. Mij.
Sem. Sinap. ℥j.
Pulv. alb. Græc.
— *Euphorb.* ana ʒij.
— *Sulph. viv.* ʒiij.
Ol. Succin. gut. 100.
Unguent. Nervin. q. ſ.
M. f. Cataplaſma.

To be applied to the Throat.

The Palſy of the Tongue. *Art.* 345. In the Palſy of the Tongue, the *Juice of Sage* alone reſtores the Speech: I have ſometimes uſed the following Gargariſm in my Practice with good Succeſs:

℞ *Fol. Salviæ,*
— *Roriſmarin.* ana Mj.
— *Hyſſop.*
— *Puleg.* ana Mſs.
Sem. Staphid. agr.
— *Sinap.* ana ℥ſs.
Coq. in q. ſ. Aq. Font. ad ℔j.
Colatur. add.
Succ. Salv. depurat. ʒij.
Oxymel. Scillitic.
Aq. Regin. Hungar. ana ℥j.

Syr.

Syr. Stœchad. ℥iij.
M. f. Gargariſma.

Let them hold two ſpoonfuls in their Mouth for ſome time, and then ſpit it out; and repeat the ſame often in a Day.

MISCELLANEOUS *Quotations.*

Art. 346. They that have the Palſy all over moſt commonly die preſently, but if they do not ſo, they may happen to live ſome conſiderable time, but ſeldom ever get out of it; they lead a miſerable Life, their Memory being quite effaced. Celſus's *Obſervation.*

Art. 347. The Cure of this Diſtemper is not much different from that of the *Venereal Diſeaſe*; and therefore *Mercurials, Sudorificks, a Decoction of the Woods,* &c. are advantagious. Externally, *Unctions, ſpirituous* and *penetrating* things to be uſed not on the Part affected, but the Spine of the Back, as *Unguent. Nervin. Martiat. Ol. Terebinth. Sal. Volat.* &c. The following Emplaſter alſo may be applied to the Spine of the Back with a great deal of advantage: *To be cured as the* Lues Venerea.

℞ *Emplaſt. de Ranis*
cum Mercur. quadruplo ℥j.
Camphor. ʒſs. M.

Malax it with *Ol. Succin.* and make a Plaiſter. *Waldſchmid.*

Art. 348. Pitcarn's *antiepileptick Tincture,* in the Chapter of an *Epilepſy,* (385.) given without Purgatives, is commended by the Author. Pitcarn's *Tincture.*

Art. 349. The Reader may himſelf judge of the Virtues and Uſes of the following Medicines. *Cataplaſma de Rapis, Cinnab. Antimon. Emplaſt. de Pyrethro, Enema apoplectic. Enema Terebinth, Fotus ſpirituoſus, Galbanet. Sennert. Gut. Goddardian. Infuſ. Cephalic. Liniment. paralytic. Ol.* *Other Remedies.*

Ol. Lumbricor. (It is of wonderful Effect, made by Distillation.) *Pulv. ad Guttetam, Spiritus sanguin. Succi scorbutici, Tinct. Cantharidum, Tinct. Epileptica, Unguentum ad Atrophiam, Unguentum Salino-volatile.*

Of a CATALEPSIS.

Catalepsis.

Art. 350. A Catalepsis or Catoche, so called by the *Greeks*, and *Congelatio* by the *Latins* and *Arabians*, is a Distemper, in which they that labour under it, remain stiff, as if they were frozen up, in the same Posture they were, when seized with it: yet sometimes they have some imperfect Sense of Hearing and Seeing, and remember some things, which they tell of, when they are got out of it; if any thing be put into their Mouths, they swallow it; and if any one forces them along, they will walk. The Soldiers that were taken with this Distemper at the Siege of *Metz*, held their Spears in their Hands, and the Horsemen pursued their March, as others did, who were well. It is a Distemper that seldom happens, but it is very acute, commonly determining in Death in three or four days time at the farthest; sometimes however, it changes into an *Epilepsy*, *Apoplexy*, or *Melancholly*: in general, very few recover out of it; and no one gets out of it, that is seized a second time.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Description of the Disease.

Art. 351. A Catalepsis or Catoche happens very rarely, but is a most astonishing Distemper; all the Senses both internal and external, and Motion are suspended; so that the Persons seized with it are stiff and immovable like Statues, and

and if by any force they are moved and put into other Positions, after that they retain those new Postures. By the Vulgar they are deemed to be in an Extasy. "In this Disorder (says *Dolæus*) "there is a Suppression of Stool and "Urine; yet Respiration continues entire without being impaired, as also the Circulation "of the Blood; but the Sick remain immoveable like Marble Rocks."

Art. 352. "With regard to the Cure in general, it will be very evident, to any one, "who will be at the trouble to look into practical Authors both ancient and modern, that "this Distemper requires much the same Remedies and Treatment as an Apoplexy; wherefore it is rightly stiled an *inverted Apoplexy*. "All Remedies that are endued with a property of inciding and attenuating viscid Humours are proper, and such also, that, as occasion may require, are capable of discharging them out of the Body; *Volatile Salts* "are very good, *Antimonial Vomits*, *Epispasticks*, "*Antispasmodicks*, *Antiparalyticks*, &c. are convenient." *The Cure.*

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

Art. 353. The proximate Cause of this Disease is the Immobility of the *common Sensory*, unalterable from the very moment of the Seizure; for which reason likewise from that moment there is an absolute Rest or Stagnation of the Blood and secreted Humours in the Brain. In this Distemper all the Functions of the Brain are impaired, and consequently the several Functions depending upon it. Those Muscles only remain distended, that were so at the Seizure; however, Respiration and the Pulse of the Heart remain, *The proximate Cause.*

remain, but for the moſt part with a Diminution. That the Blood-Veſſels of the Brain both Veins and Arteries are very turgent, being forcibly filled with thick Blood, the Diſſections of thoſe, who have died of this Diſtemper, ſufficiently demonſtrate. This Diſtemper proves almoſt always mortal.

The Cure. *Art.* 354. It has been known, that this Diſtemper hath ſometimes been carried off by a *large Hæmorrhage of the Noſe*: for which reaſon it is rational to attempt the Cure by promoting (when it may be done) Hæmorrhages at the Noſe, at the Hæmorrhoidal Veins, or by the Menſes; likewiſe Sternutatories, Emeticks, Veſicatories, Iſſues, (*Interſcapulary* eſpecially) Setons and a diluting or moiſtening Diet, are convenient.

Of a STUPOR *or* NUMBNESS.

Stupor or Numbneſs. *Art.* 355. "A Stupor or Numbneſs in general is a Weakneſs of the Senſe of Feeling, "or Motion, or both; which truly, moſt "commonly, is a ſort of ſcorbutick Palſy "begun; at leaſt it is moſt commonly the "Forerunner of that Diſtemper. If it ſeizes "ſeveral Parts at once, it threatens an *Hemiplegia* or an *Apoplexy*." A *Stupor* in the Face is a prodromous Symptoms of a *Tortuta oris*. (362.)

Sleepineſs. *Art.* 356. "Of this kind alſo is that Diſorder, by ſome called a *Sleepineſs*, of one "or more of the Limbs. This Sleepineſs ſeems "to be an Affection compoſed of a Numbneſs "and a ſort of Pain intermixed, ſuch a Pain "as often happens from an external Cauſe, to "wit, by a Compreſſion of the Limb or Nerves "in it, by which the Influx of the Animal "Spirits is hinder'd; which afterwards, upon "the

" the Preſſures being removed, flow plentifully " and ſuddenly into it, and make a ſudden Al-" teration, which is followed by that Pain and " Uneaſineſs.

Art. 357. " I knew a certain Perſon, almoſt " ſixty, who had laboured a long time under " a *nervous Cholick*, to wit, about thirty Years, " afflicting him every Year for ſome Months, " who fell at laſt into this Diſtemper; the " Cholick almoſt vaniſhing, or at leaſt but ſlight-" ly diſturbing him with Pain; he was affected " with a *Stupor, Numbneſs, and Sleepineſs of his* " *Arms and Legs, eſpecially of the Hands, and* " *the Tarſus, and the Muſcles of the Eyes.* I or-" der'd for him *Rhab.* ℈*j.* vel ʒ*ſs.* to be chewed " every other or third Day, ſome time in the " Morning, and to take once or twice a-day, " *Opobalſam. purif. gut. xx. vel xxx. in Sacchar.* " *Cryſtal. inſtillat.* I altogether forbad the " drinking of Beer, and all manner of diſtilled " Liquors. Moreover, I adviſed him to eat " only twice a-day, to wit, a Breakfaſt and a " Supper, and that after an Interval of nine " Hours, omitting Dinner; to drink Spaw-" Water at Supper, to quench Thirſt, inſtead " of Small-Beer or common Water; and by " this Method, whilſt I write this, he ſeems to " be better. I have not as yet had any Expe-" rience of the Virtues of the *Piſſelæum Indi-* " *cum.* (658.) *A ſingular Hiſtory.*

Of a TREMOR *or* TREMBLING, *vulgarly called a* PALSY *or* SHAKING-PALSY.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Tremor. *Art.* 358. A *Tremor* is a Diſtemper a-kin to *convulſive* Diſeaſes, in which ſomething convulſive concurs with the natural and voluntary Motion: It is an Affection that diſcovers itſelf to the Eyes. Trembling happens upon great Paſſions of the Mind, eſpecially that of Anger, and Exceſs of Drinking, but this is *accidental* and *tranſitory*: Thoſe that dig in Mines, and thoſe that work about Metals are pretty often ſubject to a *Tremor*: Too much Venery diſpoſes Perſons to Trembling; thoſe that are grown in Years are almoſt always, more or leſs, troubled with a Tremor.

The Prognoſtick. *Art.* 359. Trembling is ſometimes dangerous, becauſe it eaſily degenerates into other greater nervous Diſtempers, as a *Palſy*, *Lethargy*, *Apoplexy*, *Spaſm*, &c. In old People it is incurable. Trembling which comes upon Women after Delivery, by the Retention of any thing in the Womb, which ought to have been brought off, is dangerous; for ſometimes it brings on Convulſions and Death.

Art. 360. All thoſe things help Trembling, which are convenient in *paralytick*, *apopelctick*, and *convulſive Diſtempers*, and which are called *Nervina*; particularly *Sage-Ale*, in the next place *Stœchas Arab. Roſmarin. Meliſſ. Majoran. Rad. & Sem. Pœon. Bac. Junip. Rob. ejuſd. Decoct. è Lignis, Aromata, Caſtoreum, Sterc. Pavonis, Cinnabarina*, &c. As to Externals, the ſame are uſeful as in *Tonick Convulſions*; to

which may be added, the Uſe of Baths. (*Pſychroluſia.*)

Of CONVULSIONS.

Art. 361. Convulſion or Contraction is an involuntary and perpetual Retraction of the Nerves and Muſcles towards their Origin; and ſo it is diſtinguiſhed from *convulſive Motions*, which have their Intervals of Contraction and Relaxation. And is either *Univerſal*, called *Tetanus*, which is divided into *Emproſthotonus* and *Epiſthotonus*; or *Particular*, which reſpects a particular Part, Limb or Joint: Of this kind is a *Spaſmus Cynicus*. *Convulſion, and its Diviſions.*

Of a SPASMUS CYNICUS.

The Sentiments of SCHMITZIUS.

Art 362. When both ſides of the Mouth are contracted, it is called a *Spaſmus Cynicus* [if one ſide only is drawn awry, it is termed *Tortura Oris.*] It receives its name from the Similitude of the Grinning of Dogs, when they are enraged and preparing themſelves to bite. It is an unſightly Diſtemper of itſelf, and difficult to be cured; it is oftentimes the Forerunner of ſome other fatal Diſtemper, as of an *Apoplexy*, or *Epilepſy*. Bandage, if it be rightly managed, may do ſome ſervice to reduce the Face to its natural Figure. *Antiparalyticks* and *antiſpaſmodick Medicines* are to be made uſe of. "I preſcribed the following "Liniment for a Man about eighty Years of "Age; in the mean time not neglecting internal "Medicines, proper for the purpoſe, which "I have now forgot; and he was cured beyond "expectation." Spaſmus Cynicus, *and wry Mouths.* *The Cure.*

℞ *Sapon. Venet.* ℥ij.
Camphor. ℈ij.
Ol. Mac. per Express.
Aq. Regin. Hungar. ana ℥ß.
Sp. Sal. Armoniac. Gut. xxx.
Ol. Junip. Gut. XL.
— *Castor.* ℥iß.
M. f. Liniment.

The Sentiments of CÆLIUS AURELIANUS.

Aurelianus's *Description.*

Art. 363. Sometimes in these sort of Spasms or Contractions the Cheeks are drawn asunder backwards, somewhat like as if they were laughing. Sometimes they affect the Eye-lids and the Nostrlis, the Neck also and the Shoulders, which makes the Persons appear as if they were cringing under the Weight of a Burden. "But "this last Species seems to be an *Emprostho*-"*tonus.*"

Elsewhere.

The Cure.

Art. 364. "In these sort of particular Spasms "or Contractions, after due Evacuations (where "they are indicated) have been made, *antiscor*-"*butick* and *antispasmodick* Remedies are to be "given: The most eminent amongst these are "Expressions of *Millepedes*, also *Castor*, *Elixir* of "*Piony* and a Decoction of *Guaiacum*, and last "of all Topicks are to be used. In Contrac-"tions of the Limbs it is an approved Practice "to thrust the Part affected into the Belly of a "Bullock or Sheep just killed, and to hold it "there as long as the natural Warmth of the "Beast continues. Baths, especially the Sul-"phureous, are commended; and *Sennertus* ex-"tols his *Balsam. Galbani Terebinthinatum.*

The

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 365. A *Tonick* Convulſion, is a Convulſion properly ſo called; that is to ſay, when the Part, wherein the Convulſion is, remains ſtiff, and it is to be feared, that it will continue in the ſame State of Contraction. In the *Eaſt-Indies* Convulſions of all ſorts are Epidemical Diſtempers, of which *Bontius* has treated very elegantly. *Tonick Convulſion.*

Art. 366. Amongſt general Remedies, *Clyſters* are very beneficial; the internal Medicines are *Carminatives*, *Cephalicks*, *Antiepilepticks*; if the Caſe be very obſtinate, a Decoction of the Woods: Externally, *ſpirituous and penetrating Liquors* are uſeful, eſpecially *Earth-Worms* applied alive; *Ol. & Sp. Lumbricor. camphorat. Ol. Succin. cum Petrol. Galbanetum Paracelſi cum Ol. Euphorb. Ol. Terebinth.* *The Cure.*

Elſewhere.

Art. 367. Spaſms or convulſive Motions are Contractions of the Muſcles, not conſtant, but ceaſing and returning alternately, with ſome Interval of Reſt or Quiet, cauſed by the involuntary and irregular Influx of the Animal Spirits. Such are ſeen in *Epilepſies*, in *hyſterick* and *hypochondriack Paſſions*; ſometimes in the *Scurvy*, and in *malignant Fevers* that have not ended with regular Criſes; *in Wounds of the Head and large Contuſions*, &c. But theſe Diſtempers are treated of ſeparately by themſelves. Convulſive Motions or Spaſms ariſe from the Diſorder of the Spirits deſcending irregularly from the Origin of the Nerves. A *convulſive Tenſion* of the ſolid Parts is one of the primary Cauſes, which *Spaſms, or convulſive Motions.*

which deſtroys the Æquilibrium betwixt the Solids and Fluids. *Journal des Sçav.*

Why mortal. *Art.* 368. Convulſions are not mortal unleſs they occaſion Suffocation, *viz.* when the Muſcles of Reſpiration are convulſed.

Of the Hickups.

The Sentiments of Ettmuller.

Hickup. *Art.* 369. A Singultus or Hickup is a convulſive Motion of the Diaphragma. *Sneezing* coming upon a Hickup puts an end to it, becauſe it is a ſpaſmodick Motion, contrary to it. Sometimes this Diſtemper continues for many Days, Months, or Years: Sometimes 'tis altogether incurable, in which Caſe, ſome hidden Defect in the Conformation of the Parts is the Cauſe of it, affecting the Mouth of the Stomach, the Diaphragm, or the Nerves.

The Cure. *Art.* 370. As to the Cure, (as it is a *primary* or a *ſecondary* Diſtemper; if the latter, reſpect is to be had to the Diſtemper it depends on; in general, *Antiſpaſmodicks* and *Stomachicks* are to be given:) *Laudanum* with *Cordials*, *Zinzib. cond. Stomachicks*, *Carminatives*, *Emeticks* being firſt preſcribed and *Purges* with *Calom.* &c. Externally, *Cataplaſm. ad Singult. Mynſicht.* which is compounded of *ſharp Leaven*, *with the Powder of Mint and other Aromaticks malaxed with Ol. Caſt.* &c. Some apply a Fomentation to the Stomach, hot, with a Spunge; or hot Bread moiſtened with *Vinegar*, *cum Caſt. Pipere & Sinap. coct.* Internally, the inward Skin of a *Fowl's Stomach* dried and powder'd: If it continues obſtinate (when it is a *primary* Diſtemper) for ſome Weeks, in a ſtrong Body, Vomits are to be given.

Art.

Art. 371. A Girl labouring under this Diſ- *Sp. Æruginis.*
temper for a long time, after a great many Medicines given in vain, was cured by an Empirick only with *Sp. Æruginis. Bonetus.*

Art. 372. The learned Phyſician cannot but *Various Medicines,*
be well acquainted with the Uſe of the following Medicines: *Aurum Moſaic. Cataplaſm. Stomach. Fotus ſpirituoſus, Potus Stomachicus.* And above all the reſt, *Julap. Moſchat.* than which I have not yet known a better Medicine, (ſays *Fuller*;) ſometimes it affords, one would almoſt think, ſupernatural Aſſiſtance, and overcomes the Hickup: I have verified the Truth of this in my own Practice. *Diaſcordium* in a large Doſe *ad* ʒij, in Fevers. *Sydenh.* (Nay, it may be given to ʒiij.)

Of SNEEZING.

Art. 373. Sneezing is a convulſive Motion *Sneezing.*
of the Muſcles ſerving to Expiration, and of the Diaphragma: It comes upon us againſt our Will, moſt commonly by the Acrimony of the Humours breaking out of the Glands of the Noſtrils, of their own accord; or it is excited by Sternutatories, yea ſometimes by a cold Air, or by the Rays of the Sun.

Art. 374. Too much Sneezing is a Diſeaſe of the *convulſive kind*, and therefore in general requires the ſame Cure. *Lenients* and *Mucilages* are to be drawn up into the Noſtrils: It requires almoſt the ſame Method of Cure with the Hickups. (370.)

Of an EPILEPSY.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

An Epilepſy. *Art.* 375. Epileptick Fits are convulſive Motions, in which the whole Body, or a great many Parts, are variouſly contracted, vibrated, or agitated. There are three Degrees of this Diſtemper: The *Firſt* little differs from the third Degree of a *Vertigo.* (303.) In the *Second* Degree there are various Agitations and Geſticulations, the external and internal Senſes either remaining entire, or being hurried into Deliriums; they dance, ſing, laugh, weep, talk ridiculouſly, baul out aloud, ſtrike their Breaſt: After they are out of the Fit, ſometimes they remember all that has paſt, ſometimes they know nothing of it. In the *Third* Degree, all the Uſe both of Senſe and Reaſon is loſt, they fall upon the ground, gnaſh with their Teeth; they lift up the Body very much, froth at the Mouth, bite their Lips and Tongue, *&c.* After a while the Symptoms growing milder and remitting, the Perſons lie, as if aſleep, and when they come to themſelves they know nothing of what is paſt, but only complain of a Numbneſs, and a ſort of Heavineſs of their Head, and a Wearineſs of their Limbs: thoſe who have it in the ſecond Degree, are imagined by the Vulgar to be poſſeſſed by the Devil.

Three Degrees

Prognoſticks. *Art.* 376. It has been obſerved that the Epilepſy, eſpecially the *eſſential Epilepſy*, is very much governed by the Moon. An *habitual Epilepſy* ſometimes continues with a Perſon many Years, without putting an end to his Life; however, the long Continuance and frequent Fits are apt to impair both the Body and Mind; they

ey enervate the Body with paralytick Diſ-ders, and oppreſs the Mind with wild Ima-inations, Forgetfulneſs and Stupidity. When is Diſtemper ſeizes People after they are 25 Years old, it commonly continues with them their whole Life, according to *Hippocrates*; but this is not univerſally true. In Children there is great hopes, that the Diſtemper will leave them about the time of their Puberty.

Art. 377. The Cure is to be begun with *Emeticks*, eſpecially if the Diſtemper is occaſioned by any Diſorder of the Stomach, *Mercur. Dulc.* is to be mixed with Purgatives, which ought alſo to be of the milder kind; *Abſorbents* are commended; *Chalybeats, Mineral Waters, Decoct. è Lignis, Iſſues.* If *Bleeding* is made uſe of, let it be done in the Ankle. The following Medicines are reckoned amongſt the Antiepileptick Specificks: *Rad. Pæon. Mar. Flor. Lill. Conval. Tiliæ, Sem. Rutæ, Viſcus Quercinum,* vel *potius Corylinum, Lign. Buxi, Spir. Ceraſor. Nigr. Aq. antiepilept. Langii, Spir. Sang. human. Secund. human. Cranium humanum, Dens Hippopotami, Caſtoreum, Stercus Pavonis, Camphora, Sal.* & *Ol. Succin.* **The Cure.**

Art. 378. To rouze the Perſon out of a Fit, let the *Smoak of Tobacco* (or of Feathers) be blown in his Face, the Fumes of *Amber* alſo are good. *Ligatures* are alſo convenient to hinder the ſpaſmodick Communication, if, for inſtance, the *Convulſions begin from the extreme Parts.* ***What is to be done in the Fit.***

The Sentiments of Willis.

Art. 379. The Fit of an Epilepſy ſeems to be only a greater and more ſevere univerſal Convulſion, whoſe Acceſs for the moſt part happens ***The Deſcription of the Fit.***

on

on a ſudden, and ſeizes the Epileptick, when h thinks nothing of it, and in the Twinkling c an Eye deprives him of his Senſe and Underſtanding, and fells him to the ground ; for he does not only fall, but is caſt down with great Impetuoſity; then he grinds his Teeth, and froths at the Mouth, and often beats his Head ; his Arms and Legs, Neck and Back, either become preſently rigid and inflexible, or elſe they are diſtorted with various convulſive Motions. In many Epilepticks, the Breaſt, the Hypochondria and the Belly are inflated and ſwell. After ſome time the Fit wears off, and they return to themſelves, and complain only of a Pain of the Head, and a great Stupor and Dulneſs.

The Cure. *Art.* 380. The Epilepſy is a Diſtemper moſt difficult to be cured ; tho' ſometimes it admits of cure by the Help of proper Remedies ; ſometimes it leaves the Perſon of its own accord, which uſually happens about the time of Puberty ; ſome die of it, with others it is changed into ſome other Diſeaſe, *viz.* into a Palſy, Stupidity or the loſs of the Underſtanding, or into a confirmed Melancholly, (incurable Maladies.) *Alphonſus Ferrius* affirms, that he hath cured ſeveral epileptick Perſons with a *Decoction of Guaiacum* alone, given twice a-day to the quantity of 6 or 8 Ounces, ordering them for their common Drink a ſecond Decoction of the ſame Wood (as is uſually done in the *Lues Venerea.*) If to the Decoction of Guaiacum were added *Radix Pæoniæ* and other Specificks, perhaps the Medicine might ſtill prove the more efficacious.

The Sentiments of CHESNEAU.

Nota bene. *Art.* 381. The Notion of our *French* Phyſician is ſingular, and, I think, very well worthy of

f Remark. " What a Palpitation is to the ' Heart, (says he) just the same epileptick Fits ' are to the Brain; for since both these *Viscera* ' are endued with the Power or Faculty of ex-" erting their *Systole* and *Diastole*, for the same " Use and Purposes, on the account of these, " and from the same Causes, it is requisite, that " they should be liable to the like *Pathemata* or " Symptoms one with the other." Therefore an Epilepsy, whether it be look'd upon as a primary Distemper, or as a Symptom only, is to be defined, a certain Alteration of the Brain, or of some other Part or Appurtenance of it, by which it is disposed to generate a Matter, Ichor, or Vapour noxious and offensive to the Brain by its specifick Quality, which, when it attacks that noble Organ, flings it into a violent Agitation or Motion not unlike the Palpitation of the Heart, to the great prejudice and injury of the Animal Functions, affecting also the whole nervous System, which palpitates also in its kind, (all one as the *Arteries* do, when the Heart suffers a *Palpitation*,) and this is continues to do, until the noxious Matter be shook off from the Brain.

Holding of the Limbs.

Art. 382. I cannot approve of what almost all advise, *viz.* That the Limbs are to be held in the time of the Fit, thinking that by that Restraint of the convulsive Motion the Muscles are relieved: but it is far otherwise; for since this Restraint is violent, and hinders the Contractions of the Muscles to come to their full Extent, the more it is hindered from that, the greater is the violence done to the Fibres of the Muscle.

The Sentiments of BARBETT.

The Cauſe it ariſes from to be conſidered.

Art. 383. If an Epilepſy proceeds from a *peculiar Indiſpoſition* of the Brain, it is always attended with a Heavineſs, and a violent Pain of the Head, alſo a Debility of the Senſes, a Stupor, Paleneſs of the Face, and an interrupted Sleep; if *by conſent* of the Stomach, they will feel a Pain about the Heart and the Orifice of the Stomach, with a Corroſion and Diſtenſion, eſpecially when faſting, they bear Hunger with a great deal of difficulty; Nauſea, Pain, and Palpitation of the Heart, and Fainting, always precede a Fit; and the Fit terminates with vomiting of cholerick, phlegmatick, or acid Humours: If from the *Womb*, Pains are perceived about the Loins, and the Region of the *Os Pubis*, attended with ſevere Pains of the Head.

The Cure.

Art. 384. In the Cure of this Diſtemper *Flor. Sal. Armoniac. & Spiritus ejuſdem* are excellent, which is very volatile and penetrating; alſo *Cinnab. Nativ.* is very good. Univerſals being premiſed, the following Hauſtus, given twice a-day, cured a Girl of this Diſtemper.

℞ *Sapon. Hiſpan. albiſſ.* ʒß.
coq. in lact. vaccin. ℥ iij.
pro Hauſt.

To be drank warm.

The Sentiments of PITCARN.

Pitcarn's Tincture.

Art. 385. In an Epilepſy and the Palſy, after *Vomiting* repeated, and *Bliſters*, the following antiepilectick Tincture may be given, (but younger Perſons may take *Mercury* and Broth with Earthworms.)

℞

℞ *Rad. Valerian sylv.*
— *Dictamn. alb. ana* ʒvj.
Pulv. Castor.
— *Stercor. Columbin. ana* ℥ß.
Visc. quercin. ʒvj.
Cort. Cinnam.
Summit. rorismarin. ana ℥ß.
Fol. Sen. ℥ij.
Jalap.
Turpeth. ana ℥ß.
Infund. frigide ad dies x.
In vin. alb. Gallic. ℔ viij.
Colatur. add. pulv. Cran. human.
Ungul. Alc. ana ʒij.
Sacchar. ℥iv. *cui immisce*
Ol. Succin. ℈ iv.
Spir. Castor. ʒ ij.
M. f. Tinctura, Dos. ℥iv.

This Tincture, without the *purging* Ingredients, is good in the Palsy, when the Distemper is declining; it is also very good for the Patients to plunge the Parts affected in cold Water, they they being first well rubbed before the Fire.

The Sentiments of HARRIS.

Art. 386. ℞ *Lumbricor. terrest. præp.* ℥j. *A specifick Powder.*
Cran. human. præp. ʒ ij.
Sem. Cardamom. min. ℈ ij.
M. f. Pulv. in
Chart. xij. *dividend.*

Of this let the Person take one Paper twice a-day, in a Spoonful of the following Julep, drinking three Spoonfuls of the same after it.

℞ *Aq. ceras. nigr.*
— *Flor. Tiliæ ana* ℔ ß.
— *Pæon. Comp.* ℥ij.
Tinct. Castor. ʒ ij.

Syr.

Syr. Pæon. Comp. ℥ij.
M. f. Julap.

But becauſe the Stomach is apt to loath ſo great a quantity of nauſeous Powder, a little after each Doſe, the Perſon may preſently take thirty Drops of *Elix. Prop. Dulc.* dropped upon a little Sugar; and by this Method a young epileptick Girl was cured, after ſeveral other things were tried in vain.

A MISCELLANY *of Quotations.*

Art. 387. An epileptick Perſon, (other Medicines being ineffectual) may be carried to Sea, to excite Nauſea and Vomiting; which may be done more than once, and then let him walk three or four Hours in a Day, for a whole Week, or longer, in *a Furrow, immediately after the Ground is turned up by the Plough, in a Field that hath lain fallow for ſome Years.* Some will be apt to ſay, that the Author dreams: He that thinks ſo, let him try the Experiment, and perhaps he will not repent it.

Art. 388. Above all things, to cure and eradicate an Epilepſy, *a Milk-Diet* is prevalent, but then a total Abſtinence is required from all other Eatables and Drinkables; as we are informed by the remarkable Hiſtory of a Phyſician, cured by that Method, not long ſince living at *Croydon.* See *Cheney*'s *Treatiſe of the Gout*, p. 103, &c.

Art. 389. The proximate Cauſe of every Epilepſy is always a too great Action of the Brain upon the Nerves, ſerving for Motion, and none upon thoſe for Senſation. *Boerhaave.* *Melancholy* Perſons ſometimes become epileptick, and ſo on the contrary. An Epilepſy (ſays *Hippocrates*) befalls phlegmatick People, but not cho-

lerick.

lerick, *Crato* commends *Native Cinnabar*, as the Loadſtone of an Epilepſy, given after this manner.

℞ *Cinnab. nativ.*
optime trit. ℥ß.
Coral. rub. præp.
Margar. præp. ana ℈ ij.
Croc. Britan. ℈ j.
Fol. auri N°. xv.
M. f. Pulvis.

The Doſe is a Scruple in a cephalick Julep. *The Juice of Rue* is much commended for an Epilepſy, and therefore the Extract of it muſt have the ſame Virtues, and may be more conveniently taken. *Fuller's Elect. Peruvian. Antiepilept.* is a moſt excellent and infallible Medicine, as Experience hath taught me, (ſays *Fuller.*) After due *Evacuations*, to grown Perſons the Doſe is ʒ*j.* Morning and Evening for three or four Months, and afterwards for three or four Days before the *New* and *Full-Moon.* It quite eradicates *Epileptick* and *Hyſterick Diſtempers*, and *Chorea Sancti Viti.* In theſe kind of convulſive Diſeaſes, I have frequently given the forementioned Electuary, and (I gladly acknowledge,) my hopes were ſeldom fruſtrated. The wonderful Virtues of *Rad. Valerian. Sylveſtr.* are very much cried up by *Fabius Columna*, taken notice of by *Riverius*, and afreſh confirmed by M. *Marchant* upon Experience. *Memoir de l'Acad.* Vol. X. p. 430. The *Peruvian Bark*, (ſays *Colebatch*, in his *Tract. de Viſco*,) does not cure an Intermitting Fever with more Certainty, than *Viſcus Arboreus* does an Epilepſy, Chorea Sancti Viti, and all convulſive Diſtempers; alſo a convulſive Aſthma, (and conſequently a convulſive Cough). The Doſe to grown Perſons in ſubſtance is to ʒß, or more, in the form of a Bolus every ſixth Hour, drinking after it a Draught of a ſtrong Infuſion *Viſcus Arboreus.*

of the same Plant. If to every Ounce of the Powder, a Drachm of the *Asa Fœtida* be added, the Medicine will be more effectual. " Doubtless it would be worth while to try the Virtues " of the *mucilaginous Juice of the Berries* in these " Distempers; for it is very probable that the " same, if not a greater Virtue, is in it, and, " perhaps, would be less nauseous." Besides the Medicines already mentioned, the following also sometimes may answer the Intention of the Prescriber: *viz. Aurum fulminans, Aurum Mosaic. Pulv. ad Guttetam, Spir. C. C. succinat. Elect. Cephalick. Elect. Epileptic. Tinct. Epileptic* and *Insus. Cephalic.* according to *Fuller, Elect. Epilept. & Emulsio Pæon. Bates*, &c.

Of a CHOREA Sancti Viti.

Chorea Sancti Viti.

Art. 390. A *Chorea Sancti Viti*, or *St. Vitus*'s Dance, took its Name from St. *Vitus*'s Chappel, where, in the Spring of the Year, the young People of both Sexes us'd to meet to dance; and dancing, as they did, in a whimsical and enthusiastical way, they were sometimes seized there with this convulsive Distemper.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

Its Description.

Art. 391. St. *Vitus*'s Dance is a Species of Convulsion; Boys and Girls are sometimes seized with it at the Age of about ten Years and upwards, between that and the time they reach to Puberty. It discovers itself first by a kind of Lameness, or an Instability of one of their Legs, which they in a ridiculous manner draw after them; the Arm on the same side they cannot hold still a moment of time, but if they lay it on their breast, or any other part of their Body,

it

it is presently snatch'd away from thence by a Convulsive Motion, how much soever they may endeavour to prevent it. If they go to drink, before they can bring the Cup to their Mouth, they move their Hand to and again with great variety of Motions; for they cannot bring it thither in a right line, but after manifold Turnings and Gesticulations, occasioned by the Convulsion of the Part, perhaps at length by great chance they may hit the Mark; then they suddenly catch at it, and greedily drink it off, as if they did it on purpose to raise laughter in the Spectators.

Art. 392. To perform the Cure rightly, *a* *The Cure.* *Vein is to be opened*, and the next Day give the common *purgative Potion*, and in the Evening *a paregorick Haustus.* Afterwards *bleed* again, and let the Patient repeat the *Purge* as before, and for the third or fourth time, if the Strength will bear it: Those Days that are free from Purging, the following Medicines may be given.

℞ *Conserv. Absynth. Roman.*
flaved. Aurant. ana ℥j.
Anthos ℥ß.
Theriac. Andromach. veter.
Nuc. Moschat. condit. ana ʒiij.
Zinzib. condit. ʒj.
Syr. è Succ. Citri, q. s.
M. f. Electuarium.

Of which let him take the Quantity of a Nutmeg every Morning, and at five a-clock in the Afternoon, drinking after it five Spoonfuls of the following Wine.

℞ *Rad. Pæon. Mar.*
— *Enul. Campan.*
— *Imperator.*
— *Angelic. ana* ℥j.
Fol. Rut. Chamædr.
— *Salv. Beton.*

Marrbub. alb.
Summit. Centaur. min. ana M j.
Bacc. Junip. ℥ vj.
Cort. Aurant. ij. *M.*

Infuſe them cold in ℔ *vj.* of Canary-Wine, and ſtrain it off as it is uſed.

℞ *Aq. Rut.* ℥ iv.
— *Epilep. Langii*
— *Brion comp. ana* ℥ j.
Syr. Pæon. comp. ʒ vj.
M. f. Julap.

Let him take four Spoonfuls every Night going to bed, dropping into it eight Drops of *Sp. C. C.* Apply to the Soles of the Feet, *Emplaſt. è Caranna.*

To prevent a Relapſe. *Art.* 393. For fear of a Relapſe, at the ſame Seaſon of the next Year (or a little ſooner) in which the Diſtemper appear'd, bleeding ſhould be again repeated, and purging two or three times.

A ſingular Cure. *Art.* 394. " I myſelf have ſeen two Girls, " troubled with this Diſtemper, for a long time " dancing, as if it were to Muſick, at which " time they were not ſenſible of what they did; " I cured them both with an *Expreſſion of Millepedes and the Cortex Peruv.* after *Bleeding* and a " gentle *Cathartick. Solenander* gives a ſingular " Example of this Diſtemper, *Conſil. Med.* p. 310. " *Fuller's Elect. Peruv. epileptic.* hath an excellent " Virtue in curing this Diſtemper. The Father " of the ſaid Girls, who was a Clergyman, " really thought that his *Daughters were bewitched* (as he called it) nor would be per- " ſuaded out of that Opinion. But, that the " thing was far otherwiſe, appeared plainly by " the Event; for the forementioned Medicines " preſently diſpoſſeſſed that Devil, which would " not give way to *Prayers* and *Tears.*"

Of Fascinations *or* Inchantments.

Art. 395. "I have learnt nothing by Ex- *Fascination.*
" perience in my Practice of Fascination, what-
" soever or how many things soever may be re-
" ported concerning it: Nor do I believe that
" any Distempers are produced by Inchantments,
" and therefore there is no occasion to be sol-
" licitous about Medicines in the Cure of such. *The Cure.*
" But in some prodigious Distempers, attended
" with a multitude of unusual Symptoms, *Me-*
" *dicines against the Worms*, those also that cure
" the *Epilepsy*, or *Suffocation of the Womb*, or
" *discuss Flatulencies*; as also those which natu-
" rally resist those Dispositions in the Body with
" which the Devil may abuse them for his pur-
" pose (as Divines think) always take place."

Of the Hypochondriack *or* Hysterick Passion.

The Sentiments of Sydenham.

Art. 396. The Hypochondriack and Hysterick Affection is a most frequent Distemper; for very few Women or sedentary Men are quite free from it: It imitates the Symptoms of almost all other Distempers; for whatever Part of the Body it is seated in, it presently produces such Symptoms as are suitable to that Part. In the Head it makes an *Apoplexy*, which also terminates in a *Hemiplegia*. It produces horrible Spasms, like those of an *Epilepsy*, producing an Hysterick Fit, properly speaking, commonly call'd a *Suffocation of the Womb*. It occasions an intolerable *Head-ach*, call'd *Clavus hystericus*; you may cover the Pain with your Thumb laid a-cross it. *Hypochondriack and Hysterick Passion.*

It occaſions the *Palpitation of the Heart*, eſpecially in thoſe troubled with the *Chloroſis*: It ſometimes (but ſeldom) affects the Lungs, and cauſes a Cough almoſt continual, without Expectoration. It ſometimes imitates *Cholick Pains* and the *Iliac Paſſion*, and ſometimes terminates in the *Jaundice*: This ſort happens to Women that are of a lax Habit of Body; they commonly deſpair of Recovery. Sometimes it reſembles a *Nephritick* Fit. In the Stomach it cauſes *Vomiting*, in the Inteſtines, a *Diarrhœa*; yet without Pain. Sometimes it ſeizes the external Parts with Pain, eſpecially the Back, and ſometimes with ſwelling in the Legs and Ancles: The Tumors are diſtinguiſh'd from dropſical ones, inaſmuch as they are bigger in a Morning, and they do not pit with the Fingers. Sometimes it affects the *Teeth*. They certainly feel a Pain in their Back, whoever are troubled with this Diſtemper. A *Coldneſs* of the extreme Parts is a Symptom, which leads the Van, and moſt commonly does not go away till the Fit is ended. There is a Dejection and Sinking of the Spirits in almoſt all of them, they are very ſubject to fall into Laughter and Tears without any real Cauſe. Laſtly, (and which is worſt,) thoſe that are afflicted with this Diſtemper are ſicker in Mind than Body. Their Urine is clear and in great quantity, which is a *pathognomick* Sign. A Ptyaliſm ſometimes affects them to that degree, that you would almoſt believe, they had been put into a Salivation. Sometimes they have *nidoroſe*, ſometimes *acid Belchings*: They are diſturbed with the *moſt ſevere Paſſions of the Mind*.

The Cauſes. *Art.* 397. The *Procatarctick* Cauſes are either very violent Motions of the Body, or elſe much oftener ſome violent *Commotions of the Mind*, by

the sudden Intervention of some Passions, whether of Anger or of Pain. The efficient Cause is a Disorder of the Animal Spirits. "According to the Opinion of some, the whole Mystery of the Disorders vulgarly called the *Vapours* may be explained in short, as depending on two only immediate Causes, *viz.* either there is in some parts or in the whole Body an *over-pleasing Agreeableness or Titillation*, or else there is a sort of *troublesome* and *ineffable Sensation*, disturbing some particular Parts, or the whole Frame: from one or the other of these two Causes the several Secretions are disordered, some render'd thereby too profuse and others lessened; and from such an inequality and disproportion arises the great diversity of Complaints."

Art. 398. The principal curative Indication is, the strengthening of the Blood; and therefore, after due *Evacuations*, (where they are indicated) the Cure is to be perfected with *Chalybeates*, *Bitters*, *Strengtheners*, and *Volatiles*. Chalybeates occasion in some Women great Disorders, both of the Mind and Body. In this Case, give some Drops of *liquid Laudanum* every Night, in some *hysterick Water*. The *mineral Waters* far exceed all Preparations of Steel. *The crude Filings of Steel*, in strong Bodies, are given with more advantage than any Peparation. Common Water impregnated with *Iron-Nails* and *Horse-Shoes*, &c. is as good a Medicine as the mineral Waters. In drinkink *Chalybeate Waters*, if any extraordinary Symptom should happen, which may be attributed to the drinking of the Waters, then they are to be abstained from, till that Symptom vanishes. The Use of them is to be continued for six Weeks at least: *Candy'd-Ginger* and *Caraway-Com-*

The curative Indications.

fits are now and then to be taken, to warm the Stomach whilst they drink the *Waters*. *Theriaca Androm.* and *Vin. Hispanic.* are much commended. The *Peruvian Bark* hath very excellent Effects in this Distemper, especially in Women affected with Cramps or Convulsions; as also a Milk-Diet in the *hysterick Cholick*. *Riding* is of very great Use. In the Fit, we are to fly to the Use of Fœtids, which correct the Disorders of the Spirits: Whatever Medicines are fœtid, are of use in this Case. In violent Pains, Vomitings, and Diarrhœa's, we are to have recourse to *Laudanum* as the Sheet-Anchor.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

The Description of the Fit. *Art.* 399. The Signs or Symptoms of an Hysterick Fit are as follow; a Motion in the lower Belly, and the Sensation as it were of a great Bowl ascending up from thence, together with a croaking Noise in the Throat, or a striving to vomit, a Distension and Rumbling of the Hypochondria with an Eructation of Wind; the Breathing is disturbed, and almost stopt, the Throat almost strangled, a Giddiness in the Head, the Eyes drawn and rolling, commonly they laugh or cry, talk absurdly, sometimes they lie speechless and motionless, with an obscure Pulse or none, with a cadaverous Aspect, sometimes Twitchings and convulsive Motions in the Face and the Limbs, and sometimes all over the Body.

The Symptoms in Men. *Art.* 400. The Symptoms of this Disorder in Men are as follow; the Heart-burning, a great Oppression of Wind, a croaking in the Throat, frequent Puking, a Distension in the left Hypochondrium, and a very great Pulsation is felt beneath

beneath the Stomach, croaking and rumbling Noises in the Bowels. In the Thorax, a Streightness and Difficulty of Breathing, a Trembling and Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking of the Spirits. In the Head excessive Pains, Obscurity of the Sight, Dizziness, perpetual Watchings, an Intenseness and Fluctuation of the Thoughts, Inconstancy of the Mind, Perturbations of the Imagination; a Dread and Suspicion of every thing, fancying them having a Distemper, which they have nothing of, Melancholly and Distraction, wandring Pains, Spasms, Stupors, Night-Sweats, erratick Fevers, a continual Spitting, *&c.* *Highmore* supposes the chief Cause of this Distemper to be a vicious Disposition of the Stomach.

Art. 401. As for the Cure, since there are a great many *convulsive* Symptoms, therefore it is apparent that *antispasmodick* Remedies are indicated. In the Fits, Fœtids are very advantageous internally and externally; a Draught of *cold Water* in which Camphire hath been burnt, agrees with some in the very Fit. Out of the Fit, necessary Discharges being made, Medicines commonly called Digestives are convenient, which have a respect to the Tone and Ferment of the Stomach; such as *Tinctura Sacra, Elixir. Proprietat. Pulv. Ari compos. Sal. Absynth. Crem. Tartar. Tartar Vitriolat. Vitriolum Mart.* &c. "Among Digestives and Chalybeates, the "Virtues of *Ens Veneris* are very eminent; "however, whether it is truly an Anodyne, as "it is thought by some, I am doubtful, not "being as yet sufficiently convinced of it." Externally, *Stomachick Fomentations.* Lastly, the greatest Advantage is to be hoped for from *Chalybeate Medicines.* *Coffee* or *Tea* for constant Drink has proved very advantageous to some: *The Cure.*

Mineral Waters are generally taken with advantage. *Our Hysterick Pills*, in the Fit or out of it, are beneficial.

℞ *Fæcul. Bryon.*
Asæ Fœtid. Castor. ana ℥j.
Sal. Coral.
— *Succin. Jovis* ana ℥ß.
Gum. Galb[illegible]*n. in Aq.*
Bryon. Comp. solut. q. s.
M. f. Massa.

The Sentiments of PURCELL.

It is a Legion of Distempers. *Art.* 402. The Hysterick Passion (says *Galen*) truly is but one Name, but it comprehends under it an innumerable Variety of Accidents. Amongst other Symptoms common to this Distemper, a Sensation of Coldness is a very remarkable one, which the Sick perceive rising along their Back, and presently spreading throughout the whole Body; a Head-ach ensues, and sometimes a Palpitation of the Heart, and Fainting, and then in a little time they gradually come to themselves again. In others, the Cold being over, a considerable Heat succeeds, which brings on most of the Symptoms before-mentioned with some new ones. Sometimes in the beginning of the Fit, the Cold is scarce perceivable, and then the severer Symptoms do not exert themselves, till after the Accession of Heat. By reason of the violent and perpetual Spasms of the Diaphragma, and the Muscles serving to Respiration, hysterick Women sometimes lie a long time as if they were dead, without (sensible) Respiration, nay sometimes for a whole Day and longer. It is to be well observed, that this Distemper goes and comes, and hath its Fits, as in Intermitting Fevers, though they do not return at certain and fixed Periods. *Art.*

Art. 403. The primary Cauſes of this Diſtemper are, *Crudities and Indigeſtions*, which moſt commonly, before the coming of the Fit, produce a Heavineſs and Diſorder in the Stomach, a Grumbling and Rumbling in the Guts, which occaſion a Diſorder of the Spirits, which is the *proximate Cauſe* of the reſt of the Symptoms: The more remote Cauſes ariſe from ſome Error in reſpect of the ſix Non-naturals. *The Cauſes.*

Art. 404. In order to lay down a right Method of Cure, the Phyſician is accurately to diſtinguiſh the Conſtitution of the Patient, whether it be ſanguine and cholerick, or phlegmatick and melancholly; and alſo the peculiar kind of Crudity, whether it renders the *Craſis* of the Blood too viſcid and glutinous, or too lax and prone to Fermentation. The fundamental Cure of hyſterick Affections chiefly depends upon *this Point*; for from the ſtate and nature of theſe things, quite different one from another, ariſe alſo different Indications. A Senſation of Cold in the Back, alſo a weak and ſlow Pulſe, argue the Sizineſs of the Blood; a quick Pulſe, a great Heat ſucceeding the Cold, and the Smell of Musk, Civet, Amber, occaſioning a Fit, *&c.* ſhew the State of the Blood more looſe and ſubject to Fermentation. *The Method of healing.*

Art. 405. They are to be rouzed out of a Fit by applying *Volatiles* and *Fœtids* to the Noſtrils, by tickling the *Soles of the Feet*, (the Experiment is *Dolæus*'s;) and in a ſeverer Caſe, to wit, an *Apoplexy*, they are to be excited with *Punctions*, *Scarifications*, *Veſicatories*, *Burning* with a *hot Frying-Pan*, &c. For thoſe whoſe Blood is too viſcid and tenacious, Veneſection is convenient; and the Day after, or the next following, an *Emetick*; or, if it is judged leſs agreeable, a *Cathartick*: Theſe things being pre- *The Cure.*

Chalybeate Broths.

premiſed, *Attenuants* and *Aperitives* are to be made uſe of; and here Broths made of Mutton or Fowls, with *opening Roots and Herbs*, boil'd with the *Ruſt of Iron*, (tied in a Cloth) are very convenient: [" Or if the Stomach nauſeates " the Steel-broth, perhaps it will be no leſs " efficacious, if every Morning, after the tak- " ing of ſome *Chalybeate Medicine*, a little Diſh " of this Broth ſhould be drank."] Let the conſtant drink be *French-Wine* diluted with Water, with twenty-five or thirty Drops of the following Spirit:

℞ *Sal. volat. oleoſ.* ʒiij.
Spir. Lavend. ʒj. *M.*

In this Diſtemper no Medicine is more effectual than *Rad. Helleb. Nigr.* or the *Extract* of it. I can vouch for the truth of it, that a great many hyſterick Women have been cured by the ſole Uſe of the following Chalybeate Electuary:

℞ *Cort. Peruv. pulv.* ℥ß.
Coral. rub. præp.
Ocul. Cancror. præp. ana ʒiij.
Ferr. Rubiginoſ. ʒijß.
Sal. Abſynth. ℈ij.
Syr. Abſynth. q. ſ.
M. f. Electuarium.

In the other Craſis of the Blood, where it is too looſe and apt to ferment, Medicines are indicated which temperate the Heat; *Bleeding*, *Emulſions*, *Cort. Peruv. Aq. Tunbrigenſ. Bathonienſ. & Juſcul. Cancror. fluviat.* &c. " The Author, " here quoted, in his elegant Treatiſe of Hyſte- " ricks, wrote in *Engliſh*, has very accurately " reckoned up the Symptoms of this Diſtem- " per, and given us the *Ætiology* of 'em."

The

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 406. The Hypochondriack Passion is an Affection complicated with a great many Symptoms of different kinds, arising from an acid Crudity in the first Passages, more or less viscid; the most eminent Degree of which is usually called the *Scurvy.* Amongst the primary Signs, the following are the Chief, *viz.* Indigestions of the Stomach, attended with disorderly Symptoms about the Abdomen, with Gripings and Wind in the Intestines, Costiveness, and a Disorder of the whole Body, *&c.* But all these Symptoms do not happen in all; ordinarily there are Commotions, and Pains more or less, Grumblings, Distensions, and other Affections of the Abdomen, with a Streightness of the Breast, and a Difficulty of Respiration; Flatulencies, and Dimness of Sight, or vertiginous Affections, which make up the formal Cause of the Distemper. It is indeed a most complicate Affection: There are three Degrees of the Paroxysm; *viz.* First, Whilst *Respiration is free:* Secondly, When it is *obstructed*, and the *Pulse* is almost lost: Thirdly, When *Convulsions* come on. *The principal Symptoms in Hypochondriack Persons.*

Art. 407. A Plaister of *Galbanum*, with some Grains of *Civet*, ought to be applied to the Navel. For Civet applied to the Navel wonderfully relieves Hysterick Suffocations; if it does not too much affect the Nostrils. Clysters of *Carminatives*, with *Ol. Succin.* and *volatile Salts*, also of *Urine* of a healthy Person, and of *Turpentine*, are good. Mixtures of *volatile Salts* with *Castor and Opiates* very much appease the Fit; also *Troch. de Myrrh. Stercus Equi Maris* is a Medicine inferior to none: The *Juice* *The Cure.*

of

of it with Wine, or the Decoction drank to promote Sweat, is incomparable, in or out of the Fit. The *shining Soot of the Furnace* is a Remedy for poor People; also *Flor. Sulph. cum N. M. & Theriaca* dissolved in Wine, with an Addition of *Castor*. In more obstinate Cases I commonly give the following Potion, of a very ill Taste, but it gives present Relief:

℞ *Aq. Menth. Matricar.*
— Flor. Sambuc. ana ℥j.
Essent. Castor. ʒiß. ad ʒiij.
Sal. Volat. C. C. gr. xij.
— Succin. gr. viij.
Laudan. Hysteric. ℈ß.
Syr. è Cort. Aurant. ℥ß.
M. f. Haust.

Let it be taken, expecting Sweat. In particular, the Powder of *Sclaræa*, (i. e. *Horminum hortense*) or its Decoction, is a singular Experiment, known but to a few, in the Suffocation of the Womb.

The Sentiments of LOWER.

A great Appetite. *Art.* 408. Those that are affected with an Hypochondriack Melancholy, are very often troubled with a *Bulimus* or canine Appetite, from a saline Humour deposited in their Stomachs; and as long as that voracious Appetite remains with them; they are free from any other Pains elsewhere; but when that saline and acrimonious Humour changes its Situation, and is transported into any other Parts of the Body, those Parts are presently sufferers, being tortured with cruel Pains and Spasms; in the mean time the Stomach loses its Appetite, and the Digestion quite flags upon the absence of the aforesaid saline Humour. This is a Symptom very familiar to almost all Hypochondriacks, and is

to

to be imputed to the ill *Crasis* of the Blood, rather than to the Fault of the Spleen. *De Corde*, p. 1-7.

MISCELLANEOUS *Quotations.*

Art. 409. Diseases that run themselves out into great lengths (according to *Plato* in *Timæus*,) ought to be treated with gentle Remedies, and not to be handled violently. The Mind itself of the Hypochondriack or Hysterick Person is so remarkably affected, that the Physician is often obliged to allow them some things, which Custom, the common Opinion of Mankind, or even prejudicial Superstition seem to claim; which yet strict good Reason forbids and disclaims. *Prudence necessary.*

Art. 410. Hysterick Women commonly are troubled with a kind of *Sensation of Cold on the Top of their Head*; and this is the principal Hysterick Diagnostick. *Baglivius.* *A singular Diagnostick.*

Art. 411. *Bezoarticum Joviale* is a most excellent Medicine, and infallible in Hysterick Passions, according to the same Author. Bezoarticum Joviale.

Art. 412. In Hypochondriack Affections, *Vomits* are to be made use of above all things; for so the Supply is withdrawn from the Distemper, and this is truly the Basis of the Cure. *Pitcarn* in *MS.* In this the learned Dr. *Woodward*, my very good Friend, agreed, by his making it the Basis of a radical Cure. *The Efficacy of Emeticks.*

Art. 413. The following Remedies answer a great many Intentions, if any one knows how to use them: *Aurum Mosaic.* Fuller's *Cerevis. Hysteric. Chalyb. sine Acid. Bat. Decoct. Nigr.* (48.) *Elect. Hysteric. Elect. Peruv. Epileptic.* and Fuller's *Enema Hysteric. Ens Veneris, Flor. Sal. Armoniac. Martiat.* The following bitter Infusion: *Various Remedies.*

℞

℞ *Cort. Peruv. crasse pulv.* ℥ij.
Tartar. Alb. ʒij.
Rad. Serpent. Virgin. ʒiß.
Infund. frigidè in Vin. rub. ℔ij.

Strain it off as it is used. *Infus. Chalyb. Amar.* (*Art.* 48.) *Mistura Ecphractica, Julap. Camphorat. Mistura Hysteric. Spirituos.* and *Fuller's Pil. Hysteric. Pulv. ad Guttet. Pulv. Hyster. Bat. Sal Jovis, Tinct. Asæ Fœtid.* Fuller's *Tinct. Epileptic. Spir. C. C. Succinat. Tart. Vitriolat. Vitriol. Mart.* &c.

Of a FAILURE *of the* MEMORY.

The rational Account of Memory.

Art. 414. Amongst all the Faculties of the human Mind, there is not any one of them, that hath perplexed the Philosophers with so much difficulty to account for, as the Memory. A great many are of opinion, that that Faculty, as to the Mechanism of it, is so contrived, as to be accommodated with a sort of Repository of a multitude of Ideas, gradually collected from the Inlets of the Senses, as occasion offered, and regularly ranged in the Brain, and marked with peculiar Signatures; from whence the Memory is endued with a power to call such and such forth at pleasure, as out of a Promptuary, for future uses, as need shall require. But to this Notion two very great Difficulties occur, *viz.* In so great an Accumulation of Ideas, how is it possible, that they should not obliterate and confound one the other; and likewise it is as hard to conceive by what Artifice the Mind itself, out of so grand a multitude of Ideas, can precisely rouze and cull out such only as fits the present purpose and occasion, the rest lying as it were dormant, which surpass our Comprehension. We must therefore cry out with the *Psalmist,*

Psalmist, Psal. 139. 14. *Our Frame certainly is very wonderful, and admirable is the Mechanism of our Bodies!* There have been Men of prodigious Memories in all Ages, *v.g. Seneca, Portius Latro*, King *Cyrus*, and our Bishop *Reynolds, Wallis*, &c.

The Sentiments of SENNERTUS.

Art. 415. There are very notable Examples of a Failure of Memory every-where amongst Authors. *Christopher à Vega* tells us that a certain *Franciscan* had so much lost his Memory by an acute Fever, that though before he was an expert Divine, afterwards he did not know his Letters, nor retained in his Memory the Names of things which he daily made use of. *A depraved Memory.*

Art. 416. If the Intemperies of the Brain be cold and moist, Sleep is long and deep; if only moist, it is long, but not deep; if cold only, they are moderately sleepy; if cold and dry, they are not sleepy. If without any external Cause the Memory fails much on a sudden, it is a sign of an approaching *Apoplexy, Epilepsy*, or *Palsy*, if it happens to a Man otherwise in Health. The loss of Memory is difficult to cure, which proceeds from *malignant Distempers, Poisons*, or *Love-Potions*. *The Intemperies of the Brain.*

Art. 417. *Anacardium* is esteemed as a Specifick, and indeed sometimes produces excellent Effects; but the use of it is somewhat dangerous. (See the Place; also *Ray*'s *History of Plants*.) They that have weak Memories are to abstain from the Flesh of Hogs, Ducks, Geese, and Fish, especially the softer sort, Milk, Cheese, Corn, Cabbage, Lettice, Poppies, and Fruit, and things that are windy, of a thick Substance, and hard to digest: Let Wine be drank moderately, *The Cure.*

rately, the Air thin, the Beer clear: Let the Body be exercised with moderate Labour, let them not sleep immediately after Meat; let it be avoided in the Day, and moderate at Night; Sadness and too much Solicitude to be avoided, but rather let them be disposed to Mirth, and abstain from Venery. In this Case, these and the like things may be made use of: *Rad. Pæon. Maris, Zedoar. Valerian. Maj. Flores Tiliæ, Lil. conval. Prim. Ver. Rad. Calam. Aromat. Sem. Sinap. Spec. Diambr. sine Odoratis, Spir. Lavend. Cast. Ambra-Grysea, Ol. Cinnam.* &c.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

We only know what we remember.

Art. 418. We only know so much as we comprehend in our Memory, and weigh and apply with Judgment. Certainly the Brain is the radical Subject of Memory, but how it is performed, we know not. Too much Venery weakens the Memory, especially in old Men.

The Cure.

Art. 419. Three *Cubebs*, eat in a Morning, upon a fasting Stomach, wonderfully sharpen the Wit and Memory: *Amber-grise* of all is the best Medicine to invigorate the animal Strength, and fortify the Memory, and all the Actions of the Mind, so that nothing equally supports decaying Age: The Cephalik Tincture is most elegant *ex Granis Kermes & Ambra cum Spir. Lil. Conval.* &c. But it is to be noted, That by the frequent use of it, *Amber-grise* does more harm than good, by occasioning a præmature *Stupidity*; Masticatories are very good, and Washes for the Head, *Tea, Sage, Rosemary,* &c.

The Virtues of Cassumuniar.

Art. 420. "In my own Practice, Universals "being premised, I gave, many Years ago, the "following Tabulets to one labouring under "this Distemper, with good success:

℞

℞ *Rad. Cassummuniar.*
Subtilissime pulv. ℨj.
Spec. Diambr. sine odorat. ℨij.
Sacchar. albissim. q. s.
f. s. a. Tabellæ.

" To be eaten often in a Day, especially Evening
" and Morning."

Of Distempers *of the* MIND.

Art. 421. Those who are affected with Distempers of the Mind, are most times affected with some Disorders of the *Stomach*; as amongst others we may observe in those that are troubled with Grief, who complain first of a Languor of their Stomach, by and by of a want of *Appetite*, a Bitterness in their Mouth, and Thirst in the Morning, acid and nidorose Crudities, Wind, and a Stretching or Swelling of the Hypochondria, and other Disorders of an impaired Chylification, or Digestion. *Diseases of the Mind.*

Art. 422. If a bodily Disease happens to a Person, who labours under some Distemper of the Mind, it commonly sticks close to him, as long as that Disorder of the Mind continues; and it will rather convert itself into a Distemper of some other kind, than quite leave him free. *The Continuance of a Distemper.*

Art. 423. Distempers depending on Passions of the Mind, are to be handled softly and gently; we are to abstain as much as possible from too great a quantity of Remedies, and those that are too violent. *How to be dealt with.*

Art. 424. When any Distemper will not yield to Medicines duly prescribed, and proceeds after an unusual manner, and very remote from the nature of it, we may suspect *occult Passions of the Mind*. Amongst the Helps for those that labour *Irregular Symptoms from Passions of the Mind.*

under Diſtempers of the Mind, *Muſick* hath a great Force, (ſays *Baglivius.*)

Of Madness *and* Melancholy.

Of Mania and Melancholy. *Art.* 425. "Madneſs hath ſuch an Affinity "with Melancholy, that Madneſs often degene-"rates into Melancholy, and the Beginning "of Melancholy hath frequently ſomething of "Madneſs, as *Dodonæus* hath obſerved; and "therefore theſe two Affections are to be treated "of in the ſame Chapter."

The Sentiments of Cælius Aurelianus.

A Deſcription of Melancholy. *Art.* 426. In the Diſtemper called *Melancholia* or Melancholy, there is always an Anxiety and Inquietude of the Mind, a ſilent Sadneſs, and an Hatred of thoſe of their own Family; they wiſh ſometimes to die, and ſometimes they deſire to live; they are continually ſuſpicious that every body is endeavouring to circumvent them; they ſhed vain Tears, and make cauſleſs Complaints, yet ſoon after perhaps they are gay and chearful, eſpecially after eating, with an Inflation of the Thorax: moreover, they are affected with a great Heavineſs of the Head; their Countenance is of a darkiſh pale, or ſomewhat livid, their Body emaciated and feeble, their Stomach does not digeſt well, but caſt up putrid Belchings, they have Gripings of the Guts, Vomiting of Humours of divers Colours, and what they diſcharge by Stool is much of the ſame hue. "When the "Diſtemper advances to a greater Degree, ſome "will imagine themſelves to be Beaſts, or to be "earthen Veſſels, or they will fancy themſelves "to be dead; others will crow like a Cock, be-"lieving themſelves to be ſuch a Creature;

"others

" others are very careful not to come near to " any body they meet, fearing leſt (ſince they " are Earthen Ware) they ſhould be broken; " others obſtinately refuſe to eat any Victuals, " as believing they are actually dead."

The Sentiments of RIVERIUS.

Art. 427. Melancholy is a Delirium without a Fever, with Fear and Sorrow, and is ſo diſtinguiſhed from *Madneſs*, which is with Fury and Boldneſs. According to the different Diſpoſition of the melancholy Humour, the greateſt Variety of Deliriums happens: Some think themſelves Kings, Prophets; others a Grain of Wheat, others Glaſs or Wax; others think themſelves Dogs, Cats, Cocks, *&c.* and therefore imitate the Voices of theſe Creatures, *&c.* *Madneſs and Melancholy diſtinguiſhed.*

Art. 428. Various are the Deliriums in various Perſons, according to the greater or leſs Violence of the Cauſe: For ſome are ſeized with outragious Anger, and ſet upon every one they meet with, and tear their own Clothes; and ſometimes lay violent Hands on themſelves. But ſome are milder and more peaceable, and offer no Harm to thoſe about them, but only talk ridiculouſly enough of a great Variety of things: Sometimes they ſing and laugh, and have Symptoms which uſually happen in Melancholy, and Fooliſhneſs. The Melancholy, that comes and goes, uſually attacks the Perſon in the Month of *February*; they cannot ſtay ſo much as an Hour in a Place, but continually wander, not knowing where they go. *Varies according to Conſtitutions.*

Art. 429. " The Species of Melancholy and " Madneſs, deſcribed by *Oribaſius*, which they " call λευκανθρωπία, is very wonderful: Thoſe " that are affected with this ſort of Delirium " wander abroad in the Night, after a Sort imi- *Leucanthropia.*

"tating Wolves, looking pale and wan; their "Mouth and Eyes very dry, and their Legs full "of Bruiſes and Wounds: They ſpend their "Time moſt commonly about the Tombs of "the Dead, like the *Dæmoniack* of the Goſpel, "or poſſeſſed Perſons." See *Freind*'s Hip. Med. *p.* 18.

Difficult to cure.

Art. 430. This melancholy Humour is called the Phyſician's *Scourge*, *Croſs*, or *Reproach*, becauſe it baffles the Force of Medicines: Sometimes Melancholy is terminated by a Flux of the *Hæmorrhoids*, the *Scab*, or other *cutaneous* Diſtempers. The Medicines propoſed in the Cure of Hypochondriack Affections have place here:

What Remedies are to be tried.

℞ *Aq. Nymph.* ℔ j.
Sal. Prunel. ℥ j.
Camph. ℈ j. *m.*

And apply it warm to the Forepart of the Head, in mad Perſons with folded Cloaths: Alſo an *Epithem*, or Application of *Saccharum Saturni* & *Aq. Sperm. Ranar.* is very uſeful.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Melancholy Perſons very thoughtful.

Art. 431. Melancholy Perſons are almoſt always employed in thinking, and in thinking comprehend fewer Things in their Mind than uſually; ſo that very often they think of the ſame Object Day and Night, not troubling themſelves with other things, which ſometimes are of much greater conſequence; and almoſt all Objects ſeem to them deformed, diſguiſed and diſmal.

How Madneſs ſhews itſelf.

Art. 432. Theſe three things almoſt always happen to mad Perſons; *viz.* Firſt, their *Fancies* or *Imaginations* are perpetually employed with a Heat of impetuous Thoughts, ſo that they talk of ſeveral things to themſelves, or elſe relate them with loud Noiſe and pitiful Lamentation. Secondly,

condly, their *Notions* or *Conceptions* are either incongruous, or represented falsly and erroneously: Thirdly, Their Deliriums are attended with Boldness and Fury, otherwise than in *Melancholy*.

Art. 433. *Hellebore* is so frequently prescribed by *Hippocrates*, because at that time other *Cathartics* were scarce known in common Practice; but now it is much better to carry the Humours down with gentler and milder Physick: Frequent *Emeticks* are most especially useful; *The Cure.*

℞ *Sulph. Antimon.* à gr. vij. ad x.
Crem. Tartar. ℈ ß. *M.*

Or, ℞ *Mercur. Vitæ*, gr. vj. vel vij.
Tartar. Vitriolat. ℈ ß. *M.*

Or, ℞ *Extract. Hellebor. nigr.*
Calomel. ana ℈ j.
M. f. Pil. Cathartic.

The Sentiments of Ettmuller.

Art. 434. There is a Difference between what is commonly called *Melancholy*, and a *delirious Melancholy*; the first is when a Man is a little sad and morose, and is ever and anon easily angry, nothing pleases him, but he is thoughtful: But when *Phantasms* and *Imaginations* come upon such a Disorder, it makes a *delirious Melancholy*, in which the Persons are timorous, anxious, and seem to be surrounded with Difficulties, and therefore whatever they see or hear, they think hurtful and dangerous to them; and though sometimes they laugh and seem joyful, when they think themselves rich, *&c.* yet nevertheless it is not truly Mirth, nor true Rejoicing; but rather a Shew of it, and joined with a Sardonick transitory Laughter; and new Sorrow easily succeeds it, and an Anxiety about the Heart; and then *Melancholy differs from Melancholy-Delirium.*

ſoon without any Cauſe they laugh again, and ſleep little or not at all, but wake in Terror.

Its Foundation. *Art.* 435. The Diſpoſitions of the Mind follow the Temperament of the Body. The Foundation of Melancholy always lodges about the Hypochondria, however the remote internal Cauſe may ſometimes ariſe elſewhere, in which caſe the Spleen and the Womb are uſually blamed.

The Origin to be inquired into. *Art.* 436. In melancholy Perſons a *vicious* Acid chiefly abounds in the firſt Paſſages, which commonly makes them very ravenous. The Original of the Diſtemper is to be traced out, whether from Sadneſs and Paſſions of the Mind, or from melancholy Blood: In the firſt Caſe, the Pulſe is very obſcure, unequal, and almoſt loſt and creeping.

The Cure. *Art.* 437. The Foundation of the Cure of Melancholy conſiſts in *Ematicks*; and *antimonial Vomits* are to be given in a large Doſe. Melancholy and mad Perſons hate their Phyſician, tho' cured by him. The Body is to be kept open with Extract of *Hellebore* and *Merc. dulcis*, which is *alterative* as well as *laxative*; and ſo is *Lap. Lazuli*; *antiſcorbutica*, *martiata*, and *mineral Waters* are to be made uſe of: *Sacchar. Saturni* is eſteemed a Specifick: *Tinct. Coral. Confect. Alkermes*, *Ambra. Fumaria*, *Anagallis*, *Hypericum*, *Crocus*, *Camphora*, *Vinum generoſum*, &c. are commended. An Emplaſt. of *Tacamahac.* may be applied to the Head ſhaved. In a delirious Melancholy *Opium* is of no effect, though given in a double or triple quantity; the Sick remain ſleepleſs, and become more raving.

The Definition of Madneſs. *Art.* 438. Raving or Madneſs is a Delirium without a Fever, with a remarkable Fury and Boldneſs, all Reaſon is as it were laid aſide: They do not ſleep ſometimes for ſome Months. There are three Circumſtances very worthy of note,

note, to wit, a remarkable *Fury*, a prodigious *Strength*, and a wonderful *Disposition of bearing Cold*.

Art. 439. The Foundation of the Cure consists in strong *Emeticks* often repeated; *Bleeding* is also convenient: Above the rest, the Root of white *Hellebore* is most effectual; it may be given safely, prepared after the following manner: Take of white *Hellebore* Root from half a Drachm to a Drachm, boil it in Wine 'till it is soft, then let that Wine be thrown away, and the Root be put into other Wine, and so left all Night in a warm Place without boiling; then let it be strained by a gentle or strong Expression, as it is required to be stronger or weaker: The Virtues are extraordinary, and never to be praised too much. *Crude Nitre* and all *nitrose Medicines* are convenient: Remedies for the Cure of Hypochondriack *Melancholy* are of service here also. A sudden Plunging into *cold Water* is sometimes good. *The Cure of Madness.*

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

Art. 440. The Origin of these Distempers, their Increase, and a rational Account of them, may be seen in *Boerhaave*. In dead Bodies opened, who have died of a *Mania*, (says Dr. *Shaw*) nothing is found different from the Bodies of sound Persons, unless by chance an *Induration of the outward Membrane of the Brain*; which probably much alters and disturbs its free Oscillations, by which means the Distribution of the Animal Spirits becomes very irregular and disorder'd. Boerhaave.

Art. 441. When melancholy Persons are joyful beyond measure, it is a Sign and a Forerunner of approaching *Madness*. *Joy.*

Several Remedies.

Art. 442. The Juice of *Ground-Ivy* taken inwardly, to ℥ij or *iij.* every day, is very much commended to cure this Distemper; also a Liniment made of the *same Juice,* to anoint the Head shaved, is thought to promote the Cure. The two simple Specificks so much cried up, are, *Hypericon,* (called *Fuga Dæmonum*) and *Anagallis. Angelus Sala* esteemed a Tincture of *Hypericum* as a Secret; and sometimes when the Tincture was wanting, he boiled the Tops of the same in *Rhenish-Wine* and Small-Beer, and gave it with advantage. A Decoction of *Anagallis Flor. Purpureo,* (the Dose ℥iv. three times a day,) an Emetick given more than once before, is commended as a Specifick by *Ettmuller, Harman, Willis, Sennertus, Quercetan,* &c.

Others.

Art. 443. The following Emetick, which is very strong, is frequently given in the Hospitals for mad People:

℞ *Succ. Fol. Asar.* ʒvj. vel ℥j.
Aq. Card. Ben. ℥ij.
Oxymel Scillit. ℥ß
M. f. Potio Emetic.

Cerevisia Melanagoga.

℞ *Rad. Hellebor. nigr.*
— *Hermodact.* ana ℔ß.
— *Jalap.* ℥vij.
Coq. in Cerevis. nov.
Cong. xxiv. *ad* xviij.
Sub finem addendo
Senn. Alexandrin. ℔ij.
Rad. Rhabarb. ℥vj.
Tartar. Alb. ℥iv.
Sem. Coriandr. ℥vj.
Rad. Liquirit. ras.
Limatur. Chalyb. ana ℥iv.

Fol.

Fol. Cochlear. Hortenſ. M. iv.
Colatur. add. Fermentum, &c.

Cerevifia ad Melancholiam.

℞ *Fol. Marrhub. alb.* M. iv.
Coq. in Cereviſ. nov.
Cong. vj. *ad Cong.* iv.
Coletur, & in doliolo
Suſpendatur Saccul. ſeq.
℞ *Rad. Chin. Nodoſ.*
— *Pæon. Mar.* ana ℥ij.
— *Polypod.* ℥j.
— *Lapath. acut.* ℥iij.
— *Raphan. Sylv.* ʒx.
Fol. Ling. Cervin. M. iij.
Summit. Hyperic. p. vj.
Cort. Fraxin. ℥iv
Bacc. Junip.
Sem. Dauci ana ℥j.
Raſur. Stann. (in Nodul. ligat.) ℥iv.
Rubig. Ferri ℔j.
M. ſ. Sacculus.

Pil. de Lap. Lazul. Flor. Sal. Armoniac. Martiat. &c. are very good Medicines. I know not whether or no the Virtues of Camphire, communicated in or about the Year 1727, to the *Royal Society* by Dr. *Kenneir*, have been further tried to carry off theſe ſtubborn Diſtempers. The Doſe in theſe Caſes is, to half a Drachm every Night; Univerſals being premiſed, and other cephalick and alterative Medicines not neglected.

Of

Of a Rabies *or* Hydrophobia.

The Sentiments of Cælius Aurelianus.

Hydrophobia. *Art.* 444. The *Rabies* or *Hydrophobia* is a Species of Madneſs communicated to Mankind by the Bite of ſome enraged or mad Animal: After the Hurt received, ſome fall into the Diſtemper ſooner, ſome after a longer time, no leſs than a Year or more, but moſt commonly about the end of forty Days.

The Signs of Hydrophobia. *Art.* 445. The Signs after the Bite, preſaging that the Diſtemper will take effect, are as follow; a ſort of Anxiety or Uneaſineſs, a Proclivity to Anger, interrupted and troubleſomeSleep, a Weight at the Stomach, Yawning, and frequent Extending the Limbs, an unuſual Complaining of the Weather, altho' it be ſerene, a Diſregard for drinking any thing. The ſign of the Diſtemper, advanced to its height, is a Dread and Abhorrence of all Drinkables.

The Sentiments of Dr. Mead.

The Progreſs of the Diſtemper. *Art.* 446. The Biting of a mad Dog hath this ſingular and wonderful in it, that ſometimes the Miſchief is not diſcovered until the Accident, which was the Cauſe of it, is quite forgot; for the *Wound* is as eaſily healed as the common Bites of ſound Animals: But ſometimes a long time after dreadful Symptoms ariſe, after two or ſix Months, ſometimes a whole Year, or longer, but moſt commonly forty Days after; wandring Pains are felt throughout the whole Body, eſpecially about the Part hurt; the Patient becomes anxious and ſad, and ſubject to Anger; the Pulſe intermits, with a ſort of Trembling, and

and Spasms of the Tendons and Nerves; he is sensible of a violent internal Heat, and Thirst, and at last a Dread and Abhorrence of Water comes on, (which constitutes the *Essence* of the Distemper,) so that he cannot bear so much as the Sight of any Drinkables without the greatest Consternation, much less can he swallow one Drop: and this is the *Pathognomonick* Sign of the Distemper in its consummate state; which yet does not happen, before about the end and last Catastrophe of it, to wit, two or three Days before Death, when the Distemper is quite incurable.

Art. 447. As in other venomous Bites, so especially in this Case, *Galen* hath prudently admonished to enlarge the Wound by *circular Incision*, to burn it with an actual Cautery, and to keep the *Ulcer* open for forty Days at least; but if this Method seem to be too hard and inhuman, it may be sufficient to draw out the Venom by the Application of a *Cupping-Glass*, having first made deep Scarifications. I have known one newly wounded preserved by nothing more than by barely dressing with hot *Unguentum Ægyptiacum*. *What is to be done in one fresh wounded.*

Art. 448. If at any time external Remedies are omitted, or at least are not rightly or seasonably made use of, the Cure is to be endeavour'd, for the greatest part, by internal Remedies: *Alexipharmicks* are to be given; among which, above all the rest the antient Physicians extol the Ashes of Cray-fish: *Galen* says that no body died who took this Remedy; the Ashes are to be taken to the quantity of one or two Spoonfuls every Day, for forty Days, either alone, or rather with *Rad. Gentian. & Thur.* in Wine. *The internal Cure.*

Art.

Immersion. *Art.* 449. The frequent Immersion of the Person bit in *Salt Sea-Water*, is deservedly esteemed to be the best and most certain Preservative of all to prevent a Hydrophobia.

The Sentiments of ETMULLER.

Raging Delirium. *Art.* 450. A Rabies arises from the biting of mad Animals, especially of a Dog, from whence proceeds the *Hydrophobia*; those that are bit become quite raging, and seem to be changed altogether into Brutes in their Manners, retaining scarce any thing Human. Besides D gs, also *Cats*, *Cocks*, *Horses*, *Mules*, *Wolves*, *Oxen*, and the like sort of Creatures become mad, and their Bitings are venomous, as are also the Bites of Men when they are enraged with anger. It is to be noted, that even the most slight Bite, nay the least Touch of *Saliva* communicated from the mad Creature, may occasion Madness in its Time; so penetrating and malignant is that seminal Ferment. In the long Run of the Distemper, the *Hydrophobia* is a Symptom always concomitant. There are some Examples, though few, of a *Hydrophobia*, without the Biting of a mad Creature; but it is a doubt whether in such, some sort of Infection did not precede: for the Contagion may lie hid sometimes for two or more Years, before it breaks forth into Action.

Sign of its Beginning. *Art.* 451. The Signs of Madness beginning in one that is bit, are Anxiety about the Heart, Anger without Cause, Complaints of the Troublesomeness of the Air about them, of the Heaviness of the Body, and Unaptness to Motion; the Person becomes melancholy, avoids the Light, abstains from Drink, finds a Biting and Tickling, and sometimes Pain in the Part that was bit.

Art.

Art. 452. When the Diſtemper is throughly formed, the Sick are anxious, they froth about the Mouth, their Eyes are frightful, ſome bark like a Dog, and draw up their Neck and their Jaws, abhor all Liquids, and continue without ſleep; in theſe Extremes they are ſeldom cured, but moſt commonly die within three or four days after the *Hydrophobia* is begun. *Prognoſticks.*

Art. 453. The *Venom* is to be drawn out of the Wound that is made, as ſoon as poſſible; and therefore it is not preſently to be healed up, but is rather to be enlarged. Internally *Cordial* and *Alexipharmick* Medicines are convenient, *Tinct. Bezoardica, Spir. Theriacalis camphoratus*, &c. But they are to be given in a double Doſe, and the Uſe of them to be inſiſted on for a long time; upon the place that was bit, Leeks, or Rue mixt with bruiſed Salt is to be applied in the form of a Cataplaſm. Above all, the beſt Cure is made by a ſudden Immerſion into *cold Water*, purging with *Hellebore* and *Mercur. Dulcis* is convenient. *Diureticks* are advantageous; the Virtue of *Cantharides* is as a Specifick. After Scarification of the Wound, apply an Onion roaſted under the Aſhes, or the following Cataplaſm; *The Intentions of Cure.*

℞ *Cepam acrem* N°. j.
Alliorum Cap. N°. v.
Theriac. Andromach. ʒ vj.
Ferment. ℥ ß.
f. Cataplaſma.

Some add *Herb. Rut. Sem. Sinap. Ol. Scorpion*, &c. But the moſt expeditious Remedy is *burning* of the Place affected with a hot Iron; this deſtroys all the Malignity. If the Phyſician is called late, a *Cupping Glaſs* with a good deal of Flame is to be applied, and an *Iſſue* made near the Part affected is alſo convenient.

The Sentiments of LISTER.

Pain of the Part after the Wound healed, a Sign of a Hydrophobia.

Art. 454. Besides the Signs of a future *Hydrophobia* reckoned up by others, *Salius* says that he alone hath observed one, which he calls the principal and infallible, unknown to every body else, viz. *A sort of Pain in the Place bit*; which happens, though the Ulcer was entirely healed some Days or Months, which usually is not very great, unless the Part bit was Nervous; this Pain beginning from the Place bit, and slightly afflicting the Patient, ascends through one part into another for the space of three or four Days or thereabouts to the Brain, where it occasions a sort of *Vertigo* and *Confusion*, and thence the Person is presently thrown into a *Rabies* or *Madness*.

All seized with a Hydrophobia die.

Art. *454. All the Ancients almost agree in this Prognostick, that none that are affected with the great Dread of Water, recover.

The Venom chiefly in the Saliva.

Art. 455. I believe by Experience and my own Observation, that the Saliva is chiefly vitiated, and that the Poison is only in that, for this usually infects the Wounds; and the Mischief may be communicated also without a Wound. "This Conjecture is confirmed by a "History of two Men who fell into this Distemper, only by the *touching of the Saliva* "without any Wound given; and also of two "Boys in *Ireland*, who were in like manner infected only *by handling of a Wound in the* "*Head of a Dog, bit by another mad Dog*: These "Histories are to be seen in *the Philosophical* "*Transactions*. A great many bit by mad Dogs "have been committed to my Care, but I never "had the Fortune to see one labouring under "a *Hydrophobia*; we are supplied with Exam-

"ples

" ples *in Gallic. Hist. Acad. Scient.* of some cured, " even when seized with the Dread of Water, " especially by *Bleeding*, repeated even to Faint- " ing; *Immersions into Salt Waters* until they " were in a manner drowned, and by the same " poured upon them, until they were just " killed with it." A certain Physician blind-folded one in a *Hydrophobia*, and tying his Hands, forced him several times to drink a Potion against his Will, but with a very bad Event; for he presently fell into Convulsions and died. " They " that have a mind to see more, may consult " *Lister*, who hath writ a very elegant Treatise " on this Distemper. The History of *James* " *Corton* recorded by him is very wonderful, " and worth every body's reading."

Lowthorp's Philos. Transact. Vol. III. p. 283.

Art. 456. ℞ *Rad. Serpent. Virgin.* *A singular Remedy.*
Flor. Hyperic. ana p. æ.
M. f. Pulvis.
Dos. ʒß. *vel* ℈ij.
In Coch. aliquot Julap. Cephalic.

Or the following Infusion:

℞ *Fol. Rut.* ℥vj.
Theriac. Venet.
Rad. Allii,
Rament. Jovis ana ℥iv.
Infund. &c.

Infuse them in Canary or White Wine *in Balneo* for four Hours, let it be strained by strong Expression, the Dose ℥*ij* or *iij*. every Morning for nine Days, and let the Person bit continue fasting for three Hours; let the Ingredients remaining be bound upon the wounded Part, and be renewed every Day. This Remedy never failed me says *Mayerne*.

Art.

A Topick. *Art.* 457. Apply immediately to the wounded Part *the Anus of an old Cock*, the Feathers being first pulled off, and if the Dog was mad, the Cock will immediately swell and die, and the Person bit will be well; if the Wound be small it ought to be enlarged.

Another Method. *Art.* 458. Otherwise, let the Person bit be dipped successively nine times in the Sea as soon as possible, and the wounded Place be washed with *Lixivium of Oak Ashes, and Urine*, and apply a *Cataplasm of London Treacle, Leeks, Rue* and *Salt*.

An Electuary. *Art.* 459. ℞ *Fol. Rut. Sicc.*
— *Scord.* ana ʒij.
Rad. Serpent. Virgin. ℥iß.
Flor. Hyperic. ʒiij.
Theriac. Londinens. ℥j.
Syr. è Cort. Limon. q. s.
M. f. Electuarium.

For nine Doses, one to be taken every Morning.

Lichen Cinereus. *Art.* 460. *Lichen cinereus terrest.* (*Ray*, p. 117.) with an equal Quantity of *Pepper*, is an infallible Remedy to prevent this Madness in Men or Beasts.

A Decoction. *Art.* 461. " Sometimes I have seen *Bates*'s *De-*
" *coct. ad Mors. Canis rab.* tried with very good
" success. Lastly, because this Distemper wholly
" depends on the biting of a mad Animal (espe-
" cially of a Dog) it seems worth our while,
" accurately to remark what are the Diagno-
" stick Signs of *a Dog truly Mad*, that we may
" prevent if possible the future Disease." *Lommius* hath the following; a mad Dog is seemingly rapacious and thirsty, yet eats and drinks nothing, his Eyes are fierce and flaming, hangs down his Ears, thrusts out his Tongue, froths much at the Mouth, barks at his Shadow, oftentimes runs along sad and anxious without barking.

The Diagnosticks.

barking at all, frequently pants for breath as if tired with running, carries his Tail bent inwards; without any diſtinction he runs againſt all he meets with great fury, and bites, hurrying on in a haſty and uncertain Courſe. Dogs that are well, are afraid and fly, both at the ſight and barking of one that is mad. "The "firſt Symptom of Madneſs in a Dog, is an "unuſual Trembling or Trepidation."

Of a TARANTISM.

Art. 462. A Tarantiſm is Madneſs in thoſe that are bit by a *Tarantula*: This frequently happens in *Apulia*, a Country or Region in *Italy*, but is never known amongſt us. The Animal Spirits are chiefly affected: The Cure is performed by *Muſick*. The celebrated *Baglivi* hath writ a Treatiſe on this Diſtemper; and our famous Dr. *Mead* hath writ of the ſame, to which the Reader is to be referr'd. See alſo *Hiſtoir. de l'Acad.* Vol. VI. p. 20. *The Diagnoſticks.*

Of an INCUBUS *or* EPHIALTES.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Art. 463. The Fit of an Incubus very rarely ſeizes any one, except it be in their Sleep, and then ſeldom, unleſs their Stomachs are loaden with Victuals of hard Digeſtion, and they lie on their Backs. They that are attack'd with it, ſeem principally to be greatly oppreſſed at their Breaſt and about the *Præcordia*: for in effect it is a great Impediment of their Breathing, and they complain of a great Weight laid upon their Breaſt, by which they are grievouſly preſſed down; which Senſation of Weight deceives *Incubus.*

their Imagination by representing to them the form of various *Spectres* according to the roving of their Fancies, which of a long while they cannot rid their Thoughts of, nor disburden themselves of the Load, or move their Bodies in the least; but after a long Combat in their Interiours, their Lives being almost demolished, at length they awake, and the imaginary Weight vanishes: they find however commonly a *Tremor* of the Heart, and many times a quick and violent Vibration of the Diaphragm. This Distemper is seldom dangerous of itself.

The Cure. *Art.* 464. Universals being premised, it is to be cured with *Cephalicks* and *Antispasmodicks.*

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

How prevented. *Art.* 465. They are seldom affected with this Distemper, who observe a regular Diet, and are content with *slight Suppers*; if they sleep on one side with their Head raised, it prevents the *Incubus.* By the *Arabians* it is called the *Nocturnal Epilepsy*, because an *Incubus* that is habitual and of a long standing, at last degenerates into an Epilepsy, and is the forerunner of it in young Persons, as it is of an Apoplexy in old People.

The Cure. *Art.* 466. Universals premised, an habitual *Incubus* is to be cured, by *Antiepilepticks*, *Martial Medicines*, &c. joined with Temperance. *Lapis Lazuli* is commended.

From other Authors.

A Description of it. *Art.* 467. " *Antonius Menjoitius* elegantly de-
" scribes this Affection; that it is a nocturnal
" diffi-

" difficulty of Breathing, deceiving the Perſon " aſleep with the abſurd Opinion of a Weight " laid upon him. It frequently affects Children, " becauſe being hungry, they eat more than " they can digeſt. *Aurelianus* affirms, that " ſome have died of this Diſtemper by being " ſuffocated. And he adds from *Silimachus*, " that *the Incubus was Contagious and Epide-* " *mick at Rome*, and killed a great many like " the Plague."

Sometimes mortal.

CHAP. IV.

Being the fourth ASSEMBLAGE of DISEASES.

Of CATARRHOUS DISTEMPERS.

Catarrhal Distempers.

Art. 468. CAtarrhous Diſtempers, *viz.* a *Catarrh*, a *Branchus* or *Hoarſeneſs*, and a *Coryza*, with regard to the different Parts they affect, are diſtinguiſhed one from another according to the old Diſtich:

Difference.

Si fluit ad Pectus dicatur Rheuma Catarrhus:
Ad Fauces Branchus, *ad Nares eſto Coryza.*

That is as much as to ſay, if a Defluxion of Humors falls on the Breaſt, it is called a *Catarrh*; if it ſettles itſelf about the Throat, 'tis then a *Branchus* or Hoarſeneſs; if in the Noſe, it is termed a *Coryza*, a Murrh, or the Poſe.

Of

Of a CATARRH.

The Sentiments of E[?]TMULLER.

Art. 469. A Catarrh, properly ſo called, is a preternatural Alteration of the Serum of the Blood, as it is more or leſs vitiated in any part of the Body, whereby ſome of the Functions are hurt and injured. The Forerunners of a Catarrh in general, are, a Heavineſs of the Head, a Numbneſs of the Senſes and Actions, Wearineſs of the Limbs; and between whiles there ſucceeds a ſort of Coldneſs in the Superficies of the Body, and a ſlight ſhivering in the Back; alſo in a ſevere Catarrh, there is a ſlow Fever. All the Symptoms are more violent in a *hot Catarrh*; there is a Heat, Pain, a Burning Heat of the Body; the Matter diſcharged is thin and corroſive; but all Symptoms are more remiſs in a cold Catarrh, where the Lympha is mild, and is diſcharged mucous, viſcid and thick. *A Catarrh.*

Art. 470. Diureticks are convenient, and eſpecially *Sudorificks of the volatile Salts*, a *Decoction of the Woods*; eſpecially *Saſſafras & Junip. Roſm. Succin. Serpill.* &c. In a *hot Catarrh*, where the Lympha is thin, ſharp, and ſalt, *Opiates*, with *Aromaticks* and *Volatiles*, are good. In Catarrhs of long continuance, *Veſicatories* and *Iſſues* are convenient. In Catarrhal Affections there is ſcarce a better Remedy than the *Smoak of Tobacco*, for it anſwers all Intentions. "*Fuller's Decoct. Catechu. & Suffitus ad Catarrhum*, " are frequently made uſe of. *The Cure.*

Art. 471. "That a North Wind is moſt apt " to produce a Catarrh, beſides *Hippocrates's* " Teſtimony, is confirmed by common Expe- " rience." *Willis.* *A North Wind.*

Of a Hoarseness.

The Sentiments of Ettmuller.

The Seat of Hoarſeneſs. Art. 472. A Hoarſeneſs is a Diminution of the Voice; the Part affected is the *Aſpera Arteria*, and its *Larynx*: for the *Larynx* chiefly forms the Voice: The proximate Cauſe is too great an Effuſion of a thin Lympha. It is a Catarrhal Affection, from a too ſharp, ſalt, or acid *Lympha*.

The Cure. Art. 473. In a very obſtinate Hoarſeneſs, *Sperma Ceti* is an expert Remedy; alſo *Decoct. Raparum, Rob. Paſſularum*: In an inveterate Hoarſeneſs, where a viſcid Mucus or thick Lympha is the Cauſe, *diſſolving* and *expectorating* Medicines are convenient, and above all *Syr. de Eryſimo, Oxymel Scillitic.* and *Balſ. Sulph. Bleeding* is to be avoided, for it prolongs the Diſtemper.

Worms. Art. 474. "Sometimes Worms in the Inteſtines (689.) are the cauſes of Hoarſeneſs, "as I have ſeen in Practice. *Extractum Pect.* "*Lohoch. ad Raucedinem. Lohoc. Vitellin. Lact.* "*ebutyrat.* &c."

Of a Coryza.

The Sentiments of Ettmuller.

The Cauſe and Deſcription. Art. 475. A *Coryza* or a *Catarrh* of the Noſe, is when a great quantity of Lympha flows thro' the Noſtrils thin and ſharp in the beginning, and afterwards a thick tough Matter, of different Colours, with a heavy Pain of the Head, taking its Original commonly from an Intemperature of the Air, ſeldom from an internal Cauſe. This Diſtemper very frequently returning, may occaſion an *Ozæna* or a *Polypus*.

Art. 476. A Coryza in the beginning is cured by *Applications up the Nostrils*, *things chewed in the Mouth*, by *Fumes*, by *Medicines to be smelled to*, by *anointing the Nostrils with Oil of Aniseeds* before excoriation, also *Ol. Succin.* applied as an Ointment to the Crown of the Head, *Ol. Caryophyl.* thrust up the Nostrils with a Dossil, *Balsam. apoplectic.* &c. are used sometimes. To prevent a *Coryza*, Fumes *ex Succin. Mastich. Oliban. Gum. animi*, &c. snuffed up do a great deal of service; but these in the beginning. If the Distemper proceeds further, *Snuffs with Ol. Chym. Cinam. Caryoph.* or *Majoran.* are of service. The Cure.

Art. 477. In a thin Catarrh, above all things *Decoct. Catechu composit. Decoct. rosar. Loboc. Japonicum, Loboc. Vitellin. Suffitus ad Catarrhum* are convenient, (the Fume is to be drawn up the Nostrils, the Head being first covered with a Cloak or some such like covering) and *Tabellæ Domesticæ*, &c. are Medicines useful in a Coryza. *Several Remedies.*

Of CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS *in general.*

Art. 478. "When Fluxions are stubborn, "by no means giving way to other Remedies, "we must have recourse to a *Sudorifick Diet*, "as to a sovereign Remedy, and which seldom "fails, and that is to be ordered for fifteen, "twenty or forty Days, living all this time "upon Biscuit Bread, toasted Almonds, and "roasted Meat; with a *Decoction of Guaiacum*; "in cold and phlegmatick Constitutions, and "in those, who are robust; *Sarsaparilla* and "*China* in more delicate Bodies, and those that "are of a softer Complexion." *Chesneau.* *Sudorifick Diet.*

Of a Catarrhus Suffocativus, *or a* Suffocating CATARRH.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

A Suffocating Catarrh. *Art.* 479. A Suffocative Catarrh is a Distemper of the Larynx, in which the Larynx and the upper-part of the Aspera Arteria, especially the Epiglottis, are primarily affected, by an Irritation there made, producing a Streightness and as it were a Stricture; it is certain that the Seat of the Distemper is in that place; it renders Respiration on a sudden difficult, and threatens Suffocation; it begins with a sudden Hoarseness, after that the Larynx is irritated, the Epiglottis streightened, which occasions danger of Suffocation; it is a sort of Complication of a *violent Cough* and a *great Hoarseness*; it arises from the Acrimony or Saltness of the Lympha.

The Cure. *Art.* 480. " A Suffocative Catarrh is a Distemper, most commonly of any other the most acute, threatening almost instantaneous " Death; therefore the utmost Art is to be " used, and the Cure must not be delayed; the " Defluxion of the Humours is to be diverted " all manner of ways, *viz.* by *Bleeding*, *Cupping-* " *Glasses* with Scarification, the Injection of *sharp* " *Clysters*, the Application of *Vesicatories*, *Deli-* " *gation of the Limbs*, which I esteem much; " and I would advise the following Cataplasm " to be applied to the Soles of the Feet.

℞ *Herb. Ranunc.*
Flammei minoris contus. p. iij,
Fimi Columbin. p j.
Pulv. Euphorb. p. ß.
Sapon. nigr. q. s.
Acet. parum contundantur. &c. " Our

" Our Author, *Ettmuller*, proposes *Emeticks* " and *Opiates*; but I suspect both in the height " of the Fit. Medicines convenient for inter- " nal use, are *volatile* and *nervous* Medicines, also " *oily* and *mucilaginous*, especially the *White of* " *Eggs beat together with Syr. de Althea*, and di- " luted with a little *Aq. Nephrit.* Out of the " Fit, a Relapse is to be prevented with *anti-* " *asthmatick* Medicines, and those that are use- " ful for a Catarrh properly so called.

Art. 481. " A certain young Physician, of " a strong and hale Body, living in a neighbour- " ing Town, having had a Hoarseness for the " space of two Years, suddenly falling into this " Distemper, in twenty-four Hours died. He " and those about him thought he had been " taken with a *Quinzy*, though there was no " Swelling of the Throat, inwardly or outward- " ly, and the Swallowing in no wise impeded, " *&c.* At the last Extremity I was called to his " assistance; I told him the Distemper was a " *Catarrhus Suffocativus*: presently as soon " as I had spoke, he himself, who yet retained " his Senses, was sensible that that was the Dis- " temper. I ordered Cupping-Glasses imme- " diately to be applied; but he died in a quarter " of an Hour, before the Surgeon could begin " his Work. I knew four more labouring under " this fatal Distemper, of which two only re- " covered." *A History.*

Art. 482. There is another Species of a *Catarrhus Suffocativus*, where the Blood stagnates in the Lungs, and the Sick die with Fainting, (perhaps it is a *Polypus of the Heart*, or in the greater Blood-Vessels) they froth at the Mouth. This Suffocating Catarrh is known by a heavy Pain of the Breast, difficult Respiration, and the fear of Suffocation, the voice almost intercepted; by *Another Species.*

by the great Anxiety it occaſions, and ſometimes there is a Cough, but not always; not much is brought up by Spitting or Hauking; it is called alſo a Syncope Cardiaca, (574.)

The Cure. *Art.* 483. *Bleeding* is neceſſary as ſoon as poſſible, *Sperm. Ceti a* ʒß *ad* ʒj. in a proper Vehicle gives wonderful relief. *Sal. Succin. Antimon. Diaphoretic.* and other *Sudorificks*, alſo *Gum. ammoniac. Crocus* is of great uſe in this Caſe.

Of a COUGH.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

A Cough. Its Nature to be diſtinguiſhed. *Art.* 484. With reſpect to a Cough in general it is to be conſidered, whether it be a dry Cough, or a Cough with Spitting; and rightly to diſtinguiſh, where the Seat of it is, whether it ariſes from the Breaſt, or the Stomach, or whether it be a nervous Cough. Enquiry muſt be made in what part the *Stimulus* of Coughing is felt, whether in the *Larynx*, or the *Aſpera Arteria*, or in the *Breaſt*, or lower down about the *Scrobiculus Cordis*; for this laſt betokens a *Stomachick Cough*, as the former denotes a *pectoral Cough*: let the Perſon fetch a deep Breath; for if ſo, he will preſently begin to cough, if the Fault be in the Lungs; but if it be in the Stomach, he will not. When the Cough ſounds hoarſe, and ſeems to come from a great Depth, it ſhews, that the Lungs are affected; when the Cough is ſuperficial, its ſeat is in the Aſpera Arteria.

Of a Stomach Cough. *Art.* 485. None of the Practitioners ſay any thing of a *Stomach Cough*, except *Lindanus*: I have found, ſays he, by a great many Obſervations, that moſt commonly a Cough proceeds from the Stomach; and where the Matter is lodged,

lodged, and whence it proceeds, I can tell by the Sound, which is varied according to the nature of the Matter and Place; if the Matter is thin, and lodged in the Stomach, the Cough is very impetuous, in which scarce any thing is discharged, except they cough with the greatest violence. "Every Cough which is in the beginning dry, in process of time becomes moist."

Art. 486. To promote Expectoration, &c. *Raphan. newly expressed*, and mix'd with *a little Sugar* is convenient; a moist *Stomach Cough* is cured with *Emeticks* and *Stomachicks*: I sacredly affirm, that I never observed the least Damage by the Use of *Emeticks*. *Cathartícks* are not convenient: but *Mercur. Dulc.* is the best. *Elixir. Prop.* and *Bals. Peruv.* are commended. A dry, nocturnal, pectoral Cough, called Catarrhal, from the Fault of the Lympha, and an Irritation proceeding from thence, is best cured by *volatile Sudorificks* and *Opiates*, though a Fever is joined with it. *Flor. Benzoes, Sperma Ceti, Decoct. Rapar. Succ. Glycyrrhiz.* &c. are commended. In a dry, chronick Cough, threatening a Phthisis, where the Lympha is depraved, *Decoct. è lignis cum passulis* is an excellent Remedy. *Decoct. Rapar.* in all dry Coughs, whether catarrhal, pectoral, or stomachick, is a noble Medicine, which I have seen succeed, when other things have been given in vain. *The Cure.*

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

Art. 487. Coughs are sometimes *Epidemical*, sparing hardly any body: These commonly depend on some Fever preceding, as a primary Distemper; and when they are complicated with a Fever, respect is to be had to the Genius of that Distemper; but when Coughs happen without *An Epidemick Cough.*

out a Fever, they are to be cured only by abstaining from *Flesh*, moderate *Exercise*, and a refrigerant or cooling *pectoral Ptisan*: Sometimes Epidemical Coughs seem to approach nearest to the *convulsive Coughs* of Children, and then they require almost the same Cure, *viz. Bleeding* and *Purging*.

The Cure. Art. 488. A fresh Cough, (a *Phthisis* not yet confirmed,) is commonly conquered only by abstaining from *Wine* and *Flesh*, and the use of *Lohoch ex Ol. Amygd. Dulc.* &c. and the following *Domestick Tabulets*:

℞ *Sacchar. Cand.* ℔iß.
Coq. in Aq. Font. q. s.
dum Extremitatibus Digitorum adhærescat; *tum add.*
Pulv. Rad. Glycyrrhiz.
— *Enul. Campan.*
Sem. Anis.
— *Angelic.* ana ℥ß.
Pulv. Irid. Florent.
Flor. Sulph. ana ʒij.
Ol. Anis. Chym. ℈ij.
F. s. a. Tabellæ.

But if, these things being tried, it yet continues, (especially if it hath a Fever along with it, or derives its Original from a *Peripneumonia*, or a *Pleurisy*,) it will be to no purpose to trust to *Pectorals*; but it is to be attacked by *Bleeding* and *Purging*: But if at last it does not yield to this Method, then let the Person take, three times a-day, *Bals. Peru. Gut.* x. *in Cochl.* j. *Syr. Hed. terrest.* drinking after it *Decoct. amar. sine purgant.* ʒiij. But in a Cough of a long standing, or a *Phthisis*, *Riding*, (492.) exceeds all other Remedies.

MISCEL-

MISCELLANEOUS *Quotations.*

Art. 489. If a Cough proceeds from a Catarrh, it is cured as a Catarrh. *Remedies.*

℞ *Terræ Catechu* ℈iv.
Sacchar. penid.
in Aq. Rosar. solut. ʒvj.
Mucilag. G. Tragacanth. q. ſ.
F. ſ. a. Trochisci.

Let them be held under the Tongue, until they melt away; they will cure the Cough, (ſays *Bonetus*,) they diſſolve the viſcid and tenacious Phlegm well, and make it fit for Expectoration: Therefore, in theſe Diſtempers of the Lungs, I frequently uſe this Remedy, and it always anſwers my Deſire.

There are other Remedies approved of in Practice, ſome of which are the following:

Syrup of Garlick.

℞ *Rad. Enul. Campan.* ℥iv.
— *Zinzib.* ʒvj.
— *Glycyrrhiz.* ℥vj.
Coq. in Aq. Font. ℔vj. ad ℔iv.
Sub finem add. Lobul.
Allii tenuiter inciſ. ℥iv.
Sem. Aniſ. contuſ. ℥iß.
Colatur. add. Sacchar. q. ſ.
ut f. ſ. a. Syrupus.
Pharm. Paup.

Balſamick Lozenges:

℞ *Balſam. Tolutan.* ℥ß.
Pulv. Rad. Irid.
— *Enul. Campan.* ana ʒij.

Gum. Arab.
— Tragacanth. ana ℥j.
Flor. Benzoin. ℈ij.
Sacchar. Cand. ℔ß.
omnibus in Pulv. subtil. redactis
cum Mucilag. G. Tragacant. q. s.
F. s. a. Trochisci.

Also *Bals. Sulph. anisat. & extract. Pectorale, Loboc. rub. & Loboc. myrrhisat.* especially *Fuller*'s, are convenient in a recent Cough.

An Admonition. *Art.* 490. Those that are troubled with a Cough, should mind to make use of means in time, and before the Distemper hath taken too much root, and their Strength wasted, according to the following Distich:

Principiis obsta, sero Medicina paratur:
Cum mala per longas invaluere moras.

A Cure at first with ease may be obtain'd:
The Way is barr'd, when strength the Ill has gain'd.

Of a PHTHISIS *of the* Lungs.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

A Phthisis of the Lungs. *Art.* 491. A *Phthisis*, or Consumption of the Lungs, commonly owes its Origin to Winter Cold, and gradually increases, *viz.* from the Humour falling down into the Lungs, so that like a *Catarrh* it constantly almost irritates them, and a *Cough* is raised, in a manner continual: And in progress of Time the rest of the Symptoms succeed, and the Distemper frequently becomes incurable.

Art.

Art. 492. For which reasons we are to endeavour to diminsh the Defluxion on the Lungs, by *Bleeding* and *gentle Purging*, as well as *Pectorals*, accommodated to the various States of the Distemper; to wit, by *thickening* Medicines or *Attenuants*, and such as temperate the hectick Fever, with Emulsions, Asses Milk, &c. and lastly, by healing the Ulcer, with *Balsamicks*, *Opobalsam. Dos. gut. xx*; but this is not to be taken, before due Evacuations have been first made. But the most sovereign Remedy of all in this Distemper is for the consumptive Person to get on horse-back every day; and he, that will put himself upon this Exercise for a Cure, need not be tied down to any strict Rules of Diet, nor be debar'd from any sort of Meat or Drink, since the whole Stress of the Matter turns wholly on the constant and continual Exercise of riding: one thing only the Physician, who is to direct about this Exercise, is to observe; *viz.* that, if his Patient be come to manhood's Estate, he ought to insist longer upon this Exercise, than those that are younger. And in very deed the *Peruvian* Bark does not with greater certainty cure Intermitting Fevers than riding does a Consumption, at such a time of Life. Some of those, who have recovered out of this Distemper by riding, have had a Tumor arising in their Neck; resembling a *Scrophula*.

The Advantage of Riding.

A Tumor in the Neck.

Art. 493. The purulent Matter, which is coughed up in a Consumption, if it be spit out upon burning Coals, yields a very stinking Smell; and, if it be spit into Water, it will sink to the Bottom. Night-Sweats, livid Cheeks, Paleness of the Face, the Nostrils pinched up, sinking in of the Temples, Incurvation of the Nails, falling off of the Hair, and a colliquative *Diarrhœa*,

The Prognosticks.

rhœa, are Signs of an approaching Death. Of all thoſe that die of chronical Diſeaſes, almoſt two thirds die of Conſumptions. " A ſharp " Noſe, hollow Eyes, Temples depreſs'd, the " Ears cold and contracted, the Skin about the " Fore-head hard, ſtretch'd and dry, all the " Face of a greeniſh Colour, or black, or livid, " are mortal Signs. And they make up what " is commonly called the *Hippocratick Face* (from " the Deſcription *Hippocrates* hath given us of " it) which denotes a Conſumption of the native " Heat and radical Moiſture, and by conſe- " quence of Death's being very near."

The Sentiments of MORTON.

The Cauſe, and Diagnoſtick. *Art.* 494. A Phthiſis of the Lungs ſometimes depends on an ill Conformation of the Breaſt; and that is either *natural*, when the Breaſt is too narrow, the Neck longer than it ought to be, and the Shoulder-blades ſeem like Wings; or *accidental*, when there is a Crookedneſs or Diſtortion of the Breaſt. The Sign of a Phthiſis approaching, is, firſt, a *dry Cough*, which continues for ſome Months; whereas a ſimple Catarrh is attended with ſome ſpitting, and is but of a ſhort Duration. Vomiting, or a Diſpoſition to vomit after eating, excited by the forementioned Cough, is a moſt certain Sign of a Phthiſis. The ſecond Sign is *a hectick Fever*, with Heat in the Palms of the Hands, and Redneſs of the Cheeks, eſpecially after eating. The third is, an *Extenuation* of the ſolid Parts, moſt conſpicuous at the Extremities of the Fingers, from whence an Incurvation of the Nails; and laſtly, the coming on of a *putrid* hectick Fever.

Art.

Art. 495. Amongst the *pathognomonick* Signs of a confirmed Phthisis, the first is an *inflammatory* Fever, occasioned by the Inflammation of certain Tubercles arising in the Lungs; which Fever is to be handled as other inflammatory Fevers, *viz.* by a *thin Diet*, *pectoral* and *expectorating* Medicines, and especially by *Bleeding*; how much soever the Person may be emaciated, (for it is a *Peripneumonia* with a Sawlike Pulse,) *Ol. Lin.* is a Remedy, in this Case, which can never be enough commended. This inflammatory Fever is succeeded by a *Putrid Intermitting*, which arises from a Suppuration of the Tubercles, through the neglect of Bleeding, or using it too sparingly, or otherwise; and this is the most certain Sign of the Putrefaction of the Lungs. This Fever will not be conquered by the *Peruvian* Bark, nor *Antihect. Poterii*, nor any other Medicine, unless the Ulcer be first cured; and this Fever is attended with some considerable Evacuations, or Wastings of the Body, (and this is the *second pathognomonick* Sign,) Expectoration of purulent Matter; (the Matter of a confirm'd Phthisis is of an ill Smell, and although it be thick, yet it is not glutinous or tenacious, but fluid, of different Colours, *viz.* Yellow, Green, but commonly of an Ash-Colour;) colliquative Sweats; which, if they are stopt by Art, are succeeded by hydropick Tumors in the Breast or Legs, or by a Dysentery or Diarrhœa. The last Sign is *Salivation*, from whence a præternatural Heat of the Throat, and obstinate and incurable *Aphthæ*, (most commonly foretelling that Death is at hand.) *The Pathognomonick Signs.*

Art. 496. As to the Cure, in the beginning, *Bleeding*, gentle *Purging*, with *Pil. Stomach. Ruffi*, *Tinct. Sacra*, (*Calomel.*) &c. are convenient: *Diureticks*, *Milleped. viv.* & *præpar. Bals. Sulph.* *The Cure.*

Terebin. Acidulæ. Diaphoreticks, Antimon. Diaphoret. Ceruss. Antim. Decoct. Lignorum, (*in Aq. Calc.*) If there be a Catarrh and a hectick Heat, *Opiates* are to be mixed with Catharticks: *Pil. de Cynogloss.* or *de Styrace* are better than any of the rest. Shave the Head and make *Issues.* "And this is the Sum of a rational and radical "Cure of a *Phthisis of the Lungs:* It must be "confess'd, that confirmed Phthises are seldom "cured; yet they are not therefore quite to "be deserted, since a *palliative* Cure takes place "where a *perfect* Cure cannot be had."

A Diarrhœa. *Art.* 497. In a *Diarrhœa*, the *white Decoction* may be their common Drink, but *Opium* is the only Safeguard. I have found in my Practice the following Electuary very effectual in a Diarrhœa:

℞ *Ocul. Cancror. præp.* ℥iß.
Coral. Rub. præp.
Matr. Perlar. ana ℈ij.
Margar. præp. ʒß.
Spec. Confect. de Hyacinth. ℈j.
Ol. Cinnam. Chym. gut. iv.
Miv. Cydon. ℥j.
Laudan. Londinens.
cum q. s. Sp. Croc. solut. gr. vj.
Syr. Balsamic. q. s.
M. f. Electuarium.

To blunt the Acrimony of the Humours, sometimes a Clyster of *Mutton-Broth* with *Diascord.* ℥ß. may be given. They bear *Opiates* very well in this Case, by reason of the *Metastasis* or Translation of the morbifick Matter from the Lungs to the Intestines: Yet a Diarrhœa is not too rashly or too soon to be stopped, lest a worse Mischief happens; which is best prevented by giving *expectorating* and *lubricating* Medicines at cer-

certain Intervals, and by moderating, rather than quite stopping, the Diarrhœa.

Art. 498. The easing a very troublesome Cough, and the procuring of Rest, can scarce be obtained without the use of Opium; yet it is to be given cautiously, sparingly, and not without the greatest Necessity, lest it should hasten a Languishing and a Decay of Strength, a Difficulty of Breathing, and a Coldness of the extreme Parts, and Death, and a Disgrace to the Physician. Here *Linctus's*, *Troch.* &c. are useful. *A Cough.*

Art. 499. Colliquative Sweats, except they are very immoderate, are to be borne with; but if they are very profuse, so that they occasion Languishing, even to Fainting, they are to be moderated with *Astringents*, and other proper Medicines. I usually give the following Julep: *Colliquative Sweats.*

℞ *Aq. Tormentil.*
— *Germ. Querc.*
— *Plantagin.* ana ℥iij.
— *Cinnam. hordeat.* ℥iv.
— *Mirab.* ℥j.
Margar. præp.
Coral. rub. præp. ana ℈ij.
Bol. Ver.
Sang. Dracon. ana ʒß.
Ter. Japon. ℈j.
Syr. Myrtil. ℥iß.
Sp. Vitriol. dulc. q. s.
ad gratam Aciditatem
M. f. Julap.

Two or three Ounces may be taken every two or three Hours, shaking the Vial well.

The Sentiments of BAYNARD.

Art. 500. " If the hectick Heat be very " violent, and the Consumption advances very " hastily, *For a hectick Fever.*

" haſtily, a *Milk Diet* is to be entered upon, " and *Aſſes Milk* (when it can be got) is to " be choſen rather than any other, as being the " thinneſt: To this our Author has found out " a *Subſtitute*, viz. *Butter milk*, which he highly " extols in the Appendix *ad Pſycroluſiam*." It anſwers (ſays he) a great many Indications, it cools, moiſtens, nouriſhes, *&c.* And then farther on he adds, ſpeaking from his own Experience, that a great many from the continual Uſe of this Milk have been freed from preternatural and alſo hectick Heats; he directs, that thoſe whoſe Heats are very great, and their Thirſt very urgent, may make uſe of it, when it is a little ſouriſh, tho' the freſh and ſweet nouriſhes more. " And truly, I think what he " has advanced, deſerves attention: Foraſmuch " as I myſelf have ſeveral times very happily " cured a very ſtubborn Hoarſeneſs, and alſo a " troubleſome Catarrh, by the means of this " ſame Remedy; and I have certainly found it " to have done good ſervice in Hecticks."

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Various Phthiſes.

Art. 501. It is uſual, by way of Eminence, to call Perſons *Phthiſical*, who have ulcerated Lungs and a hectick Fever joined with it; likewiſe a hectick Fever accompanies a Conſumption of the Kidneys, the Liver, the Meſentery, *&c.* and they, who labour under it, grow tabid. A Tabes or Conſumption ariſing from a Fault in the *Meſenterick Glands*, uſually is attended with an Inflation and Tumor of the Abdomen, with an obtuſe and more or leſs heavy Pain in the innermoſt part of the Belly, having alſo ſome Hardneſſes here and there to be felt, eſpecially about the Navel.

Art. 502. A phthisical Cough is not at first sight presently to be adjudged to be a *pulmonary* Cough, for it may be a *stomathical* Cough, (*Art.* 485.) which, tho' it be so, may at length, by means of an acrimonious Lympha, separated by the Glands of the Aspera Arteria or the Lungs, have a real *pulmonary* Cough superinduced. Common viscid Phlegm will swim upon the top of Water, but purulent Matter will sink to the Bottom. A fat unctuous Matter is seen sometimes to swim on the Urine of Phthisical People.

Art. 503. *Emeticks* are very good in the beginning in all Consumptions, especially if the Mischief is from the Fault of the Stomach: *Cathartick*s are altogether to be avoided; all *Syrups* and *sugar'd* things do more harm than good. *Lindanus* says, he cured one of his Domesticks labouring with an Atrophy, only with a *Decoct. Rad. Helenii cum Passulis & Glycyrrhiz.* adding a tenth Part of *Spanish Wine*; for this nourishes very much. *Rob. Passularum* is very much commended. *The Cure.*

Art. 504. There are three pathognomonick Signs of a hectick Fever. *First*, a slight Heat scarce sensible to the Person himself, perceptible however some hours after every Meal. *Secondly*, There is a gradual *Wasting* and *Extenuation* of the Body. *Thirdly*, A *quick*, *small*, *frequent*, *weak*, and sometimes a *hard Pulse*; the Face most commonly is florid, with a Colour more or less red, and they are troubled with nocturnal *Sweats*; the *Hairs* also frequently fall off, attended with a Weariness of the whole Body, and frequent Fainting: they sleep badly in the Morning; they complain of an inward Heat. A Hectick beginning is hard to be known, but easily cured; but when confirmed, the contrary. In the State

of the Diſtemper the Urine hath an oily Scum upon the top of it like a Spider's Web. There is ſome hidden virtue in Lead againſt a hectick Fever, and the internal Exulcerations and Corruptions of the Bowels. *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, *Antihectic. Poterii*, and a *Decoction of the Woods*, are commended above all others in an Acrimony of the Lympha; as alſo *Sperm. Ceti.* To cleanſe an Ulcer of the Lungs, and to diſcharge the adhering *Sordes*, Medicines made of *Tobacco* are the beſt; which, beſides the Virtue it hath of promoting Expectoration, hath alſo a *Vulnerary* Virtue. The common Drink of Phthiſical Hectick Perſons is moſt commodiouſly impregnated with the *Fumes of Sulphur*, in imitation of *Helmont*. Nay, the Fumes of Sulphur along with other things, drawn in through the Mouth, is a ſingular Experiment of a certain *Iriſh* Phyſician, who cured ſome deſperate Phthiſical Perſons, as the Honourable Mr. *Boyle* relates.

The Sentiments of Willis.

The Virtues of Turf, &c.

Art. 505. It is a common Obſervation, that thoſe in Regions, whether in *England* or in *Holland*, where they burn *Turf*, which hath a very ſulphurous Smell, the Inhabitants ſeldom fall into Conſumptions; moreover, the living in thoſe Places, where that Fewel is made uſe of, are look'd upon to be beneficial to thoſe who are inclinable to a Conſumption, as well as to them that are actually in it. Moreover, a Fumigation of *Sulphur* and *Arſenick* (which abounds with much Sulphur) though it be the laſt Remedy in the Cure of almoſt deplorable Ulcers of the Lungs, yet is reckoned the moſt efficacious. I have ſcarce known a better Medicine in any Cough, if without a Fever, than *Tincture of Sulphur* (without an

an Empyreuma.) The Dose is from six to ten Drops, Morning and Evening, in a spoonful of some proper Syrup.

The Sentiment of SYLVIUS.

Art. 506. I never found any Medicine hitherto, which, used either externally or internally, would not only sooner and more safely cleanse, but also heal fresh Ulcers, than *Balsam of Sulphur*; but, before all the rest, I chiefly prefer that prepared with *Oil of Aniseeds*, if it be made with a slow Fire; for so it is much more grateful, and convenient; otherwise it will be Empyreumatical, and more Acrimonious. Moreover, it renders the *Pus* more thin and fluid, and so promotes and eases the Discharge. The *Conserve of Red-Roses* is also much commended to consolidate the Ulcer, when it is once cleansed; and I prefer before other Preparations, a *Decoction of Red-Roses* strongly expressed, sweetned with a little *Sugar*. Balf. Sulph. *commended.*

MISCELLANEOUS *Quotations.*

Art. 507. A *Tabes* or Consumption chiefly happens betwixt the Age of eighteen and thirty-five, (*Hippocr. Aphorism.*) It may happen when Persons are younger or older, but it is most dangerous in that Stage of Life. *To whom most dangerous.*

Art. 508. A *Phthisis* is a *contagious* Distemper; and that it hath been *communicated* by Shirts, Clothes, by Linnen and by Beds, is plainly proved by a thousand Examples, (says *Bonetus.*) " There are indeed some Examples of " this *Contagion*; but, by his leave, they are " not so frequent." *A Phthisis contagious.*

The Use of Merk. Dulc. *Art.* 509. As long as a Tabes is in the first Degree, and it is probable that the Blood is not extravasated, or that an Ulcer is not yet made, before the *Decoction of the Woods*, and whilst we use *purging* Medicines, *Mercur. Dulc.* ought to be given, not only along with *Purges* the same Day, but some Days distant from them. *Pitcarn* in *MS*.

Acids useful. *Art.* 510. This I constantly affirm, that, contrary to the Opinion of amlost all practical Writers, I have successfully used temperate *Acids* in the Cure of a Phthisis, (*in this the Author agrees with* Colebatch.) *Barbette.* "And here I take "the leave only just to mention the *Runnet* "which they make use of in making of Cheese, "as almost the sole Animal Acid, which is not "only beneficial in this Distemper, (especially "in spitting of Blood,) but in some others, "which need not be mentioned here."

Coagulum Vitulinum.

Elaterium. *Art.* 511. I ask, since a violent Cough happens in a Dropsy, and is eased by Elaterium; Whether the same may not be cured in a Phthisis also by Elaterium, given sparingly? *Lister* de Hydrope, *p.* 20. It is doubtful.

Various Remedies. *Art.* 512. The Reader himself may consider the Virtues and Use of the following Remedies. *Antihect. Poterii. Bals. Sulph. anisat. Nitrum. Saturnisat. Syrupus de Peto, Sacchar. Saturn. Aq. Balsam. Aq. Limac. Scorbut. Aq. Limac. Pectoral. Decoct. Phthisic. express. Milleped. simplex. Jusculum Galli. Cancror. fluviat. Jusculum consummatum, Lixivium de Calce, Lohoc. Myrrhisatum,* (for phthisical Persons in the first Stage, certainly the most desirable and best Medicine. *Fuller.*) *Tinct. antiphthisica, Decoct. Flor. Bellidis maj.* is accounted a Specifick. *Decoct. Phthisicum, Linimentum anodynum.*

Of

Of a NERVOUS CONSUMPTION.

The Sentiments of MORTON.

Art. 513. A nervous Consumption is a *Tabes* or Wasting of the Body, without a Fever, Cough, or any considerable Shortness of Breath; but the Appetite fails, and the Stomach badly performs its office of Digestion; the Strength is exhausted, and the Body reduced to a perfect *Marasmus*. This Distemper happens sometimes to us here in *England*, ["and indeed, but too often of "late Years; and no wonder, since Brandy and "Rum and other spirituous Liquors are drank "in such quantities with us,"] but most commonly we meet with it in those, who return from our Plantations in the *Leeward Islands*. In the beginning, the Habit of the Body looks to be *Oedematous*, and as if it was distended with a vapid Chyle; the Face grows pale, the Stomach loaths every thing except Liquids; the Urine diminishes in quantity, and is most times high coloured; but yet sometimes, as in other nervous Distempers, it is pale and in great quantity: there is neither Fever or Shortness of Breath, unless it be in the last Stage of the Distemper. It is plain enough, that the *Genus Nervosum* is affected. [And primarily the Stomach.] *Consumptio Nervosa.*

Art. 514. The *procatartick* Causes of this Distemper ordinarily are some violent Passions of the Mind, a tippling or too liberal use of spirituous Liquors, an unwholesome Air, *&c.* ["and "in general all things, which are apt to breed "Crudities in the Body, or cause hypochondriack, or hysterick, or scorbutick Affections."] *The procatartick Causes.*

Art.

Difficult to cure. *Art.* 515. It is a Distemper truly *Chronical*, and, except in the Beginning, most difficult to cure; it commonly terminates in an incurable Dropsy.

The Cure. *Art.* 516. As to the Cure, such Medicines are to be made use of, as are *Stomachicks*, internally and externally; *Chalybeates*, *Antiscorbuticks*, *Cephalicks* and *Bitters*. The Body is to be gently purged with *Species Hier. in Aq. Rut. Ceras. Nigr.* and *Aq. Pæon. compos.* Externally, *Emp. Stomach. Magistr. cum Gut. aliquot. Ol. Cin. & Absynth.* applied to the Stomach. In the Summer time, Chalybeat *Mineral Waters*: Amongst the Preparations of Steel, *Mynsicht*'s *Extract* is to be preferred.

Atrophia Scorbutica. *Art.* 517. "A-kin to this Distemper is that " which Dr. *Willis*, (p. 116.) calls *Atrophia Scor-* " *butica.*

Passions of the Mind the Cause. *Art.* 518. The Passions of the Mind have a mighty Influence on the Body. Grief, which is the Pain of the Mind, and too great an Application to study, which is a Labour and Fatigue to it, are very often the Causes of this sort of Consumption: But of all the Emotions of the Mind, there is not any one that makes such speedy Destruction of the Body, as the Passion of Love, for instance, when a Person is vehemently smitten with it, and cannot obtain his Suit.

Of

Of some other Species of Consumptions, *deriving their Origin from other* Distempers, *or in some sort depending upon them.*

The Sentiments of Morton.

Art. 519. For those who are in danger of falling into a Consumption from some large Hæmorrhage, so soon as the Bleeding can be stopt, they are to be put into a good nourishing Course of Diet, as good Broths and Jellies, *&c.* or a *Milk-Diet* is very proper: It is common for them to fall into a *hectick Fever*; in such case, it ought to be taken off with the *Peruvian Bark*, to prevent an incurable Consumption of the Lungs, which might otherwise happen. *A Phthisis from Hæmorrhage.*

Art. 520. A Consumption arising from a *Gonorrhœa*, or the *Fluor albus*, if it be confirm'd, and hath been of a long standing, is absolutely incurable: If it be recent, the Running is to be stopped with great caution; and the hectical Heats, if any, are to be allay'd by means of a *Milk-Diet*, or the Chalybeat Mineral Waters. *From a Gonorrhœa, or the White-Flux.*

Art. 521. In a Phthisis from Apostemations and Ulcers, the Ulcer is to be seasonably healed by the assistance of Externals and Internals; let the following *Aq. Calcis* be for common Drink: *From Apostemations, &c.*

℞ *Rad. Sarsaparil. incis.* ℥vj.
Uvar. Corinth. ℔ß.
Infund. in Aq. Font. ℔xij.
Coque ad dimid. & in
colatur. exting. Calc. viv. ℔ß,
Decantetur, & per Residentiam
depuretur ad Usum, &c.

Un-

Unless the Habit be already hectick, *Mercurial Cathartick*s are to be given to hasten the Cure of the Ulcer; nay, a slight *Salivation* may be raised with advantage: *Balsamick* Medicines are of use; as *Syr. Balsam. Bals. Locatell. Tolutan.* &c. The greatest Care is to be taken lest a pulmonary Phthisis should follow: Wherefore, upon the Cure of the Ulcer make *Issues*, and continue the Use of *Balsamicks*, a *Milk-Diet*, and *Mineral-Waters*.

From giving of Suck. *Art.* 522. A Consumption from giving of Suck is known, *First*, by a diminution of Appetite; *Secondly*, a languishing of the Spirits, and a weakness of the Body; *Thirdly*, an oppression of the Hypochondria. The Infant is to be weaned in time, and the Nurse to use a Milk-Diet.

From a Diarrhœa, &c. *Art.* 523. "A Phthisis from a Diarrhœa or "Dysentery, a Diabetes, a Salivation, a Dropsy, "and from profuse Sweats, have nothing peculiar to be said of them, but what relates "to the primary Distempers, and a Phthisis in "general."

A scrophulous Phthisis. *Art.* 524. The diagnostick Signs of a Scrophulous Phthisis are most commonly scrophulous and crude Tumors in the external Habit of the Body, either accompanying the Distemper or else preceding it; sore Eyes, the Itch, and the like *scrophulous Affections*.. (1277.)

The Cure. *Art.* 525. A *Milk-Diet* is to be avoided, in as much as it occasions Obstructions. *Rad. Scrophular. Filipend. Millepedes*, &c. with *Pectoral* and *Balsamick Ingredients*, are convenient. *Opium* is seldom to be used; ("It is observed by *Scul*"*tetus*, that the Mesentery is always first af"fected in this Distemper, and is frequently full "of strumous Tumors, the external Parts being "yet sound; and in this case truly it is difficult

"to

"to find out the Distemper, except by con-"jecture only, until it hath almost killed the "Patient.") *Emp. de Sapone* applied to the whole Abdomen is good, *&c.*

Art. 526. "There is something singular in a "Decoction *Fol. Tussilaginis* to cure this Distem-"per, even in the most deplorable Cases and "almost desperate." *Fuller's Medicina Gymnastica*, (see the Place, *p.* 92, *&c.*) *A Decoction of Colts-foot.*

Art. 527. The principal diagnostick Signs of a *Scorbutick Phthisis* are an Eruption of Spots dispersed here and there throughout the whole Skin, almost a continual discharge of a viscid Saline Pus from the jugular Glands, especially in the Morning; an Exulceration and Extenuation of the Jaws. *A Scorbutick Phthisis.*

Art. 528. *Pectoral inciding* Medicines are convenient, and *Antiscorbuticks*, as *Summit. Pin. Rad. Oxylapath.* the Author's *Pil. Balsam. Chalybeata, Acidulæ*, &c. *Opium* is altogether to be avoided, as also a Milk-Diet, and immoderate Smoaking of Tobacco. *The Cause.*

Art. 529. The diagnostick Signs of an Asthmatick Phthisis, are shortness and difficulty of Breathing; but this Phthisis is Chronical, and the attendant of old Age. *Asthmatick Phthisis.*

Art. 530. All incrassating and thickning things are to be avoided; *expectorating* and *inciding* Medicines are good, as *Syr. de Erysimo, è 5 Radicibus, Millepedes, Pil. Balsam. Nostr.* &c. *Bleeding* in the Fit, *Oxymel. Scillit. & Aq. Cin. Fort. ana p. æ.* *The Cure.*

Art. 531. A Phthisis occasioned by Hypochondriack or Hysterick Passions, is distinguished from the rest by Symptoms peculiar to those Distempers. *Hypochondriack or Hysterick Fits.*

Art.

The Cure. *Art.* 532. The Cure of this kind is almost the same as in others, (especially a *Scorbutick Phthisis*) *Volatiles*, *Chalybeates*, &c. are good.

The Sentiments of HARVEY.

By spitting Blood. *Art.* 533. A Consumption sometimes follows upon the Spitting of Blood. Blood is coughed up out of the Lungs sometimes without any Pain; and if there be a Vessel broken, it most times flows out in a great quantity at the first Eruption, and afterwards more sparingly: In the Beginning it looks thin, pure, and florid, with a yellowish Froth; after a while it turns more pale and watery, with little Bubbles in it, and at last it comes up with purulent Matter mixed with it. Blood, that is expectorated coming from the Lungs by a *Diapedesis*, or a Transudation through the Vessels, is more diluted, and comes up in smaller Quantities, mixed with a serous or purulent Matter.

The Sentiments of ETMULLER.

Hæmoptosis. *Art.* 534. An Hæmoptosis is when Blood is brought up from the Lungs by a Cough, sometimes, tho' seldom, without a Cough; the Blood is thrown up either florid or pretty much grumous, easily or with difficulty, with or without Pain, Froth or not.

The Cure. *Art.* 535. In an Hæmoptosis *Bleeding* is convenient, *Purging* is to be avoided, *Diureticks* and *Diaphoreticks* are of use; *Opiates* are excellent, in particular *Sem. Hyosciami* is a noble Specifick commended both by the Antients and Moderns; yet it is to be given with great Caution, by reason of its narcotick Quality; too great a Dose must not be given, it is therefore safer to give small

ſmall quantities, and repeat it the oftener; for it occaſions a *Delirium*, when given in too large a Doſe. Regard is to be had to the Acrimony of the Blood in the Cure of this Diſtemper; after that, the Inſtructions given in the Chapter of the *Hæmorrhagia*, will anſwer the end here. *Hedera terreſtris* produces marvellous effects; alſo the Juice of *Nettles*, *Catechu*, *Troch. de Carabe*, *Ol. Lini* taken by a Spoonful at a time does wonders, *Ol. Vitriol. Suc. Cydon. Decoct. Hord. cum Paſſul. min.*

Art. 536. "An *Hæmoptoſis* is either *accidental* " or *habitual*; the latter is a ſign of a *Phthiſis*; " it is cured beſt and moſt ſafely with the *Pe-* " *ruvian Bark*; it is ſtopped by Aſtringents, as " *Bol. Armon. Sang. Dracon. Lap. Hæmatitis*, &c." *Morton.* *Accidental or habitual.*

Art. 537. Moreover there are alſo ſome other Medicines, as the following: *Elect. Boylean. Elect. Peruvian. aſtring. Elect. Styptic. Emulſio Styptic. Hauſt. Japon. Loboc. Japon. pulv. Hæmoptoïcus, Stypticum Regis, Syrupus Boylean. Succus Urticæ, Menth.* but above all *Hed. terreſt.* "In a deſperate " *accidental* Hæmoptoſis, other things being tried " in vain, (as in all other Hæmorrhages) the " Expectation of the Phyſician is ſeldom fru- " ſtrated, if he makes uſe of the following Re- " medy:

℞ *Aq. Plantagin.*
Vin. rub. aſtring. ana ℔ß.
Syr. Papav. errat. ℥j.
Ol. Vitriol. quantum
Lingua ferre poteſt.
F. Julap.

Fumes of *Calx viv.* and *Acet.* in extremity is extraordinary good.

The

The Sentiments of Morton.

A Phthisis from the Chlorosis or Menses obstructed. *Art.* 538. In a Phthisis caused by a Chlorosis, or an Obstruction of the Menses, *Chalybeates* are not to be given except in the Beginning; for they increase the hectick Heat, and agitate the Blood; but *Pectorals*, &c. are rather to be used.

From the Pleurisy, &c. *Art.* 539. A Phthisis from a *Pleurisy* or a *Peripneumonia* ill-treated, is to be managed with temperating Juleps, expectorating Medicines, Bleeding, Mineral Waters, &c. (or if there be an *Empyema*, with a *Paracentesis*,) *Millepedes*, *Decoct. Sars. Sal. Succin. Diuretica*, &c. The first History related by our Author of one under this Distemper is very curious and worthy any one's Notice; see the Place.

From the Jaundice. *Art.* 540. A Phthisis caused by the Jaundice is not cured unless the primary Distemper be first cured; and therefore it is to be treated with Medicines proper against the Jaundice.

Of a Vomica *of the* Lungs.

The Sentiments of Willis.

A Vomica. *Art.* 541. A Vomica of the Lungs is seldom treated of by Medicinal Writers. It happens oftentimes without any Fever or Inflammation preceding it, yea without any great Cough or Spitting; it is bred in the Lungs privately, and unawares, and sometimes it does not manifest itself, before it kills the Person. It is concealed (says *Tulpius*) in the Beginning of its Formation in so clandestine a manner, that there are scarce any Signs or Marks of it; only there is a

a little Cough, at the first dry, after a while humid, which having continued for some time, a Shortness of Breath comes on, the Spirits sink, and the Body is gradually emaciated, although in the mean time there is no spitting of Blood; but if the Vomica or Abscess happens to break unawares, the Person dies instantly. Indeed it falls out so sometimes; but I have known many, in whom a Vomica of the Lungs arising gradually, and coming to Maturation, and at last Breaking, who have spit up great quantities of fœtid Pus, which Spitting has continued for many Weeks, nay Months, by the daily Discharge whereof, they have been reduced to a very feeble and languishing Condition; yet notwithstanding, at length by the help of proper Remedies the Ulcer hath been deterged and healed, and they have perfectly recovered. The Distemper itself arises from an Abscess of the Lungs, and the Pus that comes from it is almost always exceedingly fœtid, and in that it differs from the Matter which is spit up in a Peripneumony and Phthisis. The remote Causes are unknown, nor can this Distemper be discovered by any *pathognomonick Signs*; for which reason it admits of no Prognostick, before it discovers itself by the fatal Blow.

The Cure.

Art. 542. After a *Vomica* is broke, the Method of treating it is almost the same as after the Operation for an *Empyema*, or the Beginning of a *Phthisis*; in this case *Asses Milk* is often beneficial: I have also observed that an *Issue* made in the Side hath been very advantageous. The Author hath given us a Relation of some Histories, concerning which he may be consulted, *p.* 205.

The Sentiments of Baglivi.

The Description of a Vomica.

Art. 543. They that have a *Tubercle* in their Lungs, [the Author means a *Vomica*] being to appearance in other reſpects very well, at the firſt begin to breathe with ſome Difficulty, yet without wheezing; they diſcharge nothing by Spitting, but feel a continual Pain in their Breaſt, and they cannot lie on the Side where the Pain is, they have a dry Cough: in proceſs of time a Redneſs comes in their Cheeks, and a little Fever; and as the Tumor tends to Maturation, other Symptoms of Suppuration come on. Yet, there are two Signs of this Tumor, whilſt it is crude and in its Beginning, which are as it were *pathognomonick*, *viz.* a *dry Cough* and a *ſlight Pain* in one Side of the Breaſt; and as long as the Tumor remains in a crude ſtate, it occaſions ſuch a Pain and dry Cough. Thoſe who have this *Vomica Pulmonum* very often die ſuddenly; for upon the Breaking of the Abſceſs, the purulent Matter ſuddenly ruſhing into the *Trachæa*, ſuffocates the Perſon. Therefore the farther diſtant the Abſceſs happens to be from the larger Branches of the *Trachæa*, and the Centre of the Lungs, the leſs Danger there is of Suffocation; for the Pus breaks forth into the Cavity of the Thorax, or elſe Nature finds a way for its diſcharge by Urine.

The Sentiments of Ettmuller.

The Difference betwixt a Vomica *and a* Phthiſis.

Art. 544. A Vomica of the Lungs and a Phthiſis only differ in this, that a Vomica is an Ulcer of the Lungs ſhut up, or an *Abſceſs*; a Phthiſis is a ſordid Ulcer *from an Abſceſs* that is patent: For in a Vomica, ſometimes the *Pus*

is

is very good, which being included in its Membranes, without Diſcharge, remains in the Lungs, and may ſometimes continue there without a Cough. An internal Rupture of the Tumor puts an end to it; Vomiting and Fainting enſue. *Hippocrat. Aphoriſm.*

Of an ASTHMA.

The Sentiments of FLOYER.

Art. 545 An Aſthma is a difficult and troubleſome Reſpiration, with an Elevation of the Scapula, and a Wheezing, proceeding from a Compreſſion, Streightening, or Obſtruction of the Veſſels of the Lungs: And it is either *continual* or *periodical.* A continual Aſthma depends upon a Compreſſion of the Veins and Veſſels of the *Bronchia*, or the Veſſels of the Lungs, or of the Nerves. *Firſt*, By reaſon of a Dropſy of the Breaſt. *Secondly*, By an Empyema, Phlegmon, Abſceſs, or Tubercle. *Thirdly*, A Polypus in the Blood-Veſſels, a Coagulation of the Blood, a Varix, Plethora, Obſtructions of the Menſes, of the Hæmorrhoids, of Iſſues, Ulcers, Pſora, *&c.* *Fourthly*, Stones bred in the Trachæa. *Fifthly*, Too much Fatneſs, or Swelling of the Thymus. *Sixthly*, Gibboſity. *Seventhly*, By an Adheſion of the Lungs. *Eighthly*, By too great a Tenſion or Straining of the Lungs, by Running, (by loud Speaking or Hooping, *&c.*) *Ninthly*, Dropſies, Tumors of any of the large Viſcera. *Tenthly*, By an Inflation of the Colon or Stomach. *Eleventhly*, By Fits of an Apoplexy, Vertigo, or Lethargy, the extravaſated Serum oppreſſing the Nerves. *Twelfthly*, By flatulent Tumors of the Lungs, as it happens in Horſes drawing up the Ilium,

The Deſcription.

The Cauſe of a continual Aſthma.

as they draw their Breath, commonly called *broken-winded Horses*.

The Cause of a periodical Asthma.

Art. 546. A *periodical Asthma* depends on a Compression of the Bronchial Vessels and Bladders, by the Mediation of a flatulent Wind, and most commonly succeeds the following Distempers. *First*, Intermitting Fevers, the Small-Pox, and Peripneumonia's. *Secondly*, A Catarrh. *Thirdly*, Hysterick Fits. *Fourthly*, Diary Fevers, depending on the six Non-naturals, especially sudden Changes of the Air. *Fifthly*, Glutinous flatulent *Cachochymies* bred in the Stomach, and there exciting Inflations; and lastly producing the same in the Vessels of the Lungs. And this is *the true flatulent periodical Asthma.*

The Fits of a periodical *Asthma commonly regular; of a* continual, *not so.*

Art. 547. It is to be observed, that the Fits of a *continual* Asthma are frequently from too much Exercise, or brought on by some Error in Diet, or returning at Nights; but these Returns are not so regular as in a *periodical* Asthma, where the Fits return every tenth Day. About two or three a-Clock in the Afternoon, asthmatick Persons usually feel a Streightness or Inflation about the *Scrobiculum Cordis*, or the Mouth of the Stomach, which at that time is distended with Flatulencies, and plentifully discharges insipid Belchings: And this Inflation of the Stomach is the first Sign of an approaching Fit; this is followed by an Effervescence of the Blood, and after that by an Expansion of the Spirits in the Nerves and Membranes of the Lungs, or a Rarefaction, for they are perceived to be stiff and puffed up.

The Description of the Fit.

Art. 548. About one or two o' clock in the Morning the Fit gradually comes on; Respiration begins to be slow, and presently streight: If the Fit is to be short, to wit, for two or three Hours, and the Person rises out of Bed, the

difficulty of Breathing prefently leffens, and he fpits out a *crude* and fort of *glutinous* Matter, like the White of an Egg, or a Solution of *Gum. Tragacanth.* as well in a moift Afthma, as an hyfterick (*dry* or *convulfive:*) And this Matter is marked with black Lines or Filaments; but if the Fit is to be longer, *viz.* two, three, or four Days, little or nothing is expectorated; but the third or fourth Day a purulent Matter is brought up, more digefted, and not fo glutinous, of a white Colour, greenifh or yellowifh, and in an inveterate Diftemper, of a fweet Tafte, like that of Blood or Liquorifh, or of a putrid, falt, or acid Tafte, and often with Streaks of Blood. Within the fpace of three, four or five Days, the Fit is quite at an end; and then little or nothing is expectorated, till the Return of another Fit.

Various Obfervations of the Fits.

Art. 549. More and longer Fits happen in *Summer* than in *Winter:* I my felf have had twenty in Summer, and but fixteen in Winter. In *Auguft* they are always moft fevere: The longer the Fits, the greater are the Intervals, and on the contrary. The fhorter Intervals with me, were 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 Days; the longer, 8, 9, 10, or 14. The Heat of the Bed exafperates the Diftemper: Extremity of Cold is borne without Injury. A great quantity of pale Urine is difcharged in the Fit, but about the end it is redder, with a thick Sediment. The more fparing and thinner the Food is in the Fit, efpecially in the Beginning, the better; the quantity of Chyle fent to the Lungs will be lefs, and the purulent Matter fooner digefted and difcharged; and therefore Flefh is altogether to be forbid. Of proper and improper Diet, fee *the Place*, p. 90.

The general Indication of Cure.

Art. 550. For the Cure, one general Indications is to be aimed at, *viz. to allay the Effervescence:* For the Distemper itself is a sort of *Catarrh*; and therefore inciding Medicines are to be given, that are not heating. *Bleeding*, how often soever repeated, only gives present Ease; it is very dangerous in old People; for it disposes the Body to a *Cachexy*, and to a *Leucophlegmacy*.

Various approved Medicines.

Art. 551. *Acetum Scilliticum* is commended by *Galen* for all Flatulencies; it sharpens the Senses, renders Respiration easy, helps Concoction, relaxes the Belly, moves Urine, and dissipates Flatus's, and is excellent above all things against an Asthma. The following is an asthmatick Syrup to be taken in the Declination of the Fit: The Dose a spoonful in the Morning and Evening:

℞ *Syr. de Erysim. Pras.*
— *Balsamic.* ana ℥ij.
Oxymel. Scillit.
Aq. Bryon. Comp. ana ℥j.
Balsam. Peruv. ʒß. *M.*

The *Peruvian Bark* is commended to put off the Fit. *Simple Water with toasted Bread*, with an Addition of a little *Nitre* and *Sal Armoniac*, drank plentifully, and *Acet. Scillit.* ℥ij. at Night going to Bed, have very often prevented the Fit in me. And the use of *Oxymel. nost. cum Rad. Zedoar.* &c. which is as followeth:

℞ *Rad. Zedoar. incis.* ℥j.
Coq. in Aq. Font. ℔ij. ad ℔iß.
Colatur add. Gum Ammoniac.
(*in Acet.* ℥iv. *dissolut.*) ℥j.
Colaturæ add. Mellis ℥iv.
coque iterum paulisper.
Despuma & Cola.

" Kept off the Fit for several Months." *Hypnoticks*

noticks are very powerful to relieve an Inflation, (in a *convulfive Afthma*) witnefs *Riverius*, and moft of the Moderns, amongft which is the famous Dr. *Gibbons*. I frequently ufed the following Hauftus:

℞ *Aq. Papav.* ℥iij.
Sal. Prunel. ℥ß.
Syr. Papav. ʒvj.
M. f. Hauft.

In the Fit all hot things are very pernicious; gentle Acids are more advantageous, as *Mala Aurantia, Limonia, Citria, Fructus Berber. Acetum. Ol. Sulph. per Campanam*, &c.

℞ *Conferv. Acetof.*
— *Cynosbat.*
Rob. Berber. ana ℥j.
Crem. Tartar. ʒiij.
Syr. Limon. q. f.
M. f. Electuarium.

For poor People, *Pofca, Gas Sulph.* (that is, Water impregnated with the Fumes of Sulphur) which is a very efficacious Medicine. I have often given *Mercurial* Medicines with good fuccefs in this Diftemper; but this was in leprous Perfons. Of the Virtues of Vinegar, *fee the Place*, p. 183.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Art. 552. It hath been obferved, that fevere Fits of an Afthma happen without any remarkable Fault of the Lungs, fo that fometimes I have thought this Diftemper to be altogether convulfive: For at the end of the Fit, nay juft before the beginning of it, Refpiration was very free and equal, and no Cough, nor did any Signs appear of an ill Difpofition of the Lungs. "He brings feveral *Hiftories* of this Diftemper." *A convulfive Afthma.*

To cure this ſort of Aſthma, *antiſpaſmodick* Medicines are more proper to be given than thoſe for a *Cough*, or *Pectorals*, p. 92. *Millepedes* are very good in this Diſtemper.

Prognoſticks, and the Cure. *Art.* 553. An inveterate Aſthma is very ſeldom or never cured; yet it is very much relieved by Medicines, when growing worſe, or threatening a *Phthiſis*, or *Dropſy*, or any *ſleepy* or *convulſive* Diſtemper. Out of the Fit, *Pectorals* may be joined with *Antiſpaſmodicks*. *Spir. Gum. Ammoniac. cum Sal. Armoniac. Doſ. à gut.* xv, *ad* xx. *Tinct. Sulph.* &c. are commended; but eſpecially the Virtues of *Sp. Gum. Ammoniac.* are very much extolled, *p.* 213. "Of the Virtues "of *Viſcus Arbor.*" ſee *Art.* 389.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

A moiſt and dry Aſthma. *Art.* 554. All Aſthma's are attended with a frequent, laborious and difficult Reſpiration, with an Anxiety about the Heart; very often a Cough, ſometimes frequent and troubleſome, ſometimes none, ſometimes a Wheezing, ſometimes they are troubled with an *Orthopnœa* without Wheezing. An Aſthma is divided into a *moiſt* and a *dry* one, or into a manifeſt and an *occult* one; the firſt hath an Expectoration of purulent Matter joined with it, the other is merely *convulſive*: But ſometimes theſe aſthmatick Perſons, in the end of the Fit, diſcharge ſome, though but a litle mucous Matter, which is not the Cauſe offending, but by reaſon of a laborious Reſpiration, ſomething is gathered about the Larynx and Fauces, and is from thence diſcharged: The material Cauſe of a *moiſt Aſthma* is either a viſcid *Mucus* in the Lungs, or a *Pus* or Matter in a *Vomica, Empyema, Phthi-*

ſis,

ſis, &c. or too great a quantity of Serum falling upon the Lungs, or the Blood meeting with ſome impediment in its Motion; or in the Stomach and firſt Paſſages by Crudities, a *Cachexia*, &c.

Art. 555. A Diſtinction ought to be made, whether an Aſthma be a *primary* or a *ſecondary* Diſtemper; if the *latter*, reſpect is to be had to the Diſeaſe it depends on. In the Fit of a *moiſt Aſthma*, the beſt Remedies of all are *Emeticks*; nor is there any fear of Suffocation; they relieve the Difficulty of Breathing, or *Dyſpnea* wonderfully; alſo in a *dry Aſthma*, out of the Fit, *Catharticks* are given with advantage; in the Fit they are by no means convenient: *Bleeding* is only of uſe in an Aſthma proceeding from the Fault of the Blood. *Opiates* are very beneficial in a dry Aſthma, in a humid one they are ſuſpected. In a moiſt Aſthma, eſpecially in old Men, *Syr. Nicotian.* is commended: *Suc. Raphan.* is a very powerful Expectorant: *Gum. Ammoniac.* is an excellent Medicine: *Sperm. Ceti* from ʒß to ʒj. gives a great deal of Relief in the Fit. To conclude, *Millepedes* is a ſuperexcellent Medicine, in both ſorts of Aſthma's. In the Cure of the dry or convulſive Aſthma in general, *Antiepilepticks*, *Antihyſtericks*, and *Opiates*, *Cinnabarina*, *Sal. Succin. Caſtor.* &c. are convenient. *The Cure.*

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

Art. 556. The drinking of Coffee is a moſt certain Remedy for the aſthmatick Inflations, and will do the greateſt ſervice in that kind in the very Fit. *Muſgrave.* *Coffee.*

Veſicatories;

Art. 557. "In a long and dangerous Fit, *Veſicatories* are proper; eſpecially applied to the Legs, according to *Hippocrates*'s Precept.

Various Remedies.

Art. 558. The following Remedies are left to the Judgment of the prudent Phyſician: *Flor. Benzoin.* Doſ. à gr. v. ad xij. *Nitrum Saturniſat. Serum Sinapinum, Spir. Nitri D*[illegible] *Decoct. expectorans, Emulſio Aſthmatica, Emulſio Brunneri, Expreſſio Aſthmatic. Expreſſio Millepedum, Hydromel. Joelis,* (in a moiſt Aſthma) *Lohoc. viride,* (in thoſe at the point of Death,) *Miſtura Expectorans, Floyer's Oxymel. Aſthmat.*

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Being the fifth ASSEMBLAGE of DISEASES.

Of the DISTEMPERS *of the* HEART.

Art. 559. IT is sufficiently evident, from the Dissection of dead Bodies, that the Heart is liable to and really affected with several very grievous Distempers. In the History of Physick, Examples occur of *Worms* bred in the very Ventricles of the Heart, and also of *Stones* having been found there. *Scirrhous* and such like Tumors have been found in the Heart. *Imposthumations* and *Abscesses*, and from them *sordid Ulcers* have been observed to be in the very Substance of the Heart and its Auricles. It is not presently to be concluded, that all the Distempers of the Heart are absolutely mortal; for it appears to the contrary by the Observation of *Bartholomew Cabrollius.* I myself, (says he) in the presence of *Rondeletius*, in the Dissection of two dead Bodies have shewn two things of this kind very wonderful: In one of them, in the Basis of the Heart, I discovered a *Cicatrix* the breadth of two Fingers in length, tending towards the Coronary Vessels; in the other was an *Diseases of the Heart.*

an *Ulcer* in the Heart, as broad as a Myrtle-Leaf, and proportionably deep. *Obſerv. Anatom.* 26. In diſſecting the dead Body of a young Man, (ſays *Cheſelden, Anat.* p. 160.) I found a great quantity of purulent Matter in the *Pericardium*, and the Heart itſelf ulcerated; and in a Man, that died tabid, were found the *Pericardium* adhering to the Heart on every Side, and part of the Heart itſelf oſſified for almoſt a Finger's breadth.

Inflammation of the Heart. *Art.* 560. It is very likely that Phyſicians are ſometimes at a loſs, confounding an Inflammation of the Heart with a Peripneumonia; for it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the Heart is affected with an Inflammation; otherwiſe it is ſcarce credible that Suppurations and Ulcers ſhould be there, without a preceding Inflammation: Time will teach us better.

Art. 561. Wherefore, as often as the proper Subſtance of the Heart is affected with any præternatural Diſorder, Phyſicians ought to be as ſolicitous, as in Diſtempers of the Liver or Brain; nor are the means to be neglected which uſually help the like Diſtempers of other Parts.

Remedies for the Worms. *Art.* 562. It is paſt doubt, that Worms are bred both in the Heart and in its Auricles; and this Diſtemper is pretty common in young Girls: It is known by the Prickings and Pains of the Heart, and Convulſions is moſt commonly the diagnoſtick Sign. *Mercurial Medicines* are above all others moſt advantageous in this Caſe; nay, *Argentum vivum*, given in Subſtance, is moſt efficacious. *Hartman.*

Of

Of the PALPITATION *of the* HEART.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Art. 563. The Palpitation of the Heart is a convulsive Motion of it, so violent and great, that it may not only manifestly enough be perceived by the Touch, but may also be seen by the Eyes, yea, sometimes may be heard at some distance. Moreover, it is related by credible Authors, that the very Ribs have sometimes been broken, or forced outwards, in those that have been young, *p.* 102, &c. *Willis* has written excellently well of this Distemper. *A convulsive Distemper.*

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 564. The Causes of this Disorder are various, as sometimes warty Excrescences growing to the Heart, sometimes an Ossification of the *Aorta* near the Heart, or Worms in the Ventricles, or in the *Pericardium*, or Abscesses in the Heart; also a præternatural State of the Blood, polypose Concretions, Stones, Flatus's, a Disorder of the animal Spirits, inducing spasmodick Affections; "to which may be added "the *Chlorosis*, Obstruction of the *Menses*," &c. *The Causes various.*

Art. 565. When the Palpitation of the Heart owes its Origin to the Scurvy or the hysterick Affection, it is curable; when it arises from the other Causes, it is most commonly incurable. One must beware of giving *Opiates: Bleeding* is doubtful, (but *Galen*, in his Chapter *de Locis Capit. Affect.* insists upon Bleeding, in the time of the Fit, as preferable to all Remedies.) The Cure is to be begun with *Martials*, *Coralline* Medi- *The Cure difficult.*

Medicines, *Cinnabar*, *Volatiles*, and Preparations of *Amber*. *Ol. Cinam.* is commended by *Lindan. Rosmarin. Crocus*, *Camphora*, *Ambra*, *Mosch. Sal. Volat. Viperin.* (other *Viperine* Medicines) *Castoreum*, in one word, all *Antispasmodicks*. "If it "continues long, it portends danger of sudden "Death. Those who are troubled with this "Distemper in their Youth, never live to be "old, as *Galen* observes."

Various Remedies. *Art.* 566. "A skilful Physician knows well "how and when to use the following Medi-"cines;" *Aurum Mosaic. Cataplas. Stomach. Emplast. Stomach. Fotus spirituosus, Julap. Moschat. Mistura Hysteric. Spirituos. Saccul. Stomach. Tinct. Epileptic.* These from *Fuller*'s *Pharmac.* Also *Pulv. ad Guttet. Spir. C. C. Succinat. Spir. Lavend. Compos.* &c. See also the Remedies against *Hickups* (372.)

Of the TREMBLING *of the* HEART.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

The Description. *Art.* 567. The Tremor or Trembling of the Heart is a *spasmodick Convulsion*, or rather *Trepidation* of its fleshy Fibres, by which the Motion of the Heart is very much disturbed, and its Oscillations interrupted in the midst, so that it performs its Office but by halves.

The Cure. *Art.* 568. There are three kinds of Remedies, which may be very beneficially made use of for the Cure of this Disorder, *viz. Testaceous Medicines*, *Chalybeats*, and volatile Salts.

The

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 569. Where there is a Tremor of the Heart, the Pulſe is unequal and languid, ever now and then it is attended with a very great Imbecillity and Proſtration of the Strength, and the Heart beats with a kind of ſhaking and quivering Motion, ſo that the Trembling of the Heart is a kind of *Lypothymia*; the Pulſe is ſometimes vermicular. Medicinal Authors have not much treated of this Diſorder in a ſeparate way, becauſe they have ordinarily confounded it with the Palpitation of the Heart. *It is commonly confounded with Palpitation.*

Art. 570. "The Tremor of the Heart is very "ſeldom a *primary Diſtemper*, but rather the "Symptom of ſome other Diſorder; and there- "fore in order to the Cure, it is requiſite dili- "gently to enquire out the Cauſe, and to find "out the primary Diſtemper, and then to pro- "ceed accordingly." *Commonly a ſecondary Diſtemper.*

Of a LIPOTHYMIA, *a* SYNCOPE, *and an* ASPHYXIA.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 571. Theſe three Maladies are different from one another rather in Degree than eſſentially ſo. *Lipothymia* is a great Languor, attended with a remarkable Want of Spirits. A *Syncope* is a very grievous *Swooning-away*, ſomething like an apoplectick Fit: the Symptoms here are very ſevere; thoſe that are ſeiz'd with it, fall down of a ſudden, ſenſleſs and motionleſs; they have ſcarce any Breath left, or Pulſe; the Body grows cold and pale, and they fall *Their Difference.*

into

into a cold Sweat. The laſt Degree of theſe Diſorders is the *Aſphyxia* or Privation of the Pulſe, here every thing is ſtill more dangerous and threatening; the Pulſation of the Heart is quite aboliſhed, for ſome time at leaſt, for what we can perceive, it wholly ceaſes, and the Perſon lies like one that is dead.

The Cauſes. *Art.* 572. The Cauſes of theſe Diſtempers, beſides thoſe that are evident, ſuch as too large Evacuations, Bathing too long, drinking of cold Drink when hot, Paſſions of the Mind, &c. are moſt commonly very obſcure, as Abſceſſes of the Heart, Polypus's, Worms, &c.

Curative Indications. *Art.* 573. *Spirituous Medicines, Volatiles and Aromaticks, Ol. Cinnam. Ambra,* above all *Sal. Volat. Viperar. Aq. Cordial. Citri, Crocus, Caſtor.* (*Spr. Carmin. Sylv.*) Externally, *Spir. Sal. Armoniac. Ol. Succin. & Fumus Succini,* are indicated; ſometimes *Bleeding* is convenient.

Syncope. *Art.* 574. "In a Syncope, the Face is chang-" ed into a cadaverous one, the Teeth, Mouth, " and Hands are ſo cloſely ſhut, that they can " ſcarce be opened; there is hardly any Pulſe " at all, nor any perceivable Reſpiration; a " cold Sweat appears, and the extreme Parts " are cold; and by theſe diagnoſtick Signs it " is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from an *Apoplexy.*

The Cauſes. *Art.* 575. "It commonly takes its Original " from a *Polypus* of the Heart. *Wepfer* drew " out Branches of a *Polypus* above an Ell long " from a Woman that died of a *Syncope* of the " Heart: Such a one he found in a Youth al-" moſt filling the Cavity of the *Vena Cava,* and " in a great many others."

What is to be done. *Art.* 576. *Sternutatories* are to be put into the Noſtrils; *Cordials* and *Volatiles* are chiefly to be inſiſted on, and *Cupping-Glaſſes* to be applied.

Of

Of a POLYPUS *of the* HEART.

The Sentiments of MALPIGHIUS.

Art. 577. The Name of a Polypus takes its rife from the Refemblance, its Subftance bears to a Fifh fo called; at the firft it was adapted to a certain Tumor growing in the Noftrils (*Art.* 1108.) But at length, when it was obferved, that fometimes Concretions were found in the Trunks of the large Veffels proceeding from the Heart, which bore a Refemblance to the forementioned polypous Excrefcences in the Noftrils, the fame Name obtained there alfo, and thofe Concretions were called *Polypuffes of the Heart.* Thofe polypous Concretions affume the Figure of the Veffels where they are generated. The Bulk of a Polypus is generally larger in the right Ventricle of the Heart than in the left; in the right it is of a whitifh Colour, like Hog's-lard, or an Excretion, which is ordinarily called *Phlegm*, and fometimes it has fome red or blackifh Spots interfperfed: But in the left it is commonly of a black Colour, and of a more denfe Confiftence. This preternatural morbofe Concretion feems to have a peculiar Conftruction of its own; for it feems to be made up of a Congeries of little Pellicles ftretched out and laid one upon another, which Subftances refemble a nervous Body, with a fort of Mucus adhering to it; and when it is broken, it feems to be drawn out into oblong folid Filaments: this is ftill more manifeft and difcernable in its Appendices, where they are refolvable into little Bundles of a fort of nervous Fibres. From a Mafs of concreted Blood, which is called the *Grumous Part* of it, tho' it looks red, if it be

A Polypus of the Heart.

The Defcription of it.

frequently washed with common Water, the red Particles will be carried off by the various Lotions, and the remaining Mass will be white, and the Contexture of it will appear to be fibrous and reticular evidently enough by the help of a Microscope; and this, without doubt, is the Substance, out of which the Polypusses are generated. *Malpig. de Polypo Cordis*, p. 158, *&c.* It is worth while to consult the Author, who hath given by far the best *Ætiology and Description of the Polypus.* Concerning Polypusses found in the Auricles and Ventricles of the Heart of those, who have died of Dropsies, see *Art.* 823.

The Causes of sudden Death. *Art.* 578. " Polypous Concretions are often " found in dissecting the Bodies of those who have " died of Apoplexies; and without all doubt " are very often the Causes of many direful " Symptoms, and of sudden Deaths, which " carry off many, where the true Cause is ne- " ver known."

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Being the ſixth ASSEMBLAGE of DISEASES.

Of the DISTEMPERS *of the* STOMACH, *and firſt of* ACID *and* NIDOROSE CRUDITIES.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 579. VERY many Diſtempers, eſpecially Chronical, derive their Original from ſome Fault in the Digeſtion of the Stomach. Indigeſtion creates Crudities and a vicious Chyle. There are two very remarkable kinds of *Crudities*, *viz.* the *Acid* and *Nidoroſe*. *Chylification hurt.*

Art. 580. An acid Crudity is, when the Aliments turn into a *fixed acid Liquamen*, more or leſs viſcid, being not ſufficiently attenuated and volatilized, which furniſhes a Foundation and is the Origin of chronical Diſeaſes. *Acid Crudity.*

Art. 581. An acid Crudity diſcovers itſelf by the Heart-burn, by acid Eructations in abundance; that which is caſt up out of the Stomach, either naturally, or when a Vomit is given *The Signs.*

given is very thick, viſcid and phlegmy; the Body is generally coſtive.

The Cure. *Art.* 582. An acid Crudity is corrected by *abſorbent* and *alkaline Medicines*, by volatile Aromaticks, Nutmeg, Ginger, Spirit of Hartshorn, &c. The Acidity being thus deſtroyed, after that, Cathartick may be given; for, if this Method be not obſerved, purging Medicines will not make their proper Evacuations, but will only cauſe Gripings and Spaſms in the Bowels. Cray-fiſh are eſteemed to be very beneficial in this Caſe, as alſo Gelly of Hartshorn, &c.

Nidoroſe Crudity. *Art.* 583. A *nidoroſe Crudity* is, when the Aliments are ſo far corrupted, that they are turned into a *putrilaginous Liquamen* of a very unſavoury Taſte and Smell, entirely unfit for the Nouriſhment of the Body, which is called a *Nidor*; accordingly the Eructations from the Stomach are of a *putrid and nidorous Savour*. The Appetite is the *Index*, which ſhews, what the Stomach can beſt take; hence it is, that *Hippocrates*, in his Aphoriſms, inculcates to us, that thoſe things, that the Stomach has an Inclination for, are more eaſily digeſted, than others. True is the proverbial ſaying, *Quod ſapit nutrit*, *i. e.* what one reliſhes, nouriſhes.

The Diagnoſticks. *Art.* 584. The eating down a great Variety of Foods diſpoſes a Perſon to a *nidoroſe Crudity*. He, that does not take care to chew his Victuals, is ſaid by the *Arabians* to hate his Life. They, that are affected with this nidoroſe Crudity, complain of a heavy Pain at their Stomach, about two Hours after Eating, and of Belchings about five or ſix Hours after; theſe Belchings are not ſower, but ſometimes inſipid, ſometimes putrid, ſometimes ſulphureous, ſometimes they retain the natural Taſte and Smell of the

the Victuals eaten. Another Sign of nidorose Crudity is flushings after a meal, the Face looks with such a Redness, as if they were drunk. (585.)

Art. 585. The nidorose Crudity is attended with fœtid Eructations, something like the Smell of fryed Eggs, or stinking Fish; they, that are affected with it, perceive, especially in the Morning, a strange and odious Taste, as it were like Ashes or rotten Wood, or something they know not what to compare it to. Very often they have a bitter Taste, with the Heart-burn, and a sort of *Nausea*, arising into the Mouth from the Stomach. What they cast up out of their Stomach is liquid, yellow, and perfectly insipid, or at least bitterish, or insipidly sweetish, or bitterish sweet; moreover, they are mostly inclinable to be loose. A nidorose Crudity, according to the Principles of the Ancients, is a *hot Intemperies of the Stomach*, in which all things taken in are changed into Bile, the sign of which is a putrid Taste in the Mouth, at the beginning of the Digestion and when the Chyle is perfected. *The Signs of nidorose Crudity.* *A hot Intemperature of the Stomach.*

Art. 586. With relation to the Cure, an Emetick should be given, or at least the Body gently purged with *Rhubarb* and *Tamarinds*; after these, acidulated Juleps are good, *Succus Aurant. Citr. Elix. Propriet. Acid. Sp. Salis dulc. vitriolata*, &c. *The Cure.*

Art. 587. It is a thing well to be noted (that the Cure may be the more effectual) to engage the Patient not only to be very punctual in making use of the Medicines prescribed for him, but also in point of Diet to avoid as much as he would Poison those things that are hurtful to him, which would administer Fewel to the Distemper. A Rule of Diet in this Case is to be laid down by the Physician, taken from the *Nota bene.*

the known Properties of fuch and fuch Foods as are agreeable or difagreeable to the Diftemper.

Flatus's. *Art.* 588. Flatulencies are bred in the Stomach and Guts by a vitious Fermentation, excited by a preternatural Acid in a vifcid Humor. "In the Cure, Digeftives and evacuating "Medicines perform the whole Work, with a "regular Diet."

Indigeftion. *Art.* 589. "The Stomach may be called the "Kitchen of the Body; its Office is to receive "the Food as into a Store-Houfe, and to di-"geft the fame is its primary Action; whence "*Indigeftion* is an undoubted forerunner of the "Deftruction of the whole Oeconomy."

Digeftion. *Art.* 591. Digeftion is wholly the Work of Nature, nor can it be undertaken by Art; we can only help the Work of Nature, and fo correct the Ferment of the Stomach, that it may be reduced to its natural State. *Emeticks* and *Catharticks* are to be made ufe of, &c. and afterwards we are to infift upon *Stomachicks* and *Corroboratives.* "It may feem a Wonder that "in fome, Sleep, in others, Exercife, fhould "render Digeftion more eafy; which yet daily "Experience affures us to be fo in fact."

Stomachicks. *Art.* 592. The moft notable Stomachicks and Corroboratives are the following: *Menth. Abfinthium utrumque, Aromata, Zedoaria, Grana Piperis integra deglutit.* (for acid Crudities) *Rad. Helenii, Calam. Aromat. Rad. Raph. Ruftican. Ari,* are common, but the beft Stomachicks. *Succ. Cydon.* (preferved with the Fume of Sulphur) *Tinctures of Bitters* and *Aromaticks*, (extracted with *Ol. Sulph. per Campan.*) a Stomach-Powder *ex pelle inter. Ventric. Gallinæ*, and the Tincture of it; *Chalybeat. Cort. Peru. Aurantior. Citri condit.* alfo *Zinzib. Allium condit. Tartar.*

tar. Vitriolat. Tinctura sacra, Elixir. proprietat. Aq. Gent. Comp. Absinth. Comp. Sp. Menth. Syr. Cydon. Rob. & *Miv. eorund. Spec. Diamb.* a Cruſt of Bread ſoaked in ſtrong Wine, ſprinkled with Powder of Nutmegs and Cloves, and ſo applied warm to the Stomach, &c. " Other more ce-" lebrated Stomachicks, and more uſed in the " *London* Practice, are *Elix. magnum Vitriol.* " *Tinct. Stomach. amar. Quincy's*, in imitation " of *Stoughton*'s; or the following, which ſeems " better:

℞ *Cort. Aurant. Sicc.* ℥j.
Rad. Gent. ʒij.
— *Zedoar.*
Sem. Cardam. min. ana ʒj.
Caryoph. Croc. ana ℈j.
Cochinel. ℈ß.
Sp. Vin. Gallic. ℔j.
f. Tinctura f. a.

" Or the following Infuſion:

℞ *Rad. Gentian.* ʒij.
Summit. Absinth. Rom. p. ij.
Calam. Arom. ʒiß.
Cubeb. ʒj.
Cort. Aurant. ʒiij.
Infund. in Aq. bullient. ℥xx.
Colatur add.
Aq. Absinth Comp. ℥iij. M.

" Or,

℞ *Rad. Zedoar.*
— *Caſſummun.*
— *Gentian.*
Sem. Cardam. min. ana ʒj.
Cort. Aurant. Sicc. ʒij.
Infund. in Aq. bullient. ℔j.
Colatur. add.
Aq. Gent. magis Comp. ℥ij.
Sp. Lavend. Comp. ℥ß. M.

" In almost all Weaknesses and Distempers " of the Stomach, chewing of *Rhubarb* is con-" venient, especially in those that are costive.

" Also *Elect. è Zinzib. Mistura Stomach.* and " *Julap. Stomachic.* And for external Use, *Fo-" tus Stomach. Epithem. Scutum, Sacculus, Empl.* " *Roborans ex Pharm. Fulleri*, may sometimes " be used.

Art. 593. " Stomachicks ought to be tem-" perate, (as *Waldschmidius* hath rightly ob-" served,) lest by Remedies that are too strong " we increase too much Heat, or extinguish it; " and lest we render the Ferment too sharp or " too languid: Therefore it is best to give " stomachick Medicines in a small Dose, and " by Intervals, rather than to over-power the " Stomach at once, by a load of Remedies."

Nausea and Vomiting. *Art.* 594. Nausea and Vomiting. In general, all Vomiting that is not to an excessive degree, is most commonly beneficial.

The Cure. *Art.* 595. In all Vomiting it ought to be observed as a constant Rule, that the *Body*, as much as possible, be kept open. To stop Vomiting, *Cydoniat. Syr.* & *Tinct. Coral.* especially *Syr. Cydon. Sp. Menth. Sal. Absinth. cum Suc. Limon.* &c. Externally, *Decoct. Absinth. Menth. Cort. Granator. Fl. Ros. rub.* &c. are convenient boiled in Red-Wine. A small Bag of *Saffron* applied to the Stomach stops Vomiting very much; as also a Cataplasm of *Leaven* and *aromatick Powders.* In general, Universals being first duly premised, *Stomachicks* (592) are to be made use of; *Decoct. Fracast. Elect. Zinzib. Julap. Stomach. Mistura Coral. Mist. Stomach.* " When " Vomiting is occasioned by too strong Eme-" ticks, (according to *Waldschmidius*) if a Spoon-" ful of *Spirit of Wine* be given, it stops it in a " moment."

Art.

Art. 596. Vomiting of *Blood* frequently proceeds from the Pancreas, to wit, when its Vessels are corroded by an acrimonious Humour, some part of it drove upwards into the Stomach by the Irritation of the *Duodenum*, and part carried downwards: A heavy and obtuse Pain usually precedes in the upper Region of the Loins, where the Pancreas is seated. Physicians are often deceived, when they take the Vomiting of a *blackish* Matter to be *bloody*. In *bloody* Vomiting, a Flux of the *Hæmorrhoids* is salutary; for it is a sort of vicarious Evacuation. *Bloody Vomiting.*

Art. 597. "The Stomach itself is sometimes "subject to very great *Hæmorrhages*: And "truly, Vomiting of Blood, from what Cause "soever, is dangerous. Too much Effusion "of such Blood within the Stomach, or an E-"jection out of the Body, sometimes occasions "sudden Death; or if the Blood extravasated "in the Stomach remains there, it usually co-"agulates and corrupts there; from whence "proceeds great *Faintings* and *Suffocations*." *A dangerous Distemper.*

Art. 598. The Remedies in this Case are, *Suc. Urticæ, Sem. Hyosciami, Catechu, Lap. Hæmatitis*, with gentle *Acids*, or *Suc. Cydon.* Sometimes also *Pus* or Matter is discharged, and thrown up by Vomiting. *Antimon. Diaphoret. Antihect. Poterii, Sacchar. Saturn.* Fuller's *Haustus Japonicus, Tinct. Antiphthisica*, &c. are convenient. *Remedies.*

Art. 599. The Anxiety of the Heart is a great Pain about the Pit of the Stomach. It always arises from the left Orifice of the Stomach, being more or less affected. *Anxiety of the Præcordia.*

Art. 600. The *Cardialgia*, or Heart-burn, is a very troublesome and violent Pain of the upper Orifice of the Stomach: it arises from an Effervescence of heterogeneous Juices, especially *Cardialgia.*

Choler,

Choler, which occasions Burnings and a considerable Heat. The Causes of this Malady are various; the Dyscracy of the Bile or the pancreatick Juice, Worms, an Ulcer at the Orifice of the Stomach, *&c.*

The Cure. *Art.* 601. A Dose of *Theriac. Andromach.* is a good Remedy against the *Heart-burn.* The Cure is to be begun with an Emetick, and afterwards *Opiates* are to be mixed with *purging* Medicines. *Tinct. Sal. Tartar. à gut.* 40. *ad* 50. also *Pulv. Testac. cum Castor. Ol. Amygd. dulc.* is very effectual: A *Decoction of Sassafras* is commended. Externally, Liniments, *Emplast. è Tacamahac. Caran. & Balsam. Peru.* "*Pulv. interioris Pelliculæ Ventric. Musculosi Gallin. ad* "℥j. in a proper Vehicle, is a most effectual "Remedy in this Distemper," (says *Shaw.*)

Inappetency. *Art.* 602. An *Anorexy,* or want of Appetite, is a Case, wherein they that are affected with it have no Desire to Victuals. Respect is to be had to some other Distemper as the Cause, from whence the *curative Indications* are to be taken; and afterwards *Stomachicks* (592.) are to be used, *&c.*

Malacia and Pica. *Art.* 603. A *Malacia* is too great an Appetite, wherein those that are affected with it eat more than is convenient. *Pica* is an Appetite to unusual Things as *raw Flesh, Cinders, Lime,* &c. "In Virgins, a *Chlorosis* occasions a *Pica;* "and on the contrary, a *Pica* causes a *Chlorosis.* "A *Pica* is a chronick Distemper, and often "runs the Person into a *Dropsy,* a *Cachexy,* or "a *Marasmus* It not only happens to Virgins, "but often also to Women with Child; but it "is not so pernicious to them." These Distempers arise from a Depravation of the Ferment of the Stomach, and are therefore to be cured with *evacuating* and *stomachick* Medicines.

Art.

Art. 604. A *Bulimus*, or a canine Appetite, is a too great Voracioufnefs; wherein thofe, that are affected with it, fwallow greedily whatfoever Food comes in their way, without chewing it. It is a Diftemper often arifing from the extreme Coldnefs of the ambient Air, and in fuch Cafe it ufually in fome fhort time ends in an abfolute Loathing of all Meats; it is ever attended either with Vomiting or a Diarrhœa. In this Diftemper the Dietetick is the principal Cure. All fat and moderately fweet Things do good, as alfo gentle Catharticks. *Bulimus.*

Of a SURFEIT.

Art. 605. " A Crapula, by which I mean " that which in our Lauguage we call a *Surfeit*, " is an Indifpofition of Body, with a Senfe of " Heavinefs at the Stomach, and a Sicknefs: " *Eruptions in the Skin, and a fmall Fever* com- " monly fucceed. The moft ufual Caufe of " this Diftemper, is, over-eating or drinking; " but what is thus taken in, may not only be " faulty in Quantity, but Quality likewife. " Sometimes alfo there are other Caufes; as " too large a Draught of cold Water or Small- " Beer in the Summer-time, too violent Exer- " cife, a hot and fulphureous Difpofition of the " Air, and the like. The cutaneous Eruptions " are of the *erifipelatous* Kind, which we com- " monly call a *Rafh.* *A Crapula.*

Art. 606. " In all thefe Affections, and efpe- " cially when they arife from a *Crapula*, pro- " perly fo called, a Vomit is prefently to be " given; and if there be no Fever, a Dofe of " *Tinct. Hieræ* is to be given the next Day. If " the Eruptions appear, they are to be kept up " with *Cordials* and gentle *Diaphoreticks:* Let " their *The Cure.*

"their Drink be Sack-whey, or at other times "Sage-Tea. In a plethorick Habit, where the "Fever is strong, Bleeding may be conve-"nient."

Of a CHOLERA MORBUS.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

The Description. *Art.* 607. This Diſtemper manifeſts itſelf ſufficiently; for it is attended with violent Vomiting, and a Diſcharge of ill Humours by Stool, with a great deal of Difficulty and Uneaſineſs, a violent Pain of the Belly and Inteſtines, an Inflation and Diſtenſion, Pain at the Heart, Thirſt, a quick Pulſe with Heat and Anxiety, Nauſea, a Contraction of the Limbs, a Coldneſs of the extreme Parts, fainting Fits, *&c.* "Choler is "diſcharged upwards and downwards with a "great deal of violence; firſt liquid, pale, yel-"lowiſh; then thicker, and higher coloured, "to wit, yellow, green, blue, or blackiſh."

The Method of Cure. *Art.* 608. Let a young Fowl be boiled in about three Gallons of Spring-water, and let the Perſon drink large Draughts of this *Decoction*; at the ſame time let a *Clyſter* be given of the ſame Liquor once or twice, nay, three or four times; to which may be added, *Syr. Portulac. Lactuc. Violar.* &c. The Humours being diſcharged by this means, a *Paregorick* may be given. If the Strength of the Patient is exhauſted, and much weaken'd before the Phyſician is ſent for, ſo that the extreme Parts grow cold, *Laudanum* is preſently to be made uſe of. It ſeldoms happens later in the Year than the Month of *Auguſt*.

The

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 609. In general, whatever ill Symptoms may follow upon the giving *Antimonial* or *white Hellebore* Vomits, or any violent Cathartick, just such happen in a Cholera. A Cholera which seizes the Patient of its own accord, without any manifest external Cause, is most commonly mortal. It is a very acute Distemper, killing within twenty-four Hours, or two or three Days: It is usually more violently exasperated every third day: The more the Excrements recede from a *natural State*, the more dangerous. It is sometimes *epidemick*, and very *malignant* and *mortal*. *Prognosticks.*

Art. 610. "The Remedies described in the "*Article* of *Vomiting*, and of a *Diarrhœa*, &c. "will answer here; regard being had to the "Cause of the Distemper, if it can be disco- "vered. The Virtues of a Decoction of *Rad.* "*Ipecacoan.* deserve to be tried." See a *Dysentery*. *Medicines, what quality.*

Of COSTIVENESS.

The Sentiments of ETMULLER.

Art. 611. When *Costiveness* is very stubborn, it is often the Cause of a thousand Disorders, and various Pains of the *Abdomen*; sometimes of Nausea and Vomiting; of Distempers of the Head, Head-ach, Watchings, Vertigo, *&c.* "It is usual in splenetick Persons, nephritick, "hysterick, arthritick, studious Persons, scor- "butick, *&c.*" *The Consequences of Costiveness.*

Art. 612. *Ol. Amygd. Dulc.* is convenient by itself, or in Broth, to two or three Ounces: A *The Cure.*

De-

Decoction of Tamarinds in Whey, Gum. Ammoniac. Aurum fulminans, with *Extract. Helleb. nigr. Sal. Gem.* in Clisters, to ℥iß. or ℥ij. is much commended, to soften harden'd Excrements; also *oily Clysters, Ol. Lini, Ol. Rapar. Ol. Oliv.* &c. When the Body is very much bound, emollient Baths and Liniments are convenient.

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

Crude Tartar. *Art.* 613. The Medicinal Virtues of crude *Tartar* are extraordinary, and it exceeds the Cremor and Crystals of it in cleansing the first Passages; it scarce reaches the second Passages in its own nature, by reason of its Thickness and Unaptness to dissolve; nor does it find a sufficient quantity of Liquids in them to dissolve it: But if it meets with *alkalious* Humours, it is quite dissolved, not by the Liquid, but the *Alkaly* meeting with it; which two meeting together, produce a most excellent dissolving Salt: For if it is dissolved in Water, it is so thick that it will not pass through a Cloth, much less through the Lacteals; and if by chance it is dissolved by Choler, or any other Liquor, it acts not as *Tartar*, but as a neutral Salt, or Soap: Hence it is extraordinary good to remove a great many Distempers which are occasioned by Phlegm, or the Fault of the first Passages: But *six Drachms* of it ought to be given in fresh Broth. *Angelus Sala*, a most candid Chymist, who hath writ a whole Treatise of the Virtues of *Tartar*, (wherein he frankly discloses all its hidden Virtues, hitherto unknown to all Physicians) commends it in Cholick Pains, Chronick Obstructions of the first Passages, Hystericks, the Gout, &c. But he gave it to the quantity of an Ounce, which purged for two or three Days:

Days: This he continued with extraordinary Success; for it enters not the Blood, but its Energy is from its Weight and Stimulation; therefore it disturbs not the Mass of Blood, but lubricates the Bowels and softens the Fæces; whereas other Purges, after they have done working, leave the Body bound.

Art. 614. "I have known a great many subject to Costiveness cured by rising early in the Morning an Hour sooner than usual; for by how much the usual Perspiration is lessened, by so much the Bowels are the more lubricated. *Willis.* "Those that are Costive, (says *Waldschimidus*) ought never to apply themselves to Study in a Morning, or go abroad, without first having gone to Stool; for a Costive Body ought not to be neglected, but, as often as may be, should be prevailed upon to discharge itself. *How prevented.*

Art. 615. "Those that are loose whilst they are young, (says *Hippocrates*,) are bound when they grow old; but those that are bound whilst young, are loose when old: But an open Body in Youth, and a more costive one when in Years, is better. When the lower Belly is obstructed, (says the same, *De Flat.*) the *Flatus*'s force themselves all over the Body. *An Aphorism.*

Art. 616. "In the *Philosophical Transactions* we have a remarkable History of a certain Man, whose Name was *Phelips*, who for many Years only went to Stool once in 19 or 20 Days; and was otherwise in good Health: But he died in the twenty-third Year of his Age." *A History.*

Of

Of a LOOSENESS.

Of a Flux in general.

Art. 617. "In a Looſeneſs or Flux of the "Belly in general, ſometimes the Food is diſ-"charged by Stool undigeſted, or not perfectly "digeſted, and is called a *Lientery*, or a *Lien-"terick Flux*: Sometimes the Chyle is diſcharg-"ed, and it is called *Cœliaca*; ſometimes ex-"crementitious Humours are diſcharged, as "Choler, Phlegm, &c. and it is called, ſimply, "a *Diarrhœa*: Laſtly, when the Stools are "bloody, with or without an Ulceration of the "Inteſtines, it is called a *Dyſentery*."

Of a DIARRHOEA.

The Definition.

Art. 618. "A *Diarrhœa* is a frequent and "large Diſcharge of thin, watry, mucous, "phlegmy, frothy, fat, cholerick, black, &c. "Matter by Stool, proceeding from the Inteſ-"tines; ſometimes with, ſometimes without "Excrements; commonly, but not always at-"tended with Gripes."

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Stomach is to be ſtrengthned.

Art. 619. In the Cure of a Diarrhœa, from what Cauſe ſoever, the *Stomach* is to be ſtrength-ned, and *Sudorificks* mixed with things that abſorb Acids given. A fat and oily Diar-rhœa, (if not from what is taken,) ariſes from a Colliquation, or Melting of the Fat of the Body.

The Cure.

Art. 620. In all Diarrhœa's the Drink ought to be ſparing in Quantity. To reſtore the Sto-mach, burnt Wine, with *Aromaticks*, and *Vin. Ab-*

Absinthit. especially *Cydoniats* are convenient: And externally, *Fomentations.* In order to cure a Diarrhœa, the Effervescence of the Humours ought to be restrained; which being done, the Diarrhœa ceases. A *Decoction of Rad. Tormentil.* is excellent in all Diarrhœa's and Dysenteries, both *benign* and *malignant*, and excels all other Medicines. *Fruct. Cydon.* and especially *Mespilor.* & *Marmalades* made of them are much commended: Jellies of Hart's-Horn, dissolved in common Drink, are specifick in *epidemical Diarrhœa's*, as also *Gum. Arab.* (dissolved in the *White Decoction.*) If it is attended with violent *Gripes*, and a *Tenesmus*, a Clyster is convenient of *warm Milk* and *Theriac. Androm.* In *habitual Diarrhœa's* continuing for a long time, before all things, *Chalybeats* and grateful *Aromaticks* are convenient, yea and *warm Baths.* A Diarrhœa that is stubborn, and continues a long time, is to be cured with *Rad. Ipecacuan.* as a Dysentery; being often repeated at due Intervals, and other proper Remedies not neglected in the mean time. *An habitual Diarrhœa.*

The Sentiments of BAGLIVI.

Art. 621. Grief and Trouble produce nothing more frequently than Diarrhœa's; which, if the Cause continues, become incurable: For, an erratick Fever, and an Atrophy succeeding them at last terminates in Death. Anger also occasions a Diarrhœa; and if this does not happen, a Fever will, if the Passion is great. *p.* 129.

A MISCELLANY *of Quotations.*

Art. 622. A Woollen Shirt mightily conduces to cure an *habitual* Diarrhœa. *Wainwright.*

As alſo riding on Horſe-back, or in a Chaiſe. *Fuller's Med. Gymnaſt.* It is to be obſerved, that the Appetite and Concoction being good, a Diarrhœa very ſeldom hurts.

Art. 623. Dr. *Walker* tells us, that in the late Siege of *Londonderry* the Soldiers were ſo reduced, that they were forced to eat a Mixture of *Suet* and *Starch*, which they freely did, and by that means they were ſupplied not only with Nouriſhment, but an excellent Medicine; for by the one they had a *Cure* of the Diarrhœa, by the other a Preſervative from famiſhing, and that to a wonder.

Art. 624. *Opium*, (as Dr. *Cockburn* very well obſerves) does little or no Service in the Cure of a ſeroſe *Diarrhœa*: And truly we find it ſo, if we more narrowly inſpect into the Matter, and examine it accurately. Opium commonly eaſes the Pain, and gives reſt, from whence it comes to paſs that the Stools are fewer in number, but then they are larger, and equally as thin and liquid, as before; and, what is obſervable, they are more fœtid.

Several Medicines. *Art.* 625. The following Medicines ſometimes may be ſerviceable: *Laud. Liquid. Cydoniat. Cataplaſm. Stomachic. Epithem. Stomach. Fotus aſtring. Saccul. ſtomach. Decoct. Catechu, comp. Decoct. Fracaſtor. Decoct. Siſtens. Elect. Corinth. Enema de Malicorio, Expreſſio Roſac. Miſtura Coral. Elect. ad Diarrhœam.*

Of a LIENTERIA *and* CÆLIACA.

Lienteria and Cæliaca. *Art.* 626. *Lienteria* and *Cæliaca* ſeem to be a Diarrhœa joined with a notable Apepſy or want of Digeſtion, or a depraved Concoction of the Stomach; and therefore their Cure partly agrees with a *Diarrhœa*, eſpecially as to evacu-

ating

ating Medicines to be given in the beginning; for here, above all other things whatever, *Rad. Ipecacuan.* and *Rhab.* are of uſe, and ought not to be omitted.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 627. A *Lientery* is a Flux of the Belly, in which whatever is taken in is diſcharged by the Anus, as it is ſwallowed, or very little altered. "A Pain of the Stomach is an inſeparable Attendant of a Lientery, and always torments the Patient *moſt after Eating,* till he hath gone to Stool. The Urine is in ſmall quantity, and high-coloured." A *ſcorbutick Lientery* is a very dangerous Diſtemper, hard to be cured, and very ſubject to relapſes: It diſpoſes the Perſon to a *Cachexy,* or ill Habit, and a *Tabes.* *A Lienteria, what.*

Art. 628. Above all things the Stomach is to be ſtrengthned. *Rhubarb* ought to be taken; *Corallines* and *Cydoniates* are very much commended; in general all thoſe things uſed againſt Vomiting are convenient here. "The moſt ſimple Stomachicks and moſt eaſily prepared (ſays *Waldſchmidius*) often do more good, than the Compounds: For Example, *Nux Moſch. cond. Zinzib. cond. the White of an Egg* boiled with Vinegar, *Wormwood-Wine prepared with Maſtich,* &c." *The Cure.*

Art. 629. A Cæliaca is a Voiding of *Chyle* by Stool, when what is taken in, is digeſted in the Stomach, but diſcharged in the form of Chyle along with the Excrements; the Stomach moſt commonly is good, and the Appetite, but not always; the Excrements by Stool are white or grey, or paliſh: it is a very grievous and dangerous Diſtemper. *A Cæliaca, what.*

The Cure. *Art.* 630. *Gentle Aromaticks* and *Bitters* are very convenient; *Astringents* exasperate the Distemper. "*Openers of Obstructions* and *Martials* "with *Bitters* without all doubt are indicated. "After having given a Dose or two of *Tinct.* "*Rab.* I cured a young Gentlewoman of this "Distemper who had laboured under it a long "time with *Tinct. Mart.* and the following "bitter Wine:

℞ *Rad. Zedoar.* ʒj.
— *Gentian.* ʒiiß.
Cort. Aurant. ʒiij.
— *Winteran.* ʒij.
Pulv. Myrrh. ʒj.
Flor. Cham. p. ij.
Summit. Centaur. min. p. j.
Nuc. Mosch. Mac. ana ℈j.
Infund. in Vin. alb. Hispan. ℔iv.

"To be strained at the time of using it." *Forestus* much commends the Powder of the inward Skin of the Stomach of a Fowl in the Cæliac Passion; as also the Powder of a *whole Nutmeg*, given in a Lientery, in the White of an Egg.

Of a DYSENTERY.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

A Dysentery. *Art.* 631. A Dysentery begins with a Shivering and Shaking, succeeded by Heat; and then Gripes of the Belly with slimy Stools, with which in progress of time some Streaks of Blood are mixed, with considerable Pain; sometimes they are without Blood, yet nevertheless (if the Stools are frequent with Gripes and a mucous Slime) it is rightly called a Dysentery. If pure Blood is discharged, the Life of the Person is in danger.

Art.

Art. 632. *Bleeding* is to be ordered so soon as may be, and the same Night a *Paregorick Draught* to be given, then a gentle *Cathartick* twice repeated, and a Paregorick four, or five Hours after each Purge; let their common Drink be *Milk boiled with a triple quantity of Water, or the white Decoction.* If the Distemper is very obstinate, let *Laudanum* be given every eighth Hour in a pretty large Dose, and a Clyster of *Milk and Theriac. Androm.* ℥ß. When the strength will not bear Bleeding, every Morning let a Bolus be given *ex Rhab.* ʒß. *cum q. s. Diascord.* and a *Paregorick* at Night. *The Method of Cure.*

Children are to be treated after the same manner, only the Dose in a less quantity. The Method in a *Cholera Morbus* (608.) is also commended in this Case, as also a Milk-Diet.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Art. 633. Although the word Dysentery, in the common Acceptation of it, denotes a Bloody-Flux, as the word Diarrhœa imports an humoral Flux; yet the Distemper, that happened in *London* in the Year 1670, was called a Dysentery, tho' without Blood. That indeed was a surprising Distemper, seizing People very often without the least manifest Cause; it reduced those, that labour'd under it, immediately into the greatest Weakness, sinking their Spirits to the last degree by perpetual Vomitings and Purgings. I have known many of 'em, who, tho' perfectly well the Day before, in twelve Hours time, have been so sunk with the Fury of this Distemper, that their Pulse have been almost quite gone, and have fallen into cold Sweats, seemingly just at the point of Death; and indeed at that time great numbers died of it. *A Dysentery without Blood.*

The Cure. *Art.* 634. For the Cure of this Distemper no *Evacuation* did any service, but *Cordial* Medicines, and those of the hottest Kind were found beneficial; insomuch, that burnt *Brandy* with a little Sugar, was a popular and universal Remedy amongst them, and in this Dysentery almost always beneficial; but yet, if it was made use of in the other sort of Dysentery or Bloody-Flux, it was often found hurtful. I gave with good Success enough *Theriac. Androm.* ʒiß. *cum Julap. Cardiac.* and ordered an Application to the Stomach, of *toasted Bread* spread with *Treacle*, and dipped in strong Wine, or instead of *Theriac. Androm.* the following Powder:

℞ *Pulv. è Chel. Cancrorum Comp.*
— *è Contrayerv.*
— *Rad. Serpent. Virg.* ana ʒj.
— *Cinnam. acutiss.*
— *Rad. Tormentil.* ana ʒß.
— *Croc. Cochinel.* ana ℈j.
M. f. Pulvis, Dos. ℈ij.

A bloody Dysentery. *Art.* 635. See the Account of the Dysentery at *London* with bloody Stools in the same Author, *p.* 49. Those labouring with it did not presently die, but daily voided Blood in a great quantity for many Weeks, nay sometimes Months, *&c.* In some the Stools were liquid and tinctured with diluted Blood, like the Washings of Flesh; in others they were thicker and saturated with Blood, also with a white Mucus, and very often having membranaceous Filaments, *&c.* For the Forms of Medicines, the Author is to be consulted, *p.* 51, and 52.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Three Differences. *Art.* 636. A Dysentery is a Diarrhœa with bloody Stools. There are three Species of this Distemper.

Distemper. *First*, when without any Fault of the Intestines, by the mere Motion and Force of Nature in a Plethora, good Blood is discharged, as in a Flux of the Hæmorrhoids; it happens pretty frequently in scorbutick Persons. *Secondly*, when thin and watry Blood like the washings of Flesh is discharged, it is called *an Hepatick Flux*, but really comes from the internal hæmorrhoid Vessels. *Thirdly*, the third Species of a Dysentery is, when by the spasmodick Affection of the Intestines, causing violent Gripings, a discharge is made first of a white Mucus, after that of Blood with a purulent Matter; and this is by way of eminence called a *Dysentery*, it being a very painful Diarrhœa with bloody Stools; the other sorts are almost always without Gripes. A Dysentery is either *Benign* without a Fever or Contagion, or *Malignant* with a Fever and very contagious. In the most severe degree a sort of Caruncles, (most commonly a fatal Sign) are discharged with purulent Matter, it is difficult to account from whence they come and what they are; for the Intestines, are not excoriated or ulcerated, except in a Dysentery of long continuance. Sometimes *Apthæ* appear, and the Intestines themselves are *gangrened*, of which almost all that are troubled with a Dysentery die. "All who die of a Dysentery (says *Waldschmidius*) "die of a Mortification or Sphacelus, "the Intestines being mortified, which is observed three Days before their Death, when "their Thirst goes quite off, and the extreme "Parts are cold."

Caruncles with purulent Matter.

Art. 637. The Cure is to be begun with *Opiates, Sudorificks and Absorbents*, yet a Dose of *Rhubarb* is always to be given in the first place in a *Benign* Dysentery, and in a *Malignant* one the same Method is to be observed, as in other

The Cure.

malignant continual Fevers; *Tinctur. Bezoardica* is commended; *Astringents* in the Beginning exasperate the Distemper, in the Declination they are beneficial if used with caution. *Bleeding* and *Clysters* are not convenient. A great deal of Regard is to be had to the Stomach both with Externals and Internals, as in all Fluxes of the Belly: *Priap. Cervi* is extolled as a Specifick. Let the *Jelly of Harts-horn* with the Powder *Cran. human.* and *Burnt Harts-horn* be drank constantly. *Alb. Græc.* is a very good Medicine for poor People, also *Suc. Hed. terrest.* & *Cidoniata, Lac. Chalybeat.* with *Rad. Symphit. maj. boiled in it, Gum. Arab. Tragacanth.* &c. but above all, *Sacchar. Saturn.* & *Viperin.* (in a malignant Dysentery.) *Bals. Peruv.* or *Terebinth.* are sometimes serviceable in Clysters. *Ol. Lini* gives present Ease. We are accurately to distinguish betwixt a *dysenterick* and an *hæmorrhoidal Flux* (1263.)

Various Remedies.

Art. 638. "The Virtues of *Rad. Ipecacuan.* "are known; but it is better to give a *Decoction* "of it, than the Root in substance. In a Dy-"sentery, *Whey* is almost a Specifick. *Bagliv.* "*p.* 242. and elsewhere. *Rad. Ipecacuan.* besides "its emetick Qualities, usually excites a plenti-"ful Sweat: And in this, (says Dr. *Freind*) as "well as I can conjecture, consists its extraor-"dinary Virtue in dysenterick Affections, which "it challenges above all other Emeticks. "When a Dysentery is rife, (says *Dolæus*) I have "happily cur'd more than a hundred by this "one Medicine, to wit, *Ol. Amygd. dulc.* mixed "with the *Juice of Citrons*, repeated often in a "Day, *toasted Rhubarb* being first given: *Dia-*"*phoreticks*, in the Cure of this Distemper, "ought to be given in the Intervals; amongst "which, *Tinct. Bezoardica* and *Mistura simplex*

"do

" do excel: *N. Moschat.* is an excellent Anti-
" dysenterick: *Jelly of Hart's-horn. Ol. Rhabarb,*
" *Cydoniata,* &c. are very good. The fungous
" Substance of Wall-Nuts which lies betwixt,
" and separates the Lobes, dried and pow-
" dered, and given in Wine in a moderate
" quantity, happily cured the *English Army in*
" *Ireland*, labouring under a violent Dysentery,
" which eluded the Skill of all the Physicians;
" *Ray's History of Plants*, communicated by *J.*
" *Aubry.* By repeated Experience (says *Towne*,
in his Treatise of the Distempers of *Barbadoes*,)
" I have given the following Electuary in a Dy-
" sentery, with very happy Success:

℞ *Conserv. Ros. rub.* ℥iß.
Sperm. Cet. ʒj.
Cer. Flav. ʒiij.
Ol. Amygd. dulc. ℥ß.
Syr. è Cort. Citr. q. s.
M. f. Elect.

Art. 639. "The following Medicines are some- *Some others.*
" times useful: *Cataplasm. Stomach. Decoct. Fra-*
" *castor. Enema Balsamic.* (in reality an ap-
" proved Remedy,) *Enema de Malicorio; Ene-*
" *ma ad Tormina; Epithema Stomach. Fotus ad*
" *Colicam, Fotus Stomach. Tinct. Rhabarb. Sen-*
" *nertus* hath wrote very largely and handsomely
" of this Distemer."

Art. 640. A *Tenesmus* in general is a conti- *Of a Tenesmus.*
nual desire of going to Stool; a little mucous,
or viscous, or bloody, or purulent Matter, or
nothing at all, is discharged: The Part affected
is the *Intestinum rectum*, or the Sphincter Muscle.
A Tenesmus is occasioned by a Dysentery, the
Hæmorrhoids, Worms called *Ascarides*, the
Stone in the Bladder, &c. A *Fomentation of warm*
Milk (*Fl. Sambuc.* boiled in it) eases a Tenesmus.
Enema Emoll. cum Lumbric. terrestr. boiled in
it,

it, is a very good Medicine: Also a Clyster *ex Jure Carn. Vervecin.* &c.

An hepatick Flux. *Art.* 641. An *hepatick Flux* is a meer *Non-Ens* of the Ancients; for it is no other than an hæmorrhoidal Flux, from the hæmorrhoid Veins. See a *Dysentery.*

Remedies. *Art.* 642. Medicines suppressing Hæmorrhages are convenient, especially *Chalybeats.* A *Decoction of the Woods,* (with *Aq. Calcis.*) *Hart's-horn Jellies*; also *Passulæ majores,* &c.

Of a Bilious Cholick.

The Sentiments of Sydenham.

A bilious Cholick. *Art.* 643. A bilious Cholick is of all others the most tormenting Pain of the Intestines; sometimes the Bowels are girded in, as if it was with a Swathe; sometimes the Pain contracts itself into one Point, as if the Belly was boring with an Auger: now and then the Pain somewhat abates, then again by and by it returns with violence, which, the Person labouring under it, dreads and abhors, bemoaning himself and miserably crying out. At the beginning of the Distemper the Pain is not so precisely determined to one single Point, as it is afterwards, nor are the Vomitings so frequent, nor is the Body so pertinaciously bound up, so as to resist the Power of Catharticks; but the more the Pain increases, the more obstinately it fixes itself in a Point, and the Vomiting comes on the more, and the Costiveness is more stubborn; until at last through the irresistible Force of these Symptoms, there is a total Inversion of the peristaltick Motion of the Intestines, (unless some seasonable Remedy prevents it,) and the *Iliack Passion* ensues. The Matter discharged

in this Diſtemper, if it be ſincere and unmixed, is ſometimes of a green, ſometimes yellow, or ſometimes of ſome unuſual Colour.

Art. 644. Cholick Pains are diſtinguiſh'd from *nephritick* thus. *Firſt*, A nephritick Pain is fix- ed in the Kidney, and tends from thence towards the Teſtes, according to the Length of the U- reters; but the Cholick Pain is wandring, and afflicts the Middle of the Belly like a Girdle. *Secondly*, Upon eating, the Cholick Pain is in- creaſed, but the Nephritick rather leſſened. *Thirdly*, In the Pain of the Cholick there is more Eaſe after a Diſcharge by Stool or Vo- miting, than in Nephriticks. *Fourthly*, In a nephritick Pain, the Urine is firſt clear and thin, and afterwards ſomething ſubſides; and at laſt, Gravel or ſmall Stones are diſcharged: In the Cholick, the Urine is thicker in the Begin- ning.

How diſtinguiſhed from nephritick Pains.

Art. 645. To enter rightly on a regular Cure, let Blood be taken from the Arm pretty freely; and three or four Hours after give an *Anodyne*, the next Day a *gentle Cathartick*, and after a Day or two's Interval let it be repeated a third time. *Aq. Epidem. mirabilis*, or ſome other *Cordial*, when the Strength is exhauſted with the Length of the Diſtemper, ſometimes gives wonderful Eaſe. Riding, as in moſt chronick Diſtempers the more the better, ſo alſo in this, when other Methods are ineffectual, often performs the Cure. "We have another ſort of Exerciſe, (ſays *Towne*) "in this Diſtemper in *Barbadoes*, "much more effectual than Riding, *viz. Sailing* "*round the Iſland.* I have ſeen ſome in the "moſt deplorable State of this Infirmity, when "they could not bear any other ſort of Car- "riage, recover'd by this means, beyond what "is credible."

The Method of Cure.

The

The Sentiments of PURCELL.

The Description of the Distemper. *Art.* 646. The Cholick is a most violent Pain of the Belly, and sometimes seizing the whole Abdomen: Sometimes it is determin'd to one Point, with a piercing sort of Pain; sometimes it moves from one place to another; sometimes there is a Sensation as if the Bowels were drawn together with Ropes; sometimes the whole Belly swells as if it would burst, the Body most commonly is bound, and the Urine is small in quantity; and these are the most usual Symptoms: Sometimes severer happen; a Fever, an acid or bitter Taste in the Mouth, Vomiting, Belching, a Heat or Suppression of Urine; the Jaundice, a great Pulsation in the Abdomen, a Sensation of Cold in the same, a Retraction of the Navel inwards, or a Protrusion of it outwards; a Discharge of yellow or green Matter by Stool, without Relief; light and windy Excrements, like Cows-Dung, swimming upon the Urine. The Cholick often terminates in a *Palsy*, *Epilepsy*, the *Gout*, *Dropsy*, *Rheumatism*, or a *Tabes*. Cholick Pains are sometimes in the *Peritonæum*, which often become mortal; as also in the Pancreas: See the Place, *p.* 27, and 30. *Spigelius* affirms, that he never open'd one that died of the Cholick, without an Inflammation of the Intestines.

The Causes various. *Art.* 647. The most frequent Causes of the Cholick are Crudities, Flatulencies, Costiveness, acid Humours in the Blood, the Acrimony of the Bile, Ruptures, internal and latent Abscesses, Ulcers, Cancers, &c. Stony Concretions in the Pancreas, the Liver, the Spleen, the Intestines or Stomach; the Insertion of the *Ductus Cholydochus* into the Stomach itself, (or the *Pylorus*,) the Dislocation of the *Cartilago Xiphoides*, a malignant

lignant Difpofition of the Air, whence an epidemick Cholick, nephritick Diftempers, and laftly, ftrumous Obftructions and Tumors in the Glands of the Inteftines, (and Mefentery) produce the Cholick. Thefe Pains are more fixed, lafting, and not fo acute; *Cathartics* and *Clyfters* are of little fervice. Of the Structure and Situation of the *Colon*, fee the Place, p. 66.

Art. 648. The Cure is to be begun with *Bleeding*, if there be a great Heat or Inflammation, or a Fever, or a great Afflux of Humours. The Cure.

℞ *Decoct. Capit. Ovin.*
vel Pedum Vitulin.
vel Inteftin. Vervecin. ℥x.
Ol. Olivar. ℥iij.
M. f. Enema.

In colder Conftitutions, a Clyfter *ex Ol. Oliv. vel Lini, with* Canary-*Wine*, alfo with *Ol. Rut. Cham. Junip.* &c. are very advantageous. If thefe do not open the Body, ftronger muft be made ufe of. *N. B.* But it is worth notice, Experience fufficiently teftifying, that immediately after *Bleeding*, the moft *gentle Clyfters* work eafier than the *ftrongeft* before it. In the acuteft Gripes with Vomiting, &c. four or five Grains of *Laudanum*, in a *Clyfter*, eafe the Pains in an inftant, when the fame Remedy given by the Mouth gives no Eafe at all. In an *habitual* Cholick, a foft and fine Woollen Cloth, continually wore immediately upon the Skin of the Belly, is much recommended by *Galen* and others, as a perpetual Fomentation. "The Virtues of the *fulphureous Bath-Waters* (out of the Fit) are fufficiently known. The Broth of *Cray-fifh & Rad. Allii* is commended for poor People. Sometimes I give *Ol. Sem. Anif.* in a great quantity, *viz.* from forty to a hundred Drops, in a little Sugar, or otherwife, with "a

Nota bene.

An habitual Cholick.

" a great deal of Succefs ; efpecially in a Cholick " proceeding from a cold Caufe. Anifeeds are " called by *Helmont*, *Solamen Inteftinorum*, or " the Comfort of the Inteftines."

The Sentiments of BAGLIVI.

A Lofs of Speech, and a Palfy upon the Cholick.

Art. 649. A Lofs of Speech and Hoarfenefs oftentimes attend a bilious Cholick, continuing commonly through the whole Courfe of the Diftemper. In ftubborn Cholicks of long Duration, if profufe and univerfal Sweats come on with great Weaknefs, it is a fign that a Palfy is juft approaching ; in which Cafe beware of giving Opiates.

Some Remedies.

Art. 650. Chamomil is the Antidote of the Cholick from what Caufe foever it arifes. Whenever Opiates are given, Caftor fhould be ever joined with them ; for Caftor corrects the narcotick Quality of the Opium, and relieves the Pains. In ftubborn Cholicks, *Riding on Horfeback* is of admirable fervice towards effecting the Cure, for which reafon the taking a long Journey will conduce very much to that end ; for thereby the Fibres of the Mefentery, having been with the long Pains much weakened and relaxed, are brought to recover their Tone, and reaffume their former Ofcillations, fo as to fhake off and expel the morbifick Impurities from the Mefentery. In fevere Cafes a *Semiopium* is of great Ufe, as it is in the Iliack Paffion itfelf.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

The Mefentery primarily affected.

Art. 651. The Part primarily affected in the Cholick feems to be the *Mefentery*, which is very fenfible, and very obnoxious to the Afflux of Humours of the nervous kind ; and from hence

hence proceed most violent Pains of the Loins, for as much as some considerable Nerves of the Loins enter into the great nervous Plexus of the Mesentery. The degenerating of the Cholick into the *Palsy* is a Sign that the morbifick Matter is not carried off by the Arteries, but the Nerves, and that the Seat of it is not the Coats of the Intestines, but the nervous Plexus of the Mesentery.

Art. 652. ℞ *Fol. Malv. utriusque* *The Cure.*
— *Mercurial.*
— *Parietar.* ana M. iv.
Flor. Sambuc.
— *Melilot.*
— *Chamæm.* ana M. ij.
Caput Vervecin. discissum;
Coq. in Aq. Font. q. s.
pro Fotu.

Let the Liquor, strained, be used for a Fomentation with Woollen Stupes, dipped in, and pressed out hot, and often applied, repeating it as long as the Pains are very violent. A *Sheep's Cawl*, or the *Bowels of any other Beast*, applied hot to the Abdomen, and changed now and then, sometimes wonderfully ease the Pains. Above all other Medicines, *Chalybeate Mineral Waters*, drank for a Month in the Summer-time, usually give the greatest Ease and Relief, and much excel all other Alteratives. *Tinct. Antimon.* and *Succin.* are of use here.

Of the HYSTERICK CHOLICK.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

Art. 653. "We have never read or heard of "the *hysterick Cholick* in any Author before the "most accurate *Sydenham.*" The Physicians *The hysterick Cholick.*

above

above all things ought to be very cautious, that they do not miſtake the Diagnoſtick by imagining, that the Symptoms, which attend hyſterick Women, do ariſe from ſuch Diſtempers, as they often counterfeit. Thus the hyſterick Cholick ſometimes counterfeits the Bilious; it is accompanied with a Pain about the *Scrobiculum Cordis*, the Region of the Stomach, and a little Lower, which is followed with a Vomiting of Humours of a green or yellow Colour, and a great Sinking of the Spirits: After a Day or two the Pain goes off, but upon the ſlighteſt Commotion or Perturbation of the Mind it ſoon returns again.

A Deſcription of the Diſeaſe.

The Cure different from the other ſort.

Art. 654. The radical Cure is to be taken from the Chapter of the *hyſterick Paſſion.* Neither *Bleeding* nor *Cathartick*s have any place; for they exaſperate the Diſtemper, nay, the moſt *gentle Clyſters* are prejudicial: For this Diſeaſe ſeems rather to proceed from the Diſorder of the Spirits than the Fault of the Humours, wherefore it is adviſable firſt to give ſome Draughts of Poſſet-Drink to waſh out the Stomach, and then to proceed to give a Doſe of *Laudanum*, and to continue the uſe of it. Yet ſometimes in plethorick Bodies it is better to prepare the way for an Anodyne by Bleeding, or Purging, or both. It ſometimes degenerates into a *Jaundice*, which moſt commonly wears away by degrees of its own accord: But if it continues long, it is to be cured with Anti-icte-ricks; only it is to be obſerved that *Rhubarb* is only to be made uſe of for a Purge.

Cholica Pictonum.

Art. 655. The *Cholica Pictonum* is a ſort of Cholick which uſually degenerates into the *Palſy*, and a Deprivation of all ſort of Motion of the Hands and Feet, which *Riverius* gives this Name, to in his Chapter of the Cholick, and is very common in the *Caribbee Iſlands*, and is a ſore

 Malady.

Malady. *Balsam of Peru* cures this most violent Pain, given often, in a large *Dose*: viz. *xx*, *xxx*, or *xl*. Drops, with white Sugar, two or three times a-day: But the *Palsy* does not yield to this Remedy. The *Galbanetum* of *Sennertus* may be used externally.

The Sentiments of TOWNE.

Art. 656. The nervous or convulsive Cholick *The nervous Cholick.* is a Distemper so frequent in the *Caribbee Islands*, that it is justly reckoned in the Number of *epidemick* Distempers. In the Writings of Physicians it is called *Cholica Pictonum*, because it is most frequent at *Poictiers*; but in the Island of *Barbadoes* it is commonly called *The dry Belly-ach*. Amongst all the Calamities that afflict Mankind, there is no one that torments them with so much Severity as this Cholick. The Mischief commonly begins in one Point of the Belly, and from thence spreads itself wider; yet so, that all the Bowels, even from the *Pylorus* to the *Anus*, seem to be drawn to that Place, with an excess of Torment, as to *a common Centre of Misery*. They feel all manner of Pains, Burning, Cutting, Gnawing, Pungent, &c. Many such sort of Tortures afflict the Patient, perhaps for 8, 10, or 14 Days: In the mean time the Body is very much bound, the Urine little, the Strength almost exhausted, and the extreme Parts cold; they have also cold Sweats, Anxieties about the Heart, Faintings, Anguishings, Despair, and the like, till at last they sink under the Burden of their Pains and Sickness.

Art. 657. The chief Causes producing this *The Causes.* severe Distemper, are the eating of four an[illegible] Fruit, the drinking too much of th[illegible] [illegible]ous Liquor which they call *Rum Punch*,

made of the burning Spirit of Sugar and the Juice of wild Lemons, &c. (See the *Treatise of Poisons*, Art. 1633.) and the Inclemencies of the nocturnal Air, when they walk out before they have slept out their Debauch, &c. The Vehemence of the Pain in some measure ceasing, the Person feels a sort of Disorder along the Spinal Marrow, which being propagated to the Nerves of the Arms and Legs, they are soon after seized with a gradual Weakness; which daily increasing, in a little time terminates in a confirm'd *Palsy*. "Whence Dr. *Willis* conjectured that the Transition from a Cholick to a Palsy, was a Sign that the morbifick Matter was transmitted not by the *Arteries* but the *Nerves*, and that its Seat was not in the Coats of the Intestines, but the nervous Plexus of the Mesentery." (651.)

The Cure. *Art.* 658. The Method of curing this grievous Distemper, and of preventing the Palsy, is chiefly to be begun with Purging, to take away the stubborn Costiveness of the Body. For this purpose gentle Purges in a liquid Form often repeated are very convenient; the stronger usually occasion Spasms, and endanger the *Iliac Passion*. But in respect of the spasmodick Affections of the Intestines, it will be advisable in the first place to take an *Anodyne* Draught. Some think that *Opiates* hasten a Palsy, but they are much mistaken: Taught by long Experience, I have given them plentifully, not only without Damage, but always with good Success. I have made use of the following Method always with a prosperous Event:

℞ *Mass. Pil. Matth.* gr. viij. *vel* x.
Opobalsam. q. s.
M. f. Pil.

To be taken presently. Then in half an [illegible] time:

℞ *Mann. opt.* ℥ß.
Crem. Tartar. ʒij.
Syr. Rosar. Solutiv. ℥j.
f. Mistura.

To be taken in a Draught of warm Water-gruel, and to be repeated every three Hours till the Body is open; in the Intervals I usually give *Pil. Matthæi gr.* iv. or if Vomiting is very violent, the following Haustus:

℞ *Sal. Absinth.* ℈j.
Opii purissim. gr. j. *vel* gr. iß.
Aq. Menth. fort. ℥j.
Syr. Limon. ℥ß. *M.*

A Clyster also with Balsamicks is to be given every four Hours, and the following Fomentation to the Abdomen may be of use:

℞ *Fol. Cham.* ℥iij.
Bacc. Junip.
— *Laur.* ana ℥j.
Coq. in Aq. Font. ℔v. ad ℔iij.
Sub finem addendo
Sem. Carui. Fænic.
— *Anis.* ana ℥ß.
Colatur. add. Opii. ʒj.
Sp. Sacchar. ℔ß. *M.*

It is observed that Bathing sometimes contributes to ease the Pains. The violence of the Distemper being subdued by this Method, we are to proceed to strong Purges, as *Mercurials*:

℞ *Calomel.*
Pil. Coch. min. ana ℈j.
Opobalsam. q. s.
M. f. Pil.

To be taken in the Morning and repeated every Day, till the Pain quite remits, and the Body is sufficiently open. Then I give *Bals. Peru ad* ℈j. or more, every sixth Hour, dropped in Sugar or otherwise, and it almost always answers my Expecta-

pectation. There is another excellent Medicine amongst us by the divine Favour spontaneously produced in this Island; to wit, *Pisselæum Indicum*, very useful in this Distemper, even more effectual than the forementioned *Balsam*, only that it is not so grateful to some Stomachs: the Dose is *two Drachms* three times a day for a long time, till the Distemper is quite gone. Nor is there a better Remedy for external use than the said *Pisselæum* mixed with an equal or double quantity of *Sp. Sacchar.* to anoint the Vertebræ of the Back and the Limbs, when there is the least Suspicion of a Palsy; but when the Palsy is confirmed, it gives way to no Medicine that I know, except the *Bath* Waters in *England* might relieve so great a Malady: "I "myself have seen the Experience of their good "Effects in this Case."

Pisselæum Indicum.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The bilious Cholick.

Art. 659. A violent piercing and pricking Pain, is felt in the left Hypochondrium; sometimes, but seldomer, in the right: in both, the Colon makes an acute Angle in its turning. A twisting, tearing, and a wandring darting Pain is occasioned by the spasmodick Contraction of the Intestines, and most commonly happens in a nephritick Cholick; a gnawing twitching Pain, indicates Worms; a throbbing Pain, an Inflammation of the Intestines. Women sometimes under a difficult Flux of the Menses feel very tormenting Pains in the Abdomen, some after lying in (and sometimes before it) are troubled with Cholick Pains; in both Cases most commonly from Convulsion of the Abdomen and Intestines.

Art.

Art. 660. In all habitual griping Pains of the Intestines both humoural and convulsive, as to the antecedent Cause, respect is to be had chiefly to a *sharp Acid*, more or less *Austere*, and more or less *Viscid*, either brought down from the Stomach to the Intestines, and there deposited, being occasioned either from bad Victuals taken in, or ill digested; or else sticking fast in the nervous Plexus's of the Mesentery, and the neighbouring membranous Places: and this may happen from a great variety of external Causes.

The antecedent Cause to be respected.

Art. 661. In the hysterick Cholick the Sensation of a Globe moving in the Abdomen, which the Women and ignorant Physicians take to be the Motion of the Womb, *is the central Plexus of the Mesentery violently convulsed*, which sometimes happens in Men. Great regard is to be had to distinguish aright, whether the Cholick be *humoural*, or *convulsive*; or whether it be *accidental* or *habitual*; or whether it be *scorbutick*, *hysterick*, or otherwise. Turpentine Clysters are excellent in a convulsive Cholick.

The Species of the Cholick always to be minded

Art. 662. In a *humoural* Cholick, where the Excrements are indurated, a Clyster is convenient *ex Ol. Sem. Lini*, *Raparum & Sal. Gem. ad* ℨj. *vel* ij. Otherwise an Emollient and Carminative Clyster *ex Urin. Pueri*, in flatulent Disorders of the Intestines; sometimes also with Turpentine. If the Pain of the Cholick is very severe, it is first to be mitigated, before the giving *Catharticks*. *Ol. Amygd. dulc.* and *Sperm. Ceti* is a very good Medicine in a convulsive Cholick; and *Gum. Ammoniac.* in a humoural one. The expressed Juice of *Sterc. Equin.* is a present Remedy against the Cholick, *p.* 1061. (see the *Place*,) especially in a convulsive Cholick. A Decoction *Fl. Cham.* in any sort of Cholick is much commended as a Specifick, and almost

The Cure.

an infallible Remedy: *Saccbar. Saturni* is a singular Medicine. For external Use, *Ol. Cham. Succin. Junip. Ol. Petræ. Galban. Emp. Fotus*, &c. see the *Place*, *p.* 181.

Diagnosticks by Urine, &c. *Art.* 663. In the Cholick, if the Urine be thin and watry, the Distemper is commoly *nephritick* (sometimes *hysterick*;) if very high-coloured, *scorbutick*; if Respiration is difficult, and there is a Disorder about the Heart, *hysterick*; in a severe Case, a Clyster of Tobacco-Smoak is a Remedy which eases the Pain, and opens the Body.

The Sentiments of FORESTUS.

The Virtues of Sal Gemmæ. *Art.* 664. In a Cholick occasion'd by the Fæces, or viscid Phlegm, let the Physician never forget *Sal. Gemm.* For this is a most experienced Remedy to soften the Excrements, and to dissolve thick Phlegm; *Forestus*, lib. xxi. See also *Mess. Med. Spagyr.* under the Title of *Sal. Gem.*

Various Remedies. *Art.* 665. "*Boerhaave* is to be consulted in "these Distempers, (as in almost all others) "as an Oracle.

℞ *Flor. Cham.* M. iß.
Coq. paulisper in Aq. Brion. C. ℥iv.
in Colaturâ dissolv,
Ol. Mac. per Express. ʒß.
Syr. de Mecon. ℥ß.
M. f. Haust.

"To be taken warm, which I have frequently "made use of in my Practice to ease the Pains. "A *Decoction Fol. Malv.* for poor People, "especially in the nephritick Cholick. By "*Waldschmidius*'s Experience it appears, that "a bag of warm Oats, applied to the Region "of the Stomach, hath the Virtue of dissolving

and

" and discussing. *Allium Cond. Zinzib. Cond.*
" (in cold Constitutions.) *Emp. è Baccis Laur.*
" *è Cymin.* &c. In the *London Dispensatory. Enema Cholic. Enem. Hyster. Enem. Terebinth. Fotus ad Cholic. Fotus Spirituos. Mistura Hysteric. Spirituos.* are approved Medicines."

Of the ILIACK PASSION.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 666. In the *Iliack Passion* the peristaltick Motion of the Intestines is inverted, with a most violent Pain about the Navel: The Excrements are thrown up at the Mouth, by a retrograde Motion of the Intestines, occasioned from a contumacious Obstruction of the Belly. It is called *Convolvulus* and *Chordapson*, a Twisting and Twisting. As often as the Iliack Passion happens in Women, we may almost safely say that it is from a *Rupture*, though by reason of its Smallness the Patients themselves scarce observe it. The Opinion that the Guts are twisted, is false; but the Entrance of the upper Gut into the lower, and the contrary, is frequent enough. It is a Doubt, whether an Inflammation of the Intestines is the Cause of the Obstruction, or not. The Distemper proceeds gradually: In the Beginning nothing passes downwards, the Abdomen gradually grows hard and swells; they that are seized with it, first nauseate and vomit what they take; after that, come up some recrementitious Humours, of a yellowish Colour, (and phlegmy;) and at last the Excrements which should pass downwards by Stool. They are troubled with fainting Fits, and unspeakable Anxieties, cold Sweats, (Coldness of the extreme Parts,) a Suppression of Urine, the Strength languishes, Hick- *The Iliack Passion.*

ups succeed, which is the Forerunner of Convulsions, and of an Epilepsy, and Death itself. More die than recover. If the Pain is very acute, and suddenly goes away without any manifest Cause, it is a sign of a Gangrene.

The Cure. *Art.* 6[illegible]7. They that are seized with this Distemper, ought to be bleeded in the very beginning. If there be a Fever or a considerable Heat, *Cathorticks* are to be avoided, because they become Emeticks: There is no Safety to be hoped for, till there is a Discharge by Stool, either of its own accord, or produced by Art.

The Patient is to be sustain'd with *Analepticks* and *Cordials*: *Ol. Amygd. dulc.* with fat Broth, also *Sperm. Ceti* in a *Decoct. Rapar.* The swallowing of *Bullets*, or *Argentum Vivum*, does no service, but rather exasperates the Mischief, where there is an Inflammation of the Intestines, a *Gangrene*, or a *Hernia*, or an Entrance of the upper Gut into the lower. The quantity of *Argentum Vivum* is from ℥iij. or iv. to ℔ß. and more, and its Discharge is to be promoted as much as possible by Clysters; sometimes it is not discharged for some Days, sometimes it raises a Salivation. "He brings an Example "of one who had ℔ij. of *Mercury* in his Body "for eight Days, and yet recovered; but not "without a Salivation. For the Woman men-"tioned in the Section of the Worms, (*Art.* "691.) seized with a violent *Iliack Passion*, I "order'd a Clyster of Milk, and in two Hours "time an hypnotick Draught to be taken; and "then two Hours after a large Dose of *Pil. ex* "*duobus* with *Calom.* ℈ß. but this did no service. "The next Day the Excrements were discharged "by Vomiting; I ordered a large quantity of "*Ol. Amygd. dulc.* to be drank in thin Broth, "and a Liniment to be used to anoint the Belly;

" and in the Evening a Clyster to be given, with " *Vin. Benedict.* ℥iv; notwithstanding, nothing " was discharged by Stool, but all upwards continually. The fourth Day cold Sweats came " on, her Strength being almost exhausted; and " therefore I ordered three Ounces of *Argentum* " *Vivum* to be drank down, and three Hours " after three more. An Hour or two after that " she vomited up a large Worm, and had two " Stools; and for the future her Body continued open enough: but the Quick-Silver " (which seemed wonderful) did not come away " till the seventh or eighth Day; yet no harm " happened to the Woman, for she has lived " fourteen Years since in good Health." The Caul of a Sheep newly killed, and applied to the Abdomen, eases the Pain wonderfully: A *Cataplasm* is also commended of *Bursdorff*, *Apples* *eaten*, with a little *Saffron*, or *ex Sterc. Ovil.* boiled with Milk; *p.* 120.

The Sentiments of SENNERTUS.

Art. 668. The *Barbarians* in former Ages called the Iliack Passion, *Miserere mei*, because it is a Distemper that will challenge Commiseration. In this Distemper, Clysters, and even Suppositories, are thrown up by Vomiting, by the inverted Motion of the Guts; and therefore sometimes the Passages of the Intestines are not thoroughly obstructed. The proper Sign of this Distemper is, that nothing passes down by Stool: There often happens a Vomiting of Bile and Phlegm, a Coldness of the whole Body, a great deal of Pain, a Difficulty of Breathing, &c. and when they are likely to die, a cold Sweat. All Iliums are dangerous: They seldom recover that vomit up their Excrements. Miserere mei.

Art.

The Cure. *Art*. 669. The Belly ought to be cherished with *Emollient Decoctions*, and anointed with *Liniments*. *Oil of sweet Almonds* and *fat Broths* are to be taken inwardly; and though such things are often cast up by Vomiting, yet it is proper to continue in the Use of 'em, to relax the Fibres. The Ilium arises principally from three Causes; *viz.* from an Inflammation, from other Tumors and Exulcerations; and lastly, from indurated Fæces, concerning which the Author is to be consulted, *p*. 429. *The Author to be consulted.*

The Sentiments of BARBETT.

The proximate Cause. *Art*. 670. *Fabricius Hildanus* hath observed, that the principal and original Cause of this Distemper is about the *Intestinum Cæcum*; but I think that the Valve in the Beginning of the Colon, is first so contracted and constringed by an Inflammation of the *Cæcum*, that nothing can pass through it. In all that have been opened, who died of this Distemper, those that have been curious have found, either a Gangrene in the Intestines, or an Ingress of the Small-Gut, forced into the Part next it, which was first distended with *Flatus's*. If a Gangrene is already commenced, it is known by this, that the Pain presently ceases. The *Omentum*, and the *Intestines* speedily taken out of a living Animal, and applied hot to the Abdomen, give great Relief. *Bleeding* is convenient in the beginning, if the Distemper arises from an Inflammation: "Nay, "in strong Bodies it never ought to be omit-"ted."

A Gangrene the Cause of it. *Art*. 671. "I have opened several that died "of the Ilium, and found an Inflammation and "*Sphacelus* of some Gut in almost all of them; "and I apprehended that it was the Cause of the

" the Diſtemper and of Death. *Willis.* In " Bodies dead of this Diſtemper (ſays *Dolæus*) " we have often found the Inteſtines empty; " from whence it is manifeſt that the Animal " Spirits were faulty."

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

Art. 672. In order to the Cure of this Diſtemper, the Stomach in the firſt place, above all things, is to be ſtrengthened, and the Vomiting, if poſſible, to be ſtopped; and therefore I preſcribe *Sal. Abſinth.* with the *Juice of Lemons*, (now and then) to be taken: but betwixt whiles I give ſome ſpoonfuls of *Mint-Water*, without adding any thing to it. Whilſt theſe things are doing, I order a living Puppy to be laid conſtantly on the naked Belly: The Pain being by this means abated, I give *Pil. Coch. maj.* ℈j. *in Aq. Menth. ſolut.* which Water, (the more certainly to prevent the Return of the Vomiting,) I order to be taken all the time of the Purging. The Diet is to be thin throughout all the Courſe of the Diſtemper, and the Perſon is to keep his Bed till he is well. The Author does not approve of the giving of *Argentum Vivum*, and *Bullets*. *The Method of Cure.*

Art. 673. In this Diſtemper how many Catharticks ſoever are given, their Operation is preſently found to be Emetick; therefore the moſt direct Method of Cure is to bleed the Perſon immediately, and give a *Tobacco Clyſter*, [concerning which, ſee *Fuller*'s *Enema Oleoſ. Amar.*] The Tobacco Smoak is to be forcibly conveyed into the Body after the uſual manner, and may be repeated again after ſome time, if occaſion requires; and this is the moſt efficacious of any Clyſter, that I know of. After this, if it *The Cure.*

it succeeds not, it will be necessary to give some very strong purging Medicine; but then I hold it requisite first to give some Anodyne an Hour or two before the Cathartick, that it may be guarded under the Protection of the *Laudanum*, and by that means it may be retained in the Stomach, and enabled to perform its Office. *Sched. Man.* p. 48. "Of the use of the Bellows, "*&c.* see *Fuller*'s *Enema Oleos. Amar.* Moreover, the *Fotus ad Cholicam*, *Fotus Spirituosus*, "*Mistura Corallata*, and in a word all Remedies proper in the Cholick may sometimes "have their use here. To asswage the Pains, a "*Semicupium* may be serviceable. A Cataplasm "of Cow-dung all over the Belly hath been "found beneficial: For by this Remedy alone, "when other things have failed, the Obstruction has been overcome, (says *Zacutus Lusitan. in Praxi admirand.*)

A History. *Art.* 674. "An Infant hardly six Months "old, who from its Birth had been perfectly "healthful and lusty, on a sudden fell into "the most grievous Gripings of the Bowels; "these were followed by the most enormous "Vomitings, nothing at all passing downward, "except it was a little Blood. I used my utmost Endeavours to relieve the poor Babe, "but all in vain; for in three Days time it expired. Upon opening the Abdomen, all the "Intestines quite down to the inferiour Part "of the *Ilium* were very much distended with "Wind, and the *Jejunum* was slightly inflamed. "Upon farther Examination, a little lower "down the Seat of the Distemper was discovered; for there a Portion of the *Ilium* six "Inches long (which was a prodigious Length "in such a little Child) was lapsed into the "Cavity of the *Colon*, together with its Me-

"sentery

" sentery adhering to it. The Part affected was " considerably swoln, the Coats of the Intes- " tines being incrassated, grown black and *gan-* " *grenous*, and in some places *sphacelated*, thro' " the whole Tract of the Involution, which " created an insuperable Obstruction of the In- " testines, and look'd like a *Polypus*. Here " we have a very notable Example of the *Iliack* " *Passion*, containing a most compleat Idea of " of the Distemper, in an Infant not full half " a Year old; which, I believe, is a thing, that " hath seldom been known to happen."

Of WORMS.

The Sentiments of SENNERTUS.

Art. 675. There are three sorts of Worms most frequent, *viz. round ones*, *broad ones*, and *Ascarides*; (they are bred out of the Eggs of Insects.) Sometimes, tho' but seldom, strange anomalous Worms are thrown up out of the Stomach; to wit, horned, hairy, with four Feet, many Feet, with two Heads, with three, and some with a double forked Tail, *&c.* " Besides " the Worms of the Intestines, there are others, " lodged in almost all the Parts of the Body; " as Worms of the *Teeth*, the *Gums*, the *No-* " *strils*, the *Lungs*, *Worms* in the *Heart*, in the " *Blood*, *urinary*, *cutaneous*, *umbilical*, *Ulcer-* " *Worms*, Worms in the *Liver*, in the *Saliva*, " &c. But all these are never found except in " a morbid State."

Several sorts of Worms.

In various parts of the Body.

Art. 676. " The *Teretes* or Round Worms " are most common and well known, being like " Earth-Worms, only a little whiter."

Round.

Art.

The Description of broad Worms. Art. 677. "The broad Worm, called Tænia, "from *Tænia* a Ribband, by *Pliny*, *Platerus*, &c. "is like a Swathe, two or three Ells long, or "longer sometimes, divided though the whole "Length with cross Joints or Knots. *Nicolaus* "*Andry* affirms, that there is only one in the "Body at a time, whence it is called *Solium*. "But Mr. *Huguenot* found a *Tænia* in the Sto-"mach of a Cat, and another in the Duodenum. "*Memoir. de l'Acad.* Vol. xvii. *p.* 484. Mr. "*Geoffry* observed a *Tænia* in a Tench more "than two Foot long. *Histoir. de l'Acad.* Vol. "xiv. *p.* 50. I have seen this Worm, in a Dog, "about three foot long; and therefore they "are bred in other Creatures, as well as in "Mankind."

The broad Worm. Art. 678. Those that have the broad Worms, are more than ordinary hungry, and cannot bear fasting; for unless they eat, they feel a Pain and Gnawing in their Bowels. But the most certain Sign is, that along with their Excrements some substances like Gourd-Seeds are discharged. These Worms are not easily destroyed; *Pulv. Rad. Filicis ad* ʒij. is commended and a *Decoct. Cort. Rad. Mori.*

Remedies. Art. 679. "To bring away the broad Worms, "a Vomit ought to be given of *Oil*, not the "*Roots*, and the next Day a *Clyster* is to be "made use of, mixing one part of *Nitre*, or "*Salt*; salt Water is also to be given for Drink, "or a Decoction of *Liquorish Roots*, or some "other Decoctions with *Liquorish* boiled in "them."

Ascarides. Art. 680. "The Ascarides are small thin "Worms, like pieces of Thread, which usually "reside in the lower part of the strait Gut, "and near the Sphincter-Muscle."

Art.

Art. 681. "The pathognomonick Sign of the *A singular Remedy.*
"*Ascarides* is an intolerable itching in the Anus;
"sometimes the Person is troubled with a *Syn-*
"*cope*, and most frequently with a *Tenesmus*.
"*Aetius*'s Experiment is good against the As-
"carides; to wit, a Suppository made of *old*
"*Salt Flesh*, the Fat being scraped away."

The Sentiments of FULLER.

Art. 682. The Ascarides are truly a small Generation, but hard to be conquered; for though they should be all destroyed to one by a proper Clyster, yet a new and numerous Offspring is bred again very soon from the Eggs that are laid in the Rectum. And therefore it is not enough to destroy the old ones, unless the whole Brood, Eggs and all, are quite destroyed and thoroughly exterminated. And this is done best, if after the Ascarides, to all appearance, are all carried off, you do not presently leave off the use of Remedies, but continue them once every third or fourth Day for a while, and then repeat the following Clyster once a Week; which is a note no Author hath hitherto given us. Therefore the following bitter Clyster is of undoubted Efficacy:

The Cure of Ascarides.

℞ *Rad. Serpent. Virgin.* ʒj. *A bitter Clyster.*
Pulp. Colocynth.
in Nodul. ligat. ℈j.
Herb. Tanacet.
Summit. Sabin. ana M. ß.
Coq. in Aq. Font. q. s. ad ℥vj.
Colatur. ad. Ol. Hyperic. ℥ß.
Ol. Absinth. Chym. ʒß.
Spec. Hier. Picr. ℈ß. *M.*

To be given every New Moon, and repeated for

for ſome Months, to kill, diſcharge and quite root out the Aſcarides.

The Symptoms of the Worms. *Art.* 683. " The Worms occaſion Vomiting, " Heartburn, Syncope, Hickups, Pains of the " Head, Loſs of Voice, Belly-ach, great Drow- " ſineſs, Delirium, Sadneſs, Sorrowfulneſs, Fe- " vers, the Quinſy, Pleuriſy, and a great many " more violent Symptoms."

Several Remedies. *Art.* 684. " In general, almoſt all *Bitters* are " good againſt the Worms, eſpecially, *Pulv.* " *Cort. Aurant. Mercurialia, Æthiops Min.* " *Mercur. dulcis*, &c. *Muſcus Corallin. Ens Ve-* " *neris, Sem. Santonici*, with Red-Wine, is an " excellent good Medicine. *Floyer.* The " Worms are to be attacked in the Decreaſe " of the Moon. *Pulv. Colocynth. cum Fell. bov.* " *ſubact.* with ſome Drops *Ol. Abſinth.* applied " to the Navel, drives away the Worms. To " kill the *Aſcarides*, Clyſters with *Colocynth.* " boiled in them, and *Mercurials*, &c. are " good."

The Sentiments of BAGLIVI.

Irregular and unuſual Symptoms. *Art.* 685. In general it is to be noted, that when any one on a ſudden, without any manifeſt Cauſe, and not having the Symptoms belonging to other Diſtempers, fall at once in danger of their Lives, and are as it were ſtruck with an *Apoplexy*, with a Coldneſs of the extreme Parts, a very ſmall Pulſe, (which is almoſt always a ſign of latent Worms, as is alſo the *Singultus* or Hickups) a Hoarſeneſs, and ſometimes a ſudden Madneſs: I ſay, when ſuch Symptoms happen, we are to ſuſpect Worms; and in ſuch Caſes there is not a more effectual Medicine, than to give 12 Grains of *Mercur. dulc.* and 5 Grains of *ſulphurated Scammony* in ſome Broth

Broth to the Adult. In Children the Dose is to be lessened; or rather *crude Mercury* may be given to the bigness of a Pea in Broth, which will do Wonders, says *Chesneau*.

Art. 686. "It is to be noted, that there are no Symptoms so strange, or so much like *diabolical Possessions*, which Worms cannot cause. Such stupendous Symptoms, indeed, are sometimes occasioned by Worms; that the Vulgar very often take them to be the Effects of *Witchcraft*. And herein the skilful Physician shews his Art by casting out the Devils, to the great astonishment of the Bystanders." *Nota bene.*

Art. 687. "I have observed almost in my daily Practice such surprising and horrible Symptoms arising from Worms, as hardly any other Distemper affords the like. A Man about fifty Years old suddenly fell into most grievous *epileptick* Fits, and in the space of ten Days was attack'd no less than six or eight times with them, labouring under the most dreadful Spasms; after that he fell into a perfect *raving Madness*, which having lasted a Day or two, he at last became *Moapish* and *Foolish*, and in a manner entirely lost his *Memory*. On the 16th Day of his Illness he voided a dead Worm; after that by degrees he regained his former Health, only even now, tho' it be some Years since, he has not recovered his Memory." *An Epilepsy, &c. from Worms.*

Art. 688. "A young Woman, who had a Worm-Fever, was seized with strange and various convulsive Motions, by which she lost the Sight of her Eyes, and continued perfectly blind for four Days, during which time the Convulsions had left her; the fifth Day came on *Blindness.*

"on another Convulsion-Fit, upon which her "Sight came again. *Antispasmodick Remedies* "were given her, and especially *Vermifuges,* "*Æthiop. Mineral. Calomel,* &c. The Worms "being destroyed and brought off, the young "Woman grew perfectly well."

Numbness. *Art.* 689. "Another Girl being over-run "with the Worms, grew at first very hoarse, "and fell into an acute Fever; after a few "Days she entirely lost her Voice, and con-"tinued mute for some Days, at the same time "other most fatal Symptoms threatening her "Life, for the last Shift, I order'd a *Decoction* "of *Bearsfoot,* which was given her, when she "seem'd to be almost at the very Point of "Death; in a very few Hours she voided a "great many Worms, and escaped with her "Life. By the help of this same Remedy I "have known a great many saved, when they "have been in the utmost Danger; nay, when "they have been look'd upon to be past all "hopes of Recovery. And I have learnt by "long Experience, *that the Juice of Black Hel-"lebore is the best and most certain Vermifuge "amongst the whole Tribe of Medicines.*"

Navel Worms. *Art.* 690. From the History of Physick it sufficiently appears, that Worms som times have perforated the Stomach, the Intestines, the Hypochondria, and the Groin, and crept forth. Above twenty Years ago, I pulled a round Worm six or seven Fingers long, out of the exulcerated Navel of a Boy of eight Years of Age, with my own Hands; after the Worm, a spoonful or two of yellow Matter flowed out, which had no Smell of the Child's Excrements. I judged that the Ulcer was not hastily to be healed; and therefore I ordered a sort of Tent

to

to be thrust into the Sinus, that the purulent Matter might be freely discharged: For the first Week, and somewhat more, the Matter plentifully flowed out, but every Day in less quantity: Then after thirty Days the Ulcer was healed up without any Inconveniency, and the Boy entirely recovered. However, the next Year he fell into an *Ascites*, but from what Cause I know not: I happily freed him from this Distemper also by proper Medicines, and he is still living and in good Health after near twenty Years.

Art. 691. A Woman five and forty Years old, strong, and used to hard labour, and sometimes subject to the Pain of the Cholick, being otherwise in Health, about fourteen Years ago, had a Tumor in her *left Groin*, as big as a Hen's Egg, which she thought was a *Rupture*; for it continued a whole Year without breaking. In the mean time, about the forementioned Period, the Woman was seized with the *Iliack Passion*, of which elsewhere, (*Art.* 667.) By the racking Pains of which Distemper, and violent Vomiting, &c. the Tumor in her Groin broke, and a thin yellowish Humour flowed out of it, like the Colour of *Turbith Mineral:* A Chirurgeon was called; who upon probing the Part discovered a large Cavity; the Orifice was dilated gradually with prepared Spunge, and a great quantity of the forementioned Humour was daily discharged; the tenth Day a *living Worm* appeared in the Orifice, which the Chirurgeon drew out before the Company, in Figure, Colour, and Size, altogether like Worms of the Intestines. After two or three Weeks another *Worm* was drawn out, not unlike the former, only a little redder. Medicines against the Worms were

Worms coming out at the Groin.

given inwardly; and *Decoctions against the Worms ex Fol. Helleb. nigr. Aloe, Sem. Santonic* &c. were injected into the sinuous Ulcer. In about three Months the Ulcer was healed; and the Woman hath continued well from that time, and is now living.

Art. 692. If any one would see more of *Navel* and *Inguinal Worms*, let him consult *Schenkius*'s *Observ.* p. 408, 409; also *Bonetus*, p. 631. We have fresher Examples of those in the Groin in Mr. *Morton*, *Nat. History* of *Northamptonshire*, p. 467.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Being the ſeventh ASSEMBLAGE of DISEASES.

Of the DIABETES.

The Sentiments of LISTER.

Art. 693. A Diabetes generally comes ſlowly on, and is a long time a breeding. In the Beginning of it the Mouth grows dry, and the Spittle, what there is of it, white and frothy, and they make a little more Water than ordinarily; they have a Thirſt upon them, but not as yet, very importunate: ſome ſmall Heats begin to be perceived in the Bowels, a little biting; they grow thinner and more meagre, and they are anxious and of a wavering Mind. In proceſs of time the Thirſt very remarkably increaſes, and great is the Colliquation by Urine, waſting the whole Body: For when it is come to this paſs, that the Veſſels are relaxed, they make water without intermiſſion, in a manner perpetually ſtreaming it away. The Thirſt now becomes intolerable, they Drink a great deal, but not in proportion to the Water they make; if they refrain from *The Hiſtory of the Diſeaſe.*

making Water but a little time, they have a swelling of the Loins, the *Testes* and *Ilia*, and then at length they make Water with Pain; and when they are got into these Circumstances, their Death is not far off. Their Urine indeed is of a soft mild Taste, but as far as I can remember, not sweet; yet it must be confessed, it gradually grows sweetish, because at the first the more watry Part of the Serum is mixed with it, and afterwards the chylous: and this Opinion is confirmed by the Sweetness of the Phlegm expectorated by phthisical People a little before they die, which is remarkably so, even to create a Nauseousness, which is very troublesome. (Womens Milk also is sweet, as little differing from Chyle.)

The Cure.

Art. 694. "*Almonds* any ways taken and "*Milk* Meats are proper in this Distemper. "Our Author brings an Example of one cured "of this Distemper by his Advice, by drinking "of *Wine* with *Ginger* boiled in it, as much "and as often as his Strength would permit; "allowing in the mean time a Draught of *Milk-*"*Water*, gently to allay Thirst."

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Description of the Disease.

Art. 695. In a Diabetes the Urine is discharged in too great a quantity, with a great Thirst, a Failure of the Strength, Leanness, a slow continual Fever, a burning Heat about the Region of the Loins; in a word, the Symptoms of a *confirmed Hectick*: Sometimes something fat is discharged with the Urine, after which most commonly Death soon follows. *But this is a Spurious Diabetes.*

A true Diabetes.

Art. 696. A *true* Diabetes is a Discharge by Urine of what is drank without alteration, like

a *Cœliaca* and *Lientery*: In this Species what is drank is discharged little altered as to Colour, Smell, Taste, *&c.* So red Wine is passed out unaltered, *&c.* Examples of this kind are very rare.

Art. 697. There is another Species of a Diabetes, which may be called a *Cœliaca by Urine*; to wit, when the Chyle comes out with the Urine, or instead of Urine. *Another kind.*

Art. 698. The Urine in those that are troubled with a Diabetes is commonly sweet; it is a dangerous Distemper, and often mortal: After immoderate Labour, too much Venery, and chronick Fevers, it is most commonly incurable: "As also when it is occasioned by a long "ill Custom of drinking spirituous Liquors." *The Prognostick.*

Art. 699. As to the Cure; the Acrimony of the Blood is to be abated: In most Circumstances it agrees with the Cure of a *hectick Fever*. The Cure is to be begun with an *Emetick*; then you may give *Antihect. Poterii. Lap. Hæmatit. Sacchar. Saturni, Croc. Mart. aluminata, Troch. de Carabe, Terra sigillat.* and an *Opiate* at Night: Above all *Aq. Calcis. Lac Chalybeatum, Emulsions, &c.* For a true Diabetes, *Astringents, Chalybeats*; in particular, a *Decoction Cort. Aurant.* *The Cure.*

The Sentiments of Willis.

Art. 700. A Diabetes was a Distemper that seldom happened amongst the Antients, but is now more familiar: It is attended with a continual Thirst, and is always joined with a slow Fever, a sort of hectick. I knew one that by the use of Rhenish Wine for his common Drink for twenty Days, contracted an incurable Diabetes. *Seldom amongst the Antients.*

The Cure. *Art.* 701. Few or none are cured by A[illegible]in-gents. In this Distemper I have often prescribed *Tinct. Antimon.* with good Success, and *Aq. Solutionis Calc. viv. cum Sassafras, Sem. Anis. Passulis, Liquirit.* &c. I, Dr. *Micheltwait*, and *Witberly*, prescribed thus for a certain Earl:

℞ *Summit. Arbor. Cypress. M.* viij,
Alb. Ovor. ℔ij,
Cinam. ʒß.
Lact. recent. ℔viij. *M.*

Let them be distilled, *&c.* He took ℥vj. three times a day,

℞ *Gum. Arab.*
— *Tragacanth.* ana ʒvj,
Sacchar. Penid. ℥j.
M. f. Pulvis.

Dos. ʒj. *or* ʒiß. twice a-day in the distilled Water, and a *paregorick* Draught every Night: His Diet was almost only of Milk. By the use of these he grew daily better, and in a Month was well recovered.

A Diabetes and Salivation. *Art.* 702. " A Woman fifty Years of Age, " of a full Habit of Body, laboured so long of " a *Diabetes* and a *Salivation*, sometimes one, " sometimes the other, (each Distemper succeeding by turns,) till her Strength was almost exhausted. I ordered her to take an " Infusion of *Rhubarb* in *Canary* Wine every " Day, and after a few Days she drank every " Night *Fuller*'s *Decoct. Catechu. compos.* and " for her common Drink she drank *Florence* " Wine diluted with *Bristol Waters*; and so in " two or three Weeks time she was freed of " both Distempers, and lived in good Health " several Years after.

The

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

Art. 703. In a Diabetes the Juices brought into the Blood go off by Urine, crude and undigested; whence the Strength gradually sinks, the Body wastes, and its Substance is as it were drained out by this Passage, with a Thirst, Heat of the Bowels, a Tumor of the Loins and Hips, and the often spitting of frothy Spittle. *The Distemper described.*

Art. 704. The same Things are to be prescribed as in the *Fluor Albus*, omitting only *Bleeding* and *Purging*: For the *curative Indications* are the same in both, how much soever these two Diseases may seem to differ from one another. *The Cure.*

The Sentiments of HARRIS.

Art. 705. It came into the Thoughts of our celebrated Author, that a *Diarrhœa* was as it were a *Diabetes of the Belly*, and a *Diabetes a Diarrhœa of the Kidneys*]; and therefore with good Success he prescribed after this manner for one labouring under a Diabetes: *A singular Cure.*

℞ *Rhei Elect.* ʒß.
Santal. alb. Citrin. ana ʒj.
Sem. Cardamom. min. ʒß. *M.*

Infuse it on a gentle Heat in a close Vessel in a *Pint of Canary*: The sick Person took six spoonfuls of this Wine, strained, at six a-clock in the Morning, and repeated the same at ten in the Forenoon, and then from Noon till ten a-clock at Night the Diabetes was wholly stopped, the Thirst vanished, &c. "But of this way of "curing the Diabetes he has this one only "Instance."

MIS-

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

Unknown in Greece.

Art. 706. This Distemper is seldom mentioned among antient Writers: It was almost unknown to the *Greeks*; *Galen* confesses that he himself saw it but twice, *de Loc. Affect. lib.* vj. *c.* 3.

Various Medicines.

Art. 707. Besides those already mentioned, sometimes the following Medicines do Service: *Decoct. Catechu composit. Decoct. incrassans, Ichthyocolla, Gelat. C. C. Oryza, Tinct. Corall. Troch. Gordonii*; and above all, according to the modern Practice, the Hot-well Waters at *Bristol*. The following Decoction may be drank with a great deal of advantage:

℞ *Cort. Peruv. crassè pul.* ℥j.
Tinctur. Rosar. ℔iß.
Coque ad ℔j. *lento igne,*
colatur add. Vin. rub. ℔ß.
Syr. Cydon. ℥ij. *M.*

The Dose is three Ounces two or three times a-day.

Of Nephritick Pains.

The Sentiments of Boerhaave.

An Inflammation of the Kidneys.

Art. 708. It is certain that the Kidneys are affected with a true Inflammation, from the burning, pungent, and great Pain; from the acute Fever continually attending it; from the small quantity of Urine, very red and fiery, or, in the Height of the Distemper, watry; the Numbness of the Leg on that Side; the Pain of the Groin and Testicle; the Iliack Pain, the Vomiting of Bile, and continual Belching.

Art. 709. All the general Cauſes occaſioning an Inflammation in other Parts may produce the like in the Kidneys, particularly whatever hinders the Percolation and Tranſit of the Urine in the urinary Paſſages. If a great Inflammation ſeizes theſe Veſſels, they are often ſo bound up, that no Urine is made; ſometimes very little, thin and watry, which is a very bad Sign. The Species and Cauſes of a Nephritis are infinite; and amongſt the reſt one from the Stone: but yet the Cure of all is almoſt the ſame. *The Cauſes.*

Art. 710. It is cured by the general Remedies proper for the Cure of all Inflammations; *viz. Bleeding*, *Revulſion*, and *diluting Medicines*; by *lenient Decoctions*, *Emollients*, and ſuch as reſiſt too much Heat, taken plentifully; by *Clyſters*, *Fomentations* and *Baths* made of the ſame; by a *moiſt*, *lenient Diet*; by *Reſt*, avoiding of the *hot Bed*, and lying upon the Back. If the Symptoms of Pain or Convulſions are very violent, *Opiates* are good: But when there is too much Vomiting, the drinking of things warm ſoftened with Honey are good. And by this Method alone, that *Nephritis* which is occaſioned by a Stone in the Kidney or the Ulcers may ſafely be cured. *The Cure.*

Art. 711. If the Cauſes of a *Nephritis* are great, and the Inflammation cannot be reſolved nor cured, but continues beyond the ſeventh Day, an *Abſceſs* is to be feared; which that it is forming, we may know by the Remiſſion of the Heat, the change of it into Pulſation, a Horror often returning, a Heavineſs and Numbneſs of the Part; that it is formed, we know, when theſe Symptoms are paſt already, as alſo the Pulſe, burning Heat, Tenſion of the Part, purulent Urine, fœtid, like ſalt Urine putrified. As ſoon as it is known that an Abſceſs *An Abſceſs.*

is

is formed, first *Maturating* and *Emollient* Medicines are to be used; then, purulent Urine appearing, *Diureticks* of pure medicated Water, *Whey*, *and the like*; *Balsamicks being used at the same time.*

The Effect and Prognostick of Suppuration. *Art.* 712. But if the Suppuration continues long, the whole Kidney forms a Bag fit for no manner of use; and then a *Tabes Renalis*, or a Consumption from the Kidneys commonly ensues. If the Tumor forms itself into a Schirrhus, a Palsy or Lameness of the Leg on that side follows, which is incurable; from whence a slow Consumption, or Tabes, or a Dropsy, &c. proceeds. But if a small quantity of inflammatory Matter coagulated sticks in the least urinary Passage, it lays a Foundation, to which the sandy Matter that supplies the Distemper being added and growing hard, forms a Stone, and so increases it, of which elsewhere. Moreover sometimes it degenerates into a Gangrene, which we may know by the Vehemence of the Cause and Symptoms, and the sudden remission of Pain, without any manifest Cause, with a cold Sweat, a weak intermitting Pulse, Hickups, some Urine or none, or livid, black and hairy, fœtid, with brown Caruncles, or foul with black ones, with a sudden loss of Strength; in this Case no Remedy can do any service.

Of an Inflammation *and* Ulceration *of the* Bladder.

The Sentiments of Ettmuller.

The Signs of an Inflammation, and how it differs from the Stone. *Art.* 713. An Inflammation and Exulceration of the Kidneys, is sometimes called a *Nephritis.* The Signs are Heat of Urine, Strangury, sometimes a Suppression of Urine, the Body inflexible,

…le, a Fever, Numbneſs of the Legs, Vomiting of Bile, Coſtiveneſs, *&c.* That it may rightly be diſtinguiſhed from the *Stone*; it is to be obſerved, that here is always a continual Fever, which is not in the Stone; the Pain alſo is more continual and throbbing; in the Stone, by intervals and periodical; an Iſchury in this, ſeldom in the Stone. "In an Inflammation of "the Kidneys, the Urine in the beginning is "very red, but the Diſtemper coming to the "Height, it turns watry and pale; but in the "Stone it is quite otherwiſe."

Art. 714. As to the Cure, it is the ſame with other Inflammations; we are to proceed with externals as in the Cure of a *Quinſy*; with internals, as in a *Pleuriſy*; *Leeches* applied to the hæmorrhoidal Veins are eſteemed beneficial, *Diureticks* in the Beginning are detrimental. *Nitroſe*, and *Saturnine Medicines*, and thoſe of *Poppies* are good; alſo the Juice of *Cray-Fiſh*, and externally *Camphire*. ***The Cure.***

Art. 715. Suppuration is ſometimes to be expected; the Abſceſs being broke the Urine is purulent, from thence comes an Ulcer of the Kidneys; a biting and corroding Pain is felt in the Loins from the Sharpneſs of the Serum, which irritates in its paſſage, and corrodes with a ſenſation of Heat. It is very dangerous, and often mortal. ***Suppuration the Cauſe of an Ulcer.***

Art. 716. As to the Cure, firſt *mundifying*, and then *ſtrengthning* Medicines perform the Work; *Vomiting* is commended by a great many, *Merc. Dulcis* with *Terebinthinates* and *Balſamicks*; *cleanſing* Medicines premiſed, *Decoct. Hed. terreſt.* and *of the Woods*, *Suc. Cancr. Fluviat. Troch. Alkekeng.* (*Troch. Gordon. Lac. Aſinin.*) *Acidulæ*, *Aq. Spadan.* &c. ***The Cure.***

Art.

An Inflammation and Ulcer of the Bladder. *Art.* 717. The Symptoms in an Inflammation and Exulceration of the Bladder, are a Tension, Hardness, Heat, Tumor, and Pain about the *Pubis*, a Fever more or less acute; the Sick most commonly die the fourth or seventh Day, or an *Ulcer* ensues, hard to be cured. As to what is to be given inwardly, it is the same with what is convenient in other internal Inflammations; externally we are to endeavour to *discuss* the Inflammation, otherwise an *Ulceration* is to be expected.

Of an ULCER *of the* KIDNEYS *and* BLADDER.

The Signs of an Ulcer of the Bladder. *Art.* 718. In an Ulcer of the Bladder there is a great Pain in the Groin and about the private Parts, as often as the Person makes Water; also a difficulty in making Water, and often a Tenesmus, and an erection of the Penis. If the fault is in the Penis, a Pain is felt in making Water, which does not happen in *Ulcers of the Bladder*, except the Ulcer is near the Neck of it. This Distemper is most commonly incurable. *Lommius* teaches us how Ulcers of the Kidneys and Bladder are distinguished. "We "are to distinguish thus betwixt the Ulcers of "the Kidneys and Bladder, (says he:) When "the *Kidneys are ulcerated*, they do not make "Water with so much difficulty, and what is "worn off from the Kidneys is red, or thin Caruncles are cast off, or Filaments like Hairs; "there is also less Pain, and often Blood mixed "with the Water. But in an *Ulcer of the Bladder*, there is more desire and difficulty to "make Water, whatever comes forth is white; "the Pains are more violent, and less Blood

"is

"is discharged; if the urinary Passage or the "*Urethra* is *ulcerated*, the Urine is thickish, "mixed with a little Blood or Matter. *Ulcers* "*of the Kidneys* are more easily cured than those "of the Bladder."

Art. 719. The curative Indications are the same as in an Ulcer of the Kidneys; *Troch. Gordon.* are commended as Specificks, hot *Baths.* For an Injection, *Aq. Calcis cum Troch. alb. Rhas.* is convenient (*Sacchar. Saturni.*) *The Cure.*

The Sentiments of RIVERIUS.

Art. 720. An Ulcer of the Kidneys or Bladder arises from one of these three Causes; from an Abscess broken after an Inflammation, from an Acrimony of the Humours (such as occasions bloody Urine) or from a sharp Stone fretting the Parts; the last is most frequent, and is most commonly the Cause of those Ulcers. Purulent Urine is the diagnostick Sign. In an Ulcer of the Bladder or its Neck, there is a Dysury, and a continual Pain in the Part, but not in an Ulcer of the Kidneys; these Ulcers are seldom cured in young Persons, in old ones never. *The Causes and Signs.*

Art. 721. *Purging* Medicines ought to be gentle, as *Cassia*, *Rhubarb*, &c. *Mercury* hath an extraordinary faculty of cleansing and healing all Ulcers internal and external; as also *Terebinth.* with Powder of *Liquorish* given to ℥ß. After due *Evacuations* and *Revulsions*, *Detergents* are to be made use of, amongst which, *Whey*, *Honey*, and *Water*, *Asses Milk*, &c. After the use of these, when the Ulcer is sufficiently cleansed, (which appears when the Matter is discharged in less quantity, and is white, equal, and not fœtid) *Agglutinatives* and *healing* Medicines are to be made use of, amongst which *Gordon*'s *The Cure.*

Troches are counted the best, which ease the Pain and temperate the Heat of the Urine; the Dose is *two* or *three Drachms* in Hydromel or a Decoction of Barley. *Forestus* testifies that Cows Milk, with half a Drachm of *Bol. Armen.* drank every Morning very much contributes to cleanse and heal the Ulcer; *warm Milk* fresh from the Cow often injected is a very good Anodyne; in which if *Gordon's Troches* are dissolved, all the Intentions both of easing the Pain and curing the Ulcer are answered.

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

The Prognosticks. *Art.* 722. I have seen, (says *Hippocrates*) no Distempers of the Kidneys cured in Persons above fifty Years old. If any one pisses Blood and purulent and branny Matter, and it smells strong, it denotes an Ulcer of the Bladder. *Hippocrat. Aphorism.*

A singular Remedy. *Art.* 723. *Rhubarb*. in a small Dose and given a long time, is a singular Remedy to cure Ulcers of the Kidneys and Bladder. *Hamilton.*

Pareira Brava. *Art.* 724. I know not whether the Virtues of *Pareira Brava*, that is, the Roots of the *wild Vine of Brazil* have been sufficiently try'd, or not; of which Mr. *Geoffry* says thus: "I have "given this Root with good success, to those "*labouring under Ulcers of the Kidneys and Bladder*, whose Urine was so full of Matter that "it hindered them from discharging of it; upon "the use of this Medicine they presently made "Water freely, without hardly any Pus mixed "with it, and in progress of time a little *Balsam Capivi* being given to deterge the Ulcers, "they have been altogether freed of these deplorable Distempers. It also performs won-"ders in *Cholick* and *Nephritick* Pains. The "Dose

"Dose in substance is from twelve to eighteen "Grains, in Decoction to ℈ij." *Hist. de l'Acad.* Vol. xiv. *p.* 75. Also of the Virtues of this Remedy; see *Philosoph. Transact.* N°. 365. From his own experience Dr. *Cheyne* in his Treatise of the Gout maintains, that *Æthiops Mineral* taken in a large Dose twice a Day, and continued a long time, is a certain Remedy for the Cure of an Ulcer of the Bladder. *Æthiops Mineral.*

Art. 725. An Ulcer of the *Bladder*, which is made by a Stone, is not cured, except the Stone be first extracted. *Ulcers of the Bladder* are almost always incurable; *Ulcers of the Kidneys* are not so dangerous. *Prognosticks.*

Art. 726. The following Medicines may be sometimes useful, when they are rightly applied; *Aq. Calcis, Decoctum Balsam. Decoct. incrassans, Enema Terebinth. Mistura Balsamic. Nephrit. Tinct. Antiphthisica, Tinct. Cantharid.* *Several Medicines.*

Of the STONE *of the* KIDNEYS *and* BLADDER.

Art. 727. "The Stone may be defined to "be a hard Body consisting of a clammy terrestrious Matter, generated by the Cohesion "of sabulous Particles, occasioning most commonly in the place where it is lodged, Pain "and Obstruction, and other Symptoms." *The Description of a Stone.*

The Sentiments of GREENFEILD.

Art. 728. The chief diagnostick Signs of a *Stone in the Kidneys* are the following; *First*, a fixed Pain in the Region of the Loins, continual, heavy, like a Weight in the Substance of the Kidneys, with a kind of Numbness in the *The diagnostick Signs of a Stone in the Kidneys.*

Part; but the Stone passing out of the *Pelvis* into the Ureter, a most tormenting Pain follows, of all the most severe. *Secondly*, an inflexibility of the Back-bone by the Extension and Compression of the Nerves. *Thirdly*, a burning Heat of the Loins. *Fourthly*, a Numbness of the Leg of the same Side, by means of the Nerves being affected. *Fifthly*, a Retraction of the Testicle for the same reason. *Sixthly*, the Urine either bloody, or thin and watry, and little in quantity; but after the Stone is fallen into the Bladder, the Urine presently becomes very thick, turbid, blackish and in great quantity.

Difference from the Cholick.

Art. 729. "To distinguish this Distemper accurately from the *Cholick*," (see *Art.* 644.)

The diagnostick Signs of a Stone in the Bladder.

Art. 730. The diagnostick Signs of a *Stone in the Bladder* are, a sense of weight in the Perinæum and the Region of the Groin, a perpetual desire of making Water, which is followed by a violent Pain especially in the top of the Penis, with a most troublesome and frequent endeavour to go to Stool, which occasions a falling down of the Anus: "Likewise a very troublesome "itching at the top of the Penis, a frequent "and involuntary Erection of it, bloody Urine "after Motion more violent than ordinary, "when Medicines against a Strangury give no "manner of relief, *&c.* are also Signs of a Stone "in the Bladder:" But the most undoubted Sign of all is, when it can be most certainly felt with the Finger *in Ano*, or by a Catheter; of which consult the Author.

Carnous Excrescences imitating the Stone.

Art. 731. Sometimes there are found *carnous Excrescences*, *scirrhous* or *fungous* in the Bladder, exactly imitating the Pains of the Stone. Two or three Examples are produced by the Author. "I have seen such sort of a Scirrhus "twice in dead Bodies, says *Baglivius*. By the

"Testi-

" Testimony of those that cut for the Stone, " it appears that the Stone in the Bladder is " always free, never adhering to the Sides of " it, nor ever enclosed in a Membrane, as it is " falsely asserted by some. See *Talbot. Dugless.* " *p.* 6. Yet however true it is, that the Stone " while it descends from the Kidneys, some-" times sticks in its Passage betwixt the Coats " of the Bladder, and is there lodged, and " grows into a greater bulk, and a Capsula " being formed betwixt the Coats, in process of " time a most deplorable Ulcer is introduced." See *l'Histoire de l'Acad. des Scien.* Vol. vi. p. 29. & *Memoir.* p. 34.

Art. 732. A large Stone in the Kidneys together with an Ulcer is a desperate Case: But sometimes Nature, which is very wonderful, making an Abscess, beyond all Hopes, opens a Way for the Discharge of the Stone, through the very spinal Muscles, and in such Case the Ulcer has been known to consolidate. " And " hence by way of Challenge, Nature shewing " the way, our Art is provoked to make a " Trial of the Experiment. Mankind is bold " to attempt every thing: In all Ages, Chi-" rurgeons have practised the Cutting for the " Stone in the Bladder; but to *cut for the Stone* " *in the Kidneys*, I never heard of it, that I " knew of, before the famous *Dominicus Mar-* " *chetti* of *Patavia*, who took a Stone out of " the Kidney of Consul *Hobson* by a Section in-" to the Kidney, and restored him to entire " Health. *Transact. Philos.* N° 223. Dr. *Freind* " brings another Instance for cutting for the " Stone in the Kidneys with the like Success, " from a *French* History, (*Histor. Med.* Vol. ii. " *p.* 185.) But to speak with the sagacious " Dr. *Rutty*, (in his elegant *Treatise of the uri-* " *nary Passages*,) if we consider the Parts that *A large Stone in the Kidneys.*

"are to be cut, there is only a bare *Possibility* "that this Operation should happily succeed, "but hardly any Probability at all."

No Medicine for the Stone.

Art. 733. "As for the Stone, *Galen* writes, "That no Remedy was found out in his Time "to break the Stone in the Bladder, but that "it was to be cured by Chirurgery only, or "Incision. The same is freely acknowledged "by the best of our modern Physicians. Of "the Operation of *Lithotomy*, and the Extrac- "tion of Stones out of Women, the Author "may be consulted, who hath wrote very well "on the subject. You may also consult *Celsus*, "*Hildanus*, *Douglas*, *Cheselden*, &c."

Yet a great many reported.

Art. 734. There are yet some Medicines mightily cried up, called *Lithontripticks*, or Dissolvers of the Stone, (though it is very probable there are no such things in Nature,) amongst which of late the most famous are *Daffy*'s *Elixir*, now publickly enough known; *Rogers*'s *Powder*, which is nothing else but *Testæ Mytulorum calcinatæ*; *Tipping*'s *Liquor*, (described by the Author, *p.* 234.) With these, and a great many more of the same kind, *if the World will be deceived, let them be deceived*; in the mean time, there is hitherto no credit to be given to any Specifick Lithontripticks.

The Cure.

Art. 735. A Man about sixty Years of Age, within ten Days time voided 65 Stones, only by the use of *Ol. Amygd. dulc.* with a few Drops of *Bals. Peru.* I commonly use the following emollient Clyster:

℞ *Rad. Alth.* ℥iv.
Herb. Malv.
— *Parietar.*
— *Mercurial.* ana M. j.
Sem. Lin. ℥ß.
Coq. in q. s. Aq. Font. ad ℥xij.

Colatur.

Colatur. add.
Terebinth. Vitel. Ov. Solut. ℥ß.
Ol. Lini. ℥ij.
Elect. Lenitiv. ℥j.
M. f. Enema.

And the following Fomentation.

℞ *Rad. Althæ.* ℥iv.
Malv. Parietar.
Chærefol.
Flor. Cham. Melilot. ana M. iv.
Sem. Lini. ℥i.
— *Malv. Petroselin.* ana ʒiij.
Coq. in q. s. Aq. Font. ad ℔iij,
pro Fotu.

When Diureticks are indicated, the following Diuretick Powder, with the subsequent Apozem, or with Whey, White-Wine, or *Rhenish*, is very effectual.

℞ *Sal. Prunel.* ʒß.
Cochinel.
Ocul. Cancr.
Test. Ovor. calcinat.
Sal. Sambucin.
vel Stipit. Fabar. ana ℈j.
Croc. opt. Gr. xv.
Ol. Junip. Gut. vj.
M. f. Pulv. pro Chart. iij.

℞ *Rad. Anonid.*
— *Fœnicul.*
— *Petroselin.*
— *Liquirit.* ana ℥ß.
Sem. Althæ. Malv.
— *Cicer. rub.* ana ʒiß,
— 4 *Frigid. maj.* ʒj.
Ficuum ping. N°. v.
Sebesten. N°. iij.
Hord. Mund. ℥j.

Gran. *Alkekeng.* N°. vij.
Coq. in q. s. Aq. Pluvial. ad ℔ij.

It is confirmed by Observation, that Diureticks work much better with those that expose themselves to the cold Air, and use gentle Exercise.

Other Medicines. Amongst those Medicines called *Lithontripticks*, *Virga Aurea* is much commended by *Matthiolus*, *Dodonæus*, &c. Also *Tinct. Pil. Matth. Pulv. Milleped. Lign. Nephrit. Sanguis Hirci, Spir. Nitri*, &c. These are very good Medicines in their kind, but if any Man should think that they really break the Stone, let him know that they are mere Trifles, and things of no value. "We need not despair, (says *Boerhaave*,) "of finding some Menstruum for the "Stone in the Bladder, which may be so gentle "and soft as not to hurt the Bladder, and yet "dissolve the Stone in the Bladder. I had a "Menstruum that dissolved all the hardest "Stones in my Hand, without hurting it; and "this was made of *Rye-Bread*. So a Menstruum "which is distilled from an Egg, occasions "no Pain in the Eye, and yet it dissolves *Myrrh*, "which cannot be dissolved by a great and "strong Fire; therefore, without doubt, such "a thing may be found out by human Industry to dissolve the Stone."

The Sentiments of LISTER.

Stones in almost all Parts of the Body. *Art.* 736. Stones are found under the Tongue, (1245.) in the Eye-Lids, (1001.) in the pituitary Glands, in the Brain, in the Liver, in the Lungs, in the Seminal Vessels, in the Womb, in the Stomach, in the Intestines, in the Joints both of the Hands and Feet, but oftener in the Kidneys and Bladder. The *Calculus humanus* has something of the Nature of a true Stone in

it, being compounded of ſaline Particles and a kind of Chalk-Stone, and ſometimes it has a Portion of Iron compacted in it with ſome other Humours of the Body. It is certain that the Matter of a Stone comes from Salts and lapidifying Particles abounding in what is eat and drank: If the Body is in good Health, they are discharged in minute Particles, and are neither retained in the Kidneys nor Bladder; if the Kidneys are weak, or the Bladder infirm, Stones are apt to be generated in them. In truth, the diminiſhed Tone or Strength of the Parts is the chief Cauſe of the Generation of a Stone; ſo one of the Kidneys breeds a Stone, the other none. Unleſs the expulſive Faculty of the Kidneys is vitiated, Stones are ſcarce bred, nor does the ſtony Matter cohere together beyond the Size of Gravel. *The Cauſes.*

Art. 737. The Stone, if *hereditary*, is incurable; for it is eaſier to hinder the Womb from bearing, than for petrifying Kidneys to be without Stones. *Troch. Alkekeng.* occaſion Reſt, and expel the Stone; Doſe ℨj. "Women are ſeldomer troubled with the Stone in the Bladder than Men, by reaſon of the Largeneſs and Shortneſs of the Paſſage. Stones in the Bladder, though they occaſion intolerable Pains, yet they continue for a long time, to wit, for many Years: But at laſt the Strength is worn out, and the Bladder fretted with the Largeneſs and Sharpneſs of the Stone, and Death follows, unleſs they are carry'd off ſooner by a Suppreſſion of Urine, as it ſometimes happens." *The Cure difficult.*

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 738. The Stone, in itself, is not a Disease, but rather the Product of a Disease: The Distemper is properly called *Lithiasis*, which is a Disposition of the Kidneys or Bladder to breed a Stone. *The Difference of Stones.* There is commonly a threefold Difference of Stones, white, red, or yellow; which last is most frequent. Pretty large Stones sometimes lie quiet in the Kidneys, without any preternatural Symptoms; but when they are in Motion, they produce various and very severe Symptoms, and cause a *nephritick Fit.*

An Account of the Distemper. *Art.* 739. When the Stone begins to move, some Pain is felt, sometimes more violent, sometimes more remiss, in the Region of the Loins, but not very pungent; the Pain is heavy and obtuse: but when the Stone moves from the *Pelvis* into the *Ureter*, then the Pain is twitching, pungent and tensive, nor does it cease till the Stone falls down into the *Bladder*, or goes back into the *Kidney*. About the coming on of the Fit, the Urine is lessened in quantity, and aqueous, yet sharp and stimulating. In the Fit the Person cannot raise himself up, nor bend his Body: There is commonly a Numbness of the Leg, in the first Fit, but not so in those that are accustomed to it, and broke with this Distemper: One of the Testicles is also sometimes drawn upwards with painful Spasms. Sometimes there is a Tenesmus, also Nausea and Vomiting, and very often a difficulty of Breathing, as if the lower Ribs were bound together with a Girdle; also Gripes, a violent spasmodick Cholick by the Consent of the Nerves: All these Symptoms are not found promiscuously in all Persons.

Art.

Art. 740. As to the Cure, *Diureticks*, especially the ſtronger, are to be avoided in the Beginning, whilſt the Pains and Spaſms are violent, becauſe they exaſperate the Miſchief; but the *milder* are to be given, with *Opiates*, as alſo *Laxatives*, and *Emollients*. *Emollient Clyſters*, or with Turpentine, ſhould be injected in a ſmall quantity, and be retained a long time; Baths may be uſed, and emollient Ointments *ex Ol. Cham. Scorpion. Junip. Petrol. Camphora, Sem. Hyoſciam. Opio, Unguent. Dialth. Nervin.* &c. A Decoction *Fl. Cham.* is of ſingular Excellency in a nephritick Fit; alſo *Sal. volat. Succin. Perſicaria* and *Sem. Dauci*, are called *Lithontripticks*, alſo *Millepedes*, and *Fimus Columbin*, well prepared; and, which is better, *the volatile Salt of it*. *The Cure.*

Art. 741. There is moſt commonly in the Stone of the Bladder, a *ſtony Kernel*; which, in the beginning, falls down from the Kidneys, and there is augmented by additional Layers; they firſt feel a Stoppage which is placed againſt the urinary Paſſages whilſt they make Water, ſo that ſometimes the Urine is ſuppreſſed in the middle of its Courſe; from whence proceeds a continual Deſire of making Water, a great difficulty, and a Diſcharge drop by drop, called *Urinæ Stillicidium*; the *Anus* is alſo brought into Conſent, and afflicted with a *Teneſmus*, which is one of the chief Signs: There is an obtuſe Pain in the Neck of the Bladder, and if the Stone be large, a Weight is felt in the Perinæum, a Pain and Itching in the Glans of the Penis, and a frequent Erection. The Stone ſometimes grows to the Bladder, and is as if it were contained in a *Capſula*, in which Caſe it is hard to be known. When the Diſeaſe has been of long ſtanding, a mucilaginous, ſlimy *The Hiſtory and Signs of a Stone in the Bladder.*

and dirty Matter is discharged with the Urine, which is to be look'd upon as a product of the Distemper, furnished from the Nourishment of the wounded Bladder.

The Difficulty of Cure. *Art.* 742. The Cure is almost the same as that of the *Stone of the Kidneys*; *Aq. vel Decoct. Persicariæ, Betulæ, Dauci* &c. is good; the *Blood of a Goat and a Bull, Millepedes in Rhenish Wine.* The use of them continued for a good while does Wonders: For external Use, *Petroleum, Ol. Scorp.* &c. as also the following Clyster:

℞ *Ol. Amygd. dulc.*
— *Lini*, ana ℥iv.
— *Scorpion.* ℥j.
— *Terebinth.* ℥ß.
M. f. Enema.

" If the Stone be a very large one, it admits of " no Cure except by cutting."

The Sentiments of Baglivi.

A Pathognomonick Sign. *Art.* 743. In the Stone of the Bladder there is a Pain in the Glans of the Penis, an Itching and continual Irritation, which is a pathognomonick and most certain Sign of the Stone of the Bladder. " By opening of dead Bodies it " plainly apears that Stones in the Kidneys " sometimes lie quiet a long time without any " considerable Pain, and sometimes for Years " together. *Heurnius* tells us, that he found " eighty Stones in one Kidney of a deceased " Person, and seventy in another, notwithstand- " ing whilst the Man lived, he had no nephri- " tick Pains. *Antonius Pozzis, treating of occult* " *Stones in the Kidneys*, says, that he found in " one of the Kidneys of a Man, a Stone weigh- " ing no less than six Ounces, *yet without any*

Stones in the Kidney a long time without Pain.

" *Symp-*

Symptom of the Stone. And we observe in "daily Practice, that Stones of a large Size "are discharged, having first been in the Kid-"neys a considerable time, before they were "grown to that bigness, yet we have seen "them voided without any preceding Pain, "except in the Fit wherein they were dis-"charged."

Art. 744. When there is a Stone in the Kid-neys, by the Motion it makes going down through the Ureters, the Fibres of the neigh-bouring Parts being irritated and contracted, the Discharges by Urine or Stool are stopped; the whole Cure therefore is to be directed to take away the Irritation and Restriction of the Ureters and Kidneys by *Baths, oily, anodyne* and *laxative Medicines*; for that being taken a-way, the Obstruction of those Secretions will be loosened. Moreover, we have often observed, that when the Stone has not passed down to the Bladder in ten or fifteen Days, (by the impru-dent use of Diureticks, and too plentiful pre-scription of Medicines, as vulgar Physicians u-sually do) the Oscillation of the Fibres in the obstructed Parts will be increased, and thereby the Stone will be the more firmly fixed there, and discharged with much more difficulty: In which Case, *believe me, Reader*, the only Re-medy is to *abstain from Medicines*; for by rest only the Stone will at last discharge it self. *A Rational Cure.*

The Sentiments of DECKER.

Art. 745. Nitre pulverized and put upon a Stone, and placed upon a moderate Fire, destroys its Texture, first by turning it into a viscid Matter, and then to a Water; but the Misfortune is, the consequence is not just from external to inter- *Nitre and the Spirit of it dissolve the Stone.*

nal

nal Operations; at least the *true Spirit of Nitre* does not answer Expectation. In a total suppression of Urine, *Testæ ovorum calcinat. ad* ℈ij. *vel.* ʒj. excels all other Medicines. *Cochinel.* ℈j. *taken in Rhenish Wine* is a mild and soft Medicine, but very efficacious. We recommend to all *Sp. Salt. Armon. with Rhenish-Wine*, as a Specifick; or with a *spirituous Diuretick*, for a Preservative, as well as a Curative. "The Primary Intention of Cure is to *ease the Pain*, the Secondary is *to open the Passages* both by Urine and Stool. It is rather to be wished, that Nature instead of Art would expel the Stone."

Other Remedies.

Nota Bene.

A MISCELLANY *of Quotations.*

Gravel without a Stone.

Art. 746. A great many people bring away Gravel with their Urine, and yet have no Stone, because Gravel does not coalesce into a Stone without the Accession of some viscid and crude Humour, which also requires time. *Hollerius.* That scorbutick Symptom counterfeiting the Stone (of which *Draviscius*) is not only familiar to scorbutick Persons, but also to Hypochondriacks. A sort of *Tartar* in the form of a reddish Sand is very often found in the Sediment of the Urine, and sometimes it is divided into such small Particles, that they are scarce perceiveable, but usually stick fast to the sides of the Pot; this occasions Pains much like Nephritick, and almost a continual Strangury attends those that are subject to it. In this case little relief is to be hoped for from hot Diureticks, for they exasperate the Mischief; *Sp. Sal. Commun.* is a very good Detergent here, as also *Sp. Lumbricor. terrest.* also *Essentia Nephritica extracted from the Nephritick Wood, with Spirit of Salt.* (See *Art.* 906.)

Art.

Art. 747. Dr. *Cyprianus* the famous Lithotomist, amongst 1400, upon whom he performed the Operation, found a great many *Vintners*, but not one *Alehouse-keeper* troubled with the Stone. *Soft and mild Beer*, the newer the better, as common drink for all Persons troubled with the Stone, is found to be the most agreeable. *Cyprianus's Observation.*

Art. 748. *Linseed-Oil* taken inwardly for some Weeks together, brings away Stones almost without Pain; says *Hamilton.* (An Infusion also of *Sem. Lini* drank a long time like Tea is commended.) *Ol. Sem. Sinap.* by expression (says *Boerhaave*) is commended as the best Medicine in the nephritick Pains, and in the Stone of the Bladder and Kidneys. *The Virtues of Ol. Lini, &c.*

Art. 749. *Aq. Persicariæ* is much commended by Mr. *Boyle.* And in my Practice I sometimes use the following Julap. *Aq. Persicar.*

℞ *Aq. Persicar.*
Vin. Rhenan. ana ℥vi.
Sp. Carmin. Sylv. ℥ij.
Test. ovor. præp. ʒij.
Syr. de Alth. ℥iß.
M. f. Julap.

A Fomentation or a warm Bath, emollient and laxative, affords the greatest help in moving and relieving the Stone sticking in the Ureters. *Hippocrates* himself hath experienced the use of it in his own case of the Stone. *Lib. de affect. intern. Sec.* 15. For it has been proved by Experience, that a soft and gentle Medicine being given to a person whilst in a *Bath*, hath done more good than a thousand Lithontripticks given with a deal of vain Ostentation. It is very plain, that the extraordinary Virtues of the *Bristol* Waters, about the middle of the last Century were taken notice of, by the remarkable Letter of *D. Maule, M. D.* to the *Dean of Wells* in the Year 1665. *Bathing.*

" I

"I believe you must apply yourself to St. *Vin-*
"*cent's Rock*, from which Waters spring, which "are serviceable to the Kidneys and Bladder, "whether affected with the Stone, or exulcerated; as also to temperate the Mass of Blood, "to separate the Gravel from it, and to soften "and sweeten it." *Aq. fl. spin. alb.* was frequently used by Dr. *Ratcliff*, from whence perhaps the Nephritick Water in the *London Dispensatory*. The Virtues of this Remedy seem to arise from the multitude of Insects lodging in those flowers in the Spring.

Preventatives. *Art.* 750. To prevent this Distemper, great regard is to be had to the Stomach in the Intervals; because the Matter that breeds the Stone is supplied by its Crudities, and therefore after due Evacuations, the Stomach is to be strengthned with proper Medicines, and acidulate and sulphurous Mineral Waters are often to be drank; let their common Drink be small Wine with a Decoction of the *Root of Sea Eringo*, which *Crato* commends.

Several Remedies. *Art.* 751. Besides the fore-mentioned, there are some other Remedies, which according to the difference of the Symptoms of these Distempers, may in some measure afford assistance to people labouring under these misfortunes. *Aq. omnium flor. Cerevisia de Dauco, Decoct. Nephriticum, An Emulsion with the Infusion or Decoction made with the Leaves of Tea, Enema è quatuor oleis, Terebinth. Mistura Balsamic. Nephritic. Nitrum Saturnisatum, Pil. Matthæi, Pil. testac. Sp. Junip. Sp. Nitri Dulc. Hildanus*'s *Bath* or *Semicupium*, &c.

Of

Of an Ischury *of the* Kidneys *and* Bladder.

The Sentiments of Ettmuller.

Art. 752. An Ischury and total Suppression of Urine only differ in degree; and sometimes the Cause is in the Blood itself, but it oftner happens from some fault of the Kidneys or Bladder; by reason of the first, when there is no Water in the Bladder, no Tumour about the Region of the Pubis, no Sense of Gravity or Heaviness in the Perinæum, when no Water can be drawn off by the Catheter. The Causes of an Ischury are either an obstruction of the passages by Stones, or else an *Atonia* or loss of Tone in the Kidneys. The Symptoms are a Straightness and Anxiety about the Heart, sometimes a fetid and urinous Sweat, a Numbness of the Senses, Vomiting, &c. There may be a suppression of Urine for ten or eleven Days before Death, sometimes they live to the fourteenth, seldom to the twentieth; but if there be a large Sweat, they may survive the longer; that which proceeds from a defect in the Tone or a Palsy of the Kidneys, is almost always mortal. *An Ischury what.* *The Causes and Symptoms.*

Art. 753. The Juice of *Horse-Radish* and of *Lemons* are commended in this Distemper, (*Sp. Cochlear. or its Juice*) also *Suc. Parietar.* growing on old Walls, but above all *Sal. Succin.* If the Distemper is Convulsive, *Cinnab. Antimon. Millepedes, Cantharides* in Substance and Tincture, an Infusion *Fimi Equin. in Rhenish-Wine* is a very good Medicine, as also *Sterc. Columbin.* For External Use the following Liniment: *The Cure.*

℞ *Unguent. Dialth.*
Ol. Scorp. ana ℥ß.
—*Petrol.* ʒij.

Tere-

—*Terebinth.* (*Junip.* ana) *gut.* xxv.
M. f. Liniment.
for the Region of the Loins.

An Ischury of the Bladder. *Art.* 754. An Ischury of the Bladder, proceeds from the fault of the Part, and depends upon various Causes; it is commonly mortal on the eleventh Day; it is the worst sign, when they feel no Pain.

The Cure. *Art.* 755. When there are evident Causes which are an Impediment to the Passage of the Urine, these are first to be removed; if the Case is Paralytick, nervous Medicines are to be used internally and outwardly; *Ol. Succin.* is commended. *Clysteres Terebinth. Cataplasms of Parietar. Cæpis sub cineribus coct. & Ol. Scorp. Baths of Emollient and Nervous Medicines* are also convenient, giving *gentle Diureticks* before they are put into them. Dipping the Feet suddenly into *cold Water*, provokes *Urine.*

The Sentiments of FULLER.

An Ischury from a disorder in the Blood. *Art.* 756. A total Suppression of Urine (which does not proceed from a Stone, Gravel, or mucous Matter obstructing the Kidneys or the Urinary Ducts, but from some confused disorder of the Blood itself, when it coheres in such a manner, and is so locked up, that it will not let go the aqueous Part, and what else should furnish the Urinary Secretions) is a disorder always extremely dangerous. Such sort of Cases are related by *Riverius*, *Willis*, *Sylvius*, &c. And I also sometimes in my Practice have met with them; and from thence I have known them to be such, because no Pain either of the Loins or *Pubis* preceded; and the Bladder was quite void of Urine, as appeared by the *Catheter.* This remarkable suppression of Urine, which, if not timely and rightly taken care of, is ever mortal,

is

curable in the way Dr. *Baynard* has shewn us, *viz.* by giving large quantities of *Spirit of Vitriol* or *Nitre* in a proper Vehicle: and, I believe, it would succeed the better, if the Person were first bleeded. Instances of this Distemper may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 215. worth any one's reading and observing. "It is "a thing very well known (says *Waldschmidius*) "that old Folks are often seized with a Suppres-"sion of Urine, sometimes in conjunction with "some other severe Distemper, and sometimes "without any other Disorder, and that it most "commonly proves mortal to them: for as much "as it arises from a deficiency of the Secretion "as well of the Spirits in the Brain, and the Fer-"ments in the *Viscera*, as of the *Serum* in the "Kidneys; so that we may justly lay the blame "to a total suppression of the *Viscera* and Coa-"gulation of the *Lympha*; for if it were caused "by the Stone, it would be attended with a "Pain of the Loins and other Symptoms of the "Stone." *The Cure.*

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

Art. 757. No one labouring under a total Suppression of Urine outlives the seventeenth Day as I have observed in my Practice. *Greenfield.* *None outlive the seventeenth Day.*

Art. 758. In a very dangerous Case, wherein a Man lay a dying in an Ischury of many Days continuance, when other Physicians were left off, I restored him with this Remedy. *A singular Remedy.*

℞ *Succ. Limon.*
recens Express. ℥vj.
Succ. Cochlear. hortens. ℥iv.
—hepatic. Plantag.
Syr. Violar. ana ℥ij. *M.*

 He

He took four Ounces of this every three Hou and the next Day made Water very freely. *Lister.*

The Powder of Bees. *Art.* 759. The Powder of *Bees* drank in *White-Wine*, provokes Urine to a wonder; the Dose three *Bees.* The Lord Primate of *Armagh* in *Ireland* often tried it himself, who was troubled with this Distemper. *Mayerne.*

Other Remedies. *Art.* 760. *Balf. Capiv.* ℈ ʒj. or more, the *incrassating Decoction*, the *acid Diuretick Draught*, and *Fuller's Diuretick Pills* may be of use; also the following Diuretick Expression from Dr. *Willis.*

℞ *Milleped. viv.*
Tinct. Sal. Tart. ana ℥ij.
f. Expressio.

Bruise them and press them out strongly. The Dose forty or fifty Drops.

Of a STRANGURY.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

A Strangury what. *Art.* 761. A Strangury, by the *Latins* called *Urinæ Stillicidium*, is a making of Water by drops, with a sharp Pain and a continual Stimulation, caused by the Acrimony of the Urine; an Ulcer of the Bladder sometimes immediately follows upon it:

The Cure. *Art.* 762. *Emeticks* are to be given, which have been found to be very efficacious in Disorders of the Urine, also *Laxatives* with *Mercur. Dulc. rad. Liquirit. cum fol. Malv.* in Chicken-Broth. *Decoct Cort. Aurant. Opiata, Decoct. rapar.* is a Remedy easily to be procured and of incomparable Virtue. *Decoct. Sem. Cannab. Ol. Amygd. Dulc. Syr. de Althæa, Succus cancror. fluviat. Decoct. bacc. alke-*

keng.

Zeng. cum passulis. Emollient Clysters are also convenient; Injections into the Bladder of *Milk with Ol. Amygd. Dulc.* &c. Hot Baths are also beneficial.

Of a DYSURIA.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 763. A Dysuria is a making Water with Straining and Pain, and a Sense of Heat: "For the most part it is occasioned from the fretting "away of the natural Mucus of the Urinary "Passages; for those Passages being deprived of "of that defence, are by the Sharpness of the "Humours irritated and very much hurt." And sometimes it is occasioned by an Excoriation or Exulceration of the Neck of the Bladder, or the Urethra; a thick and mucilaginous Matter is discharged, which is the Nourishment of the wounded Parts. It is a very troublesome Distemper, but not of itself mortal, but sometimes of long continuance, which endangers the Bladder's being ulcerated in length of time, or an Incontinency of Urine may be the consequence of it. *A Dysuria what.*

Art. 764. The Remedies proper for a Strangury are of good use here, such as *Ol. Amygd. dulc. Decoct. Malv. Terebinthinates and Balsamicks, Antimon. Diaphoret.* with Turpentine in the form of Pills, emollient *Clysters* and *Injections*, for which see the Place, *p.* 738. "The following "Mucilage is mightily commended; *Some Remedies.*

℞ *Gum. Arab.* ℥ij.
—*Tragacanth.* ʒij.
Aq. Cinam. ten. ʒx.
Syr. de Alth. ℥ij. *M.*

" Make a Mucilage to be taken a Spoonful at a
" time."

Of an INCONTINENCY *of* Urine.

The Sentiment of ETTMULLER.

The Causes. *Art.* 765. The Cause of an involuntary discharge of Urine, is a Deficiency in the Constriction of the Sphincter of the Bladder, by a Palsey, Contusion, by staying too long in cold Water, by a difficult Labour, and sometimes it happens to Women in the last Months of their going with Child; (Children or old People are the Pissers a-bed in their Sleep, but these come not to the Physician for Cure.) It is a Distemper very hard to be cured, which happens to those that are awake; in old Persons it is altogether incurable, unless hot *Baths* relieve them; it is a bad Sign in acute Distempers.

The Cure difficult. *Art.* 766. To answer the Intention of Cure in general, *Astringent, Nervine* and *Antiparalytick Medicines* are convenient; especially a *Decoction of the sweating Woods, Calaminth. Menth. pulv. Mastich. Thus, Gum Arab. Cast.* are commended. *Guttur Galli tost. ad* ℥j. is counted a Specifick taken in Red-Wine, also the Powder of *Tunic. Stomach. Gallinæ, Pudendum seu Vulva Suis*, any way prepared. *Mice dried or fried in Butter, amongst the Vulgar is said to be a never-failing Remedy for this Disorder, whether they are affected with it in their Sleep or awake.*

Of *making* Bloody Urine.

The Sentiments of Ettmuller.

Art. 767. The Blood, which tinges the Urine, frequently flows from the Kidneys, sometimes from the Ureters, sometimes from the Arteries of the Penis; it is a Species of Hæmorrhagy, it is commonly ushered in with a heavy and tensive Pain in the Part affected: Sometimes it is caused by the giving too strong Diureticks, also by too much Venery, by a Contusion, or a Fall, Bruise, or by Riding, Leaping, *&c.* Bloody Urine is always dark coloured, turbid, and more or less thickish, as more or less Blood is mixed with it; from opaque it grows blackish, so that it stains Linnen wet in it with a Bloody Redness; if it hath stood for some time, it commonly drops a thick blackish Settlement very like grumous Blood. *The Causes of Bloody Urine various.*

Art. 768. In general the Acrimony of the Blood is to be taken away; Remedies for an Hæmoptysis are good; sometimes *Bleeding* is necessary; *Cathartick*s are not proper, except *Rhubarb*; *Sem. Hyoscyam.* as in other Hæmorrhagies hath a singular Virtue. *The Curative Indications.*

The Sentiments of Mayerne.

Art. 769. In the case of Bloody Urine the Intentions are, to blunt the Acrimony of the Humours, if there is such an Acrimony; or to diminish the Impetus: if there be any Inflammation, means are to be used to take it off; and the Vessels are to be consolidated, and constringed. *The Intentions.*

Art. 770. I saw one about forty Years of Age, who by the Weakness of the retentive Faculty *A singular Cure.*

culty of the Kidneys, and the Laxity of the Vessels, discharged so much Blood with his Urine, that he became much emaciated, and by the loss of so much Blood was almost tabid, and had a languishing and feverish Pulse. The Matter proceeded so far, that when the Urine was cold, the indigested Blood coagulated in it was of a whitish Colour, and more like Jelly than Blood. All Medicines were taken and endeavours used, but in vain; at last within three or four days he grew well, by the drinking fresh *Milk* from the Cow every Morning, milked upon a Sprig of *red Mint*, taking it whilst it yet was hot, sweetned with a sufficient Quantity of *Syr. Cydon. & Cinnam.* He lived many Years after.

A Miscellany *of Quotations*.

It happens without a Stone. *Art.* 771. Sometimes Bloody Urine may be made, upon a too violent Motion of the Body, without any Fault of the Kidneys or suspicion of a Stone. *Boerhaave.*

Sheeps Milk. *Art.* 772. *Sheeps Milk* is much commended by *Forestus.* I have, says he, often cured those who made Bloody Urine, only with Sheeps Milk; to wit, by giving *Lact.* ℥iv. *Bol. Armen. ver.* ℥j. The same is commended by *Hollerus* and *Duretus*, from *Hippocrates* and *Avicenna.*

It happens to those that are well. *Art.* 773. It is most certain that Bloody Urine, often returning at set Periods, may happen without any detriment to Health, from a stoppage of the Hæmorrhoids in Persons that have been subject to that Flux; which verifies that of *Hippocrates*, when he says, that to piss Blood but seldom, and without a Fever and Pain, signifies no harm, but is a relief to Weariness or Heaviness.

Art.

Art. 774. As to Remedies fo[r] the Cure of this Distemper, the Reader is to be referred to the Chapte[r] of Hæmorrhages, (*Art.* 1097, *&c.*) *Hogs-Dung* is a certain Remedy amongst the Country People for their Cattle that piss Blood. *Rad. Symphit. boiled in chalybeate Milk* is serviceable to some. *Electuar. Boylean. Decoct. Catechu, Decoct. incrassans, Haust. Japonic. Nitrum Saturnisat. Troch. Gordonii,* &c. *Several Remedies.*

Concerning the Inspection *of* Urines.

From Reading and my own Observations.

Art. 775. From the *Analysis* of Urine it is apparent, that it is principally compounded of a Water, a Salt, and Earth; and accordingly, when the proportion of Salt predominates, or is greater with respect to the watery Part, the Urine is higher coloured or redder; and the less Salt it contains, the paler it is: so likewise the more earthy parts it abounds with, the more it is saturated with Contents, *& contrà.* If therefore it has a very great proportion both of Salt and Earth, the result of such a Composition will be what we call a crass or thick Urine; if it has but a small share of those two Ingredients, it will be thin and waterish: and from hence arises the great diversities of Urines, from whence the Physicians form their judgments, *viz.* from the *Consistence, the Colour and the Contents.* So that whatever can be said of any Urine in particular, amounts only to this, namely, this Urine contains a great deal of Salt and but little Earth; another sort perhaps much Salt, and Earth both; and a third but little Salt, and little Earth, and a greater proportion of Water; and so of the rest. *The Composition and Difference of Urine.*

The Colours of Urine. White Urine. Art. 776. The Colours of the Urine are white, bright-tawney, red, and black. The *white* is either *thin, limpid and watery*, or elſe of a thicker conſiſtence and whitiſh, like Broth of Fleſh half-boiled; and ſuch Urine is often made by Children, when they are in Fevers, and by thoſe who are troubled with Worms; and not only they, but alſo very often Children that are in a perfect good State of Health make ſuch Urine. The Adult alſo ſometimes, not to mention thoſe that labour under the *Fluor Albus* or a *Gonorrhœa*, in the breeding of the Small-Pox, make a whitiſh Water, as I have very often obſerved. There is alſo a paler white Urine, of a ſort of milky and greyiſh Colour made in Fevers as they are augmenting; which demonſtrates that there is a great plenty of putrid matter, and that Nature is hard ſet; and if the Urine continues for ſome time of ſuch a hue, it is a ſign of a long and crude Diſtemper.

Thin and watery. Art. 777. A thin watery Urine occurs in ſeveral Diſtempers; ſuch is ſeen in diſorders of the Stomach, and denotes Crudities and Indigeſtions; the like Urine alſo is made by thoſe, who labour under a *Chloroſis*, a *Cachexy*, or *Hypochondriack* and *Hyſterick Affections*. Great quantities of this ſort of thin watery Urine is oftentimes the ſign of ſome great Diſorders or Perturbations of the Mind, and is frequently the fore-runner of the Paroxyſms of Hyſtericks or Convulſions: from whence one may conjecture, that thoſe Diſorders ariſe from the Urinous Salts retained in the Body, or at leaſt, that they are ſupported by them. We meet with a thin Urine likewiſe in a *Diabetes*, and in a *Dropſey*, ſometimes in the breediug of the Small-Pox, but oftner in the declination. In Nephritick Caſes a little before the Paroxyſm, from and after the drinking of Mineral-

Mineral-Waters and other thin, spirituous, and Diuretick Liquors, *&c.* Such a Urine is a very ill Omen in Fevers; the change of the Urine from a turbid and thick to a thin and watery, being the sign of an approaching Phrensy, by a *Metasthesis* of the febrile Matter upon the Brain.

Art. 778. A Yellowish or Citron-coloured Urine most commonly denotes a natural and healthful State. And as to quantity, the Urine ought to be somewhat less in proportion to the Drinkables (perhaps about one third.) But it must be acknowlegded, that very often there is a considerable variation from this Rule, sometimes exceeding and sometimes falling short of it. *Citron Colour.*

Art. 779. Yellow or Gold-colour'd Urine may be divided into two sorts, viz. *Flame-coloured*, and *Saffron-coloured*; *the first* is to be met with in Tertian Fevers, as also in the Small-Pox, and not unfrequently in People in Health: the *Saffron-coloured* is seen in those, who labour under the Jaundice, in Scorbutick and Hypochondriack People, as also in those who have taken Rhubarb, Saffron, Senna, *&c.* *Yellow or Golden-coloured.*

Art. 780. Red Urine is a sign of Fevers, yet not strictly and properly so, as not to occur in some other Distempers: for in the Scurvey, when it has been of a long standing, the Urine is sometimes as red as it is in an ardent Fever, in the Gout also it is oftentimes intensely red. *Red.*

Art. 781. Green and Blackish Urine is commonly the sign of some virulent or venomous Distemper. Sometimes those that have a Quartan Fever make such Water, as also Child-bed Women, and (according to *Galen*) some who have an obstruction of the *Menses*: likewise after voiding a Stone, such Water is made; in melancholly People a Purge given and not working, sometimes occasions *Green and Black.*

occasions a black Urine; *Cassia*, and some other Drugs taken inwardly, blackens the Urine.

The Contents of the Urine. *Art.* 782. The Contents of the Urine with respect to their Situation in the Vessel, wherein it is contained, are called by three different Names, *viz.* when at or towards the Top, it is termed a *Nubecula*; floating in the middle, *Enæorema*; when settled to the Bottom, we call it the *Hypostasis*, or Sediment.

Art. 783. The *Nubecula* or Cloud in the Urine, both in chronical and acute Diseases, is a sign that the natural Ferment of the Stomach is on the Recovery, and that the Digestion is more or less upon being restored.

Bubbles and Froth. *Art.* 784. Bubbles and Froth sometimes appear on the Top of the Urine; such an Urine, I have seen with Froth and Bubbles remaining on it for twenty-four Hours in a distracted Person, and threw down a very black Sediment. A sort of *Cream* or *unctuous Matter* is sometimes seen to swim on the Urine of phthisical Persons, but more frequently in hypochondriack Cases. Various Colours appearing on the Surface of Urine, resembling a Peacock's Tail, is very often the sign of the Scurvey. A kind of *Fatness*, and little *Drops of Oil*, very conspicuous in the Urine, is an appearance we find in those, who labour under a *Causus*, or burning Fever, also in colliquative and hectick Fevers, and in Ulcers of the Kidneys, and other wasting Distempers.

Enæorema. *Art.* 785. An *Enæorema*, or Cloud floating in the middle of the Urine, is pretty often to be met with; but it has no great matter of signification that I know of, in particular, unless it be, that in Fevers it betokens the approaches of a more favourable Concoction or Digestion.

Art.

Art. 786. The *Hypostases* of *Sediments* appearing in Urines are either White, Black, or Red, or of some Colour approaching to one of 'em: A *white Sediment* is what is usual in a healthy State; a *black Sediment* in black Urines, of which before. (*Art.* 781.) A *red thick Sediment*, like Brick-dust, most frequently appears in intermitting and remitting Fevers, as also in the Scurvey and Cholick. A gross kind of *Mealy Sediment* in those, who lie ill of Fevers, signifies, a prolongation of the Disease, that it is likely to run out into a great length, (as *Hippocrates* has noted in his *Aphorisms.*) *Various Sediments.*

Art. 787. There are also contained in the Urine some other things, which may be called preternatural, and as it were accidental to it; such as are Sand, Gravel, Stones, purulent Matter, branny Sediments, Blood, &c. *Sand* and *Gravel* happen to scorbutick People; *Caruncles* and *branny Settlements* in those that are troubled with the Stone, and also such Urines are voided by those that have Ulcers of the Kidneys or Bladder; furfuraceous Urines sometimes also are voided by such as are affected with cutaneous Distempers, as the Itch, Scab, &c. *Purulent Matter* is brought off with the Urine not only of those, who have an Ulcer of the Kidneys, but of the Bladder or Urethra; sometimes also a Sanies from the genital Parts, as a corrupted Semen, or a *Fluor albus*, or from Ulcers of some of those Parts in both Sexes, mixes with the Urine, and form purulent Sediments; finally, purulent Sediments are found in the Urine of those who are labouring under a Peripneumony or an Empyema, which is sometimes a *Crisis* of those Distempers. *Bloody Urine* happens not only in Persons affected with the Stone, but also very often in scorbutick Cases with great relief, if *Preternatural Contents.*

so

ſo be it not immoderate; and there have been ſome Women, who have diſcharged their *Catamenia* by the urinary Paſſages, for many Years together, without the leaſt damage; witneſs *Hollerus*, who ſupplies us with ſome Hiſtories of that kind.

A Corollary. *Art.* 788. But after all that can be ſaid on the ſubject of Urines, we muſt ſubmit to the Truth of the proverbial ſaying, *Urina eſt Meretrix & Mendax*, Urine is but a Seducer and a Lyar; yet nevertheleſs the Inſpection of Urine is not without its laudable uſe in the Practice of Phyſick, in conjunction with the Conſideration of all the other Symptoms, that attend the Patient's Diſorder, with regard to the letting us into a more perfect Knowledge of the Diſtemper itſelf, and a better means of judging of the State of it, and conſequently directing the Cure with greater certainty. Wherefore it is the part of a judicious and faithful Phyſician, not raſhly or ſcornfully to overlook the Knowledge he may procure from viewing the Urine, and the advantage that may from thence redound to his Patient: and on the other hand, he ſhould not exceed the Bounds of his Art, by pretending to predict ſuch things from it, as that Excrement gives us not the leaſt knowledge of, and thereby impoſe on the Credulity of the Ignorant.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Being the eighth ASSEMBLAGE of DISEASES.

Of OBESITY *or* CORPULENCY.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 789. AN exceſſive degree of Fatneſs or Corpulency becomes a Diſeaſe, when the whole Body, as well as the Belly, is grown into ſuch a Bulk, that the Actions, eſpecially with reſpect to Motion and Reſpiration, are greatly impaired, if not entirely impeded. *Sennertus* gives us a Relation of a Woman that weighed 450 Pound, and a Man 600. *Schenkius* brings Inſtances of ſome, who have been ſuffocated with their immoderate Fatneſs. " Exceſs of Fatneſs renders the Body obnoxious " to many Diſeaſes, particularly to Apoplexies, " Aſthma, to the Piles, the Stone, Ulcers of " the Legs, to the Dropſy, &c." *Of Corpulency or Fatneſs.*

Art, 790. There is not a better Remedy to reduce a corpulent Habit than *Acetum Scilliticum* drank upon an empty Stomach. *Semen Fraxini*, or Bird's-Tongue as it is called, *ad* ℥j. drank in a Morning in a Glaſs of Wine, is very much com- *It is difficult to take away.*

commended as an effectual *Diuretick*, and on that account it cures the Dropsy, and abates exorbitant Corpulency.

Those that are very Fat often die suddenly. *Art.* 791. " *Borellus* commends the chewing " of Tobacco, but it is not safe for all Persons " to use it, lest it should throw them into a " Consumption. Those that are naturally " gross and fat, oftener die suddenly than other " People." *Hippocr. Aphor.*

Of a CACHEXY or Ill Habit.

The Causes. *Art.* 792. A Cachexy is so called from an ill Habit of the Body; it proceeds most commonly from the Intemperance of the Person, or the ill Cure of some foregoing Distemper; " from a scirrhous Tumor of the Liver or " Spleen, or from a too long and profuse Flux " of the Hæmorrhoids, or other Hæmorrhages; " from long continual Fevers, or intermitting " Fevers ill cured; from a Surfeit, or too plen- " tiful drinking of spirituous Liquors; from " the Green-sickness, from an Obstruction or " too large a Flux of the Menses; and from " a great many other Causes."

The diagnostick Signs. *Art.* 793. " The diagnostick Signs are, a Pale- " ness of the Face with a whitish Hue, some- " times also of a leaden Colour, a great Debi- " lity and a Listlessness to Motion, with a little " Bloatedness; in some there is a Flux of the " Belly, with a Fever returning about Evening, " a quick and thick Pulse, a loathing of Meat, " a desire rather to Drinkables, bilious Urine, " but sometimes very red, and frequently crude " and pale."

The

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 794. A Cachexy is a Diſorder in which the native and florid Colour of the Skin, and eſpecially the Beauty of the Face is altered, and is changed into a Pale, Livid, Yellow, Greeniſh, or a Rubicund, *&c.* frequently with a tumid or bloated Habit of Body, a Sluggiſhneſs, *&c.* there is often a ſlow Fever, ſcarce perceivable by the Perſon that has it. *A Deſcription of a Cachexy.*

Art. 795. The Cure is to be begun by a *Vomit*, but before a Vomit it will be adviſable to make uſe of *Saline Digeſtives* to diſſolve the Viſcidities, as *Crem. Tartar. Tartar. Vitriolat. Sal digeſtivum Hypochondriacum. Doſ. a* ℈j. *ad* ʒß. twice a day; *Sal Abſinth. Tinct. Sal. Tartar.* &c. alſo the Powders called *Abſorbent*, *Antimon. Diaphoret. Antihectic. Poterii*; and then an *Emetic* is to be given, or if it be not judged convenient, a *Cathartick*: and then after theſe things have been done; we may advantageouſly proceed to the uſe of Chalybeats. *The curative Indications.*

Art. 796. " In the whole Republick of Phy-
" ſick there is ſcarce a better Medicine than
" *Fuller's Ecphractic Mixture* for this Diſorder." *A ſingular Remedy.*

Of a LEUCOPHLEGMACY *and* ANASARCA.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 797. " When the Lympha ſtagnates,
" or is extravaſated in the *Membrana adipoſa*,
" it forms a Dropſy called *Anaſarca*, *Hypoſarca*
" and *Leucophlegmatia*, which alſo affect the
" Abdomen and the Scrotum. *Boerhaave.*" The Signs of a Leucophlegmacy are a white, ſoft, looſe *Leucophlegmacy whence.*

looſe Tumor of the whole Body, in reality Oedematous, in the Feet and Legs eſpecially, and in the Hands; a great Thirſt generally attends it, thin Urine, white, *&c.* "When a "Cackexy begins, (ſays *Lommius*) the Digeſ-"tion of the Food is vitiated, the Appetite "being yet entire, but in progreſs of Time "this alſo is diſordered; Breathing is weak and "rare, the Body is ſometimes coſtive and ſome-"times lax, and this ſort of Cachexy is cal-"led *crude* and *phlegmatick*, and foretels that "ſort of Dropſy which the *Greeks* called *Leuco-"phlegmatia.*"

The Cure. *Art.* 798. Beſides the *Cathartícks* and *Chalybeats*, &c. above recommended in the Cure of a *Cachexy*, *Sudorificks* and *Diureticks* are here convenient, eſpecially a *Decoction of Lign. Guaiac.* &c. *A Lixivium ex Cineribus Abſinth. Geniſt.* &c. afterwards *Chalybeats*, *Bitters* (and *Stomachicks*) conclude the whole Work. *Fol. Virid. Bardanæ* are good in an *Anaſarca* applied to the Soles of the Feet and the Joints; for it is wonderful what quantity of Steams or Evaporations they extract, to the great Relief of the Patient.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Art. 799. An Anaſarca is a white ſoft Tu-*Anaſarca.* mor of all the external Parts of the Body, or of ſome of them, yielding to the Preſſure of the Fingers and leaving an Impreſſion or Pit behind for ſome time.

Art. 800. In the Cure of an Anaſarca, *Lixi-*

The Cure. *vials* much exceed all other Diureticks:

℞ *Ciner. Geniſt. ad Albed.*
calcinat. & cribat. ℥iv.
ponantur in Lagenâ vitr.
cum Vin. alb. ℔ij.
digere loco tepid. ad
3 *vel* 4 *Horas & Cola.*

The

The Dose is six or eight Spoonfuls twice a Day:

℞ *Ciner. Genist. alb. & mund.* ℔ij.
Rasur. Lign. Sassafr. ℥iij.
Rad. Galang. ℥j.
Bacc. Junip.
Sem. Dauc. ana ℥iß.
M. f. Sacculus.

For four Gallons of Beer; after seven or eight Days it may be drank. *Chalybeats* in this Distemper often do a great deal of good, and those Preparations are best which are not deprived of their *Sulphur*:

℞ *Rasur. Lign. Sanct.*
— *Sassafr.* ana ℥iv.
Rad. Irid. Florent.
— *Calam. Aromat.*
— *Galang. min.*
— *Enul. Campan.* ana ℥iß.
Bacc. Junip.
— *Laur.* ana ℥ij.
Sem. Anis. Carui,
— *Fœnic. dulc.*
— *Coriandr. Aneth.* ana ℥iß.
Pip. long. Cubeb. ana ℥j.
Caryoph. Nuch. Mosch.
Zinzib. ana ℥ß.
Piper. Jamaic. ℥ij.
Fol. Sicc. Salv.
— *Scordon.*
— *Calaminth.*
— *Agrimon.* ana M. j.
Rad. Liquirit. ℥iij.
Incis. & contus. coq. in
Aq. Font. Cong. iv. *ad Med.*

Let the strained Liquor be kept in Glass Bottles for use. I have known several labouring almost

moſt of a deplorable Anaſarca cured by the conſtant Drinking of this; *p.* 254. The following Medicine was Dr. *Ralcliff*'s Preſcription:

℞ *Cort. Interior. Sambuc.* M. ij.
Summit. Abſinth. Roman. M. ß.
Rad. Gentian. ʒß.
Sem. Sinap.
— *Dauci Sylv.* ana ℥iij.
Infund. in Vin. alb. Gallic. ℔ij.

Drink a Draught three times a Day.

Of the DROPSY.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

The Hiſtory of the Diſtemper. *Art.* 801. The firſt token of the coming on of this Diſtemper is the Swelling of the Legs down about the Ancles in the Evenings and going off again in the Morning; when theſe Swellings of the Small of the Legs pit with the Fingers, and if there be a Shortneſs of Breath joined with it, there remains no doubt, but that the Dropſy is begun. The Diſtemper gradually increaſes, and the Abdomen likewiſe ſwells, and the other Parts of the Body are emaciated. There are three remarkable Symptoms, that fill up and as it were compleat this Diſtemper, *viz.* a *Shortneſs of Breath, making little Water*, and *an intenſe Thirſt.* The Cauſe of this Diſeaſe in general is the poverty of the Blood.

The curative Indications. *Art.* 802. The curative Indications are only two: *viz.* The *Evacuation of the watry Humour, and the reſtoring of the Blood to its priſtine vigorous State.* It is of great conſequence, whether the Perſon is purged eaſily or with difficulty; *ſtrong Cathartícks*, and thoſe which work quick, are

are to be preferred to those that are milder and slower; and they are to be repeated, as often as the Strength of the Patient will bear it. There are two Medicines that are most eminently effectual; *to wit*, *Elaterium* and an *Infusion* of *Crocus Metallor.* What those Passages are, through which the Water is discharged out of the Cavity of the Abdomen into the Intestines, is uncertain; but this much is certain from Experience, that it is powerfully discharged by that Emetick upwards and downwards, and as if the Obstacles were removed, runs plentifully off by Stool. There is also another Weapon to combate this Distemper withal, which works both upwards and downwards as well as *Croc. Metallorum*; viz.

℞ *Cort. Interior. Sambuc.* M. iij.
Coq. in Aq. & Lact. ana ℔j.
ad dimid. & Cola. &c.

Let the Patient take half in the Evening, and the rest in the Morning, and repeat it every Day, till he be well.

Art. 803. Yet we must confess, that in some Cases *Emeticks* and *Cathcarticks* do not remove the Distemper, but rather increase it; and when matters are so, the whole Cure depends altogether upon *strengthning* and *corroborating* the Blood and Bowels all the ways we can; and to this the Change of Air and Exercise contribute a great deal. The Cure of those whose Constitutions are so weak that they cannot bear Purging, is to be attempted by *Diureticks*; those are the best, which are made of *Lixivial Salts*, nor is it much matter out of what kind of Vegetables the Ashes are taken; I commonly make use of the following Infusion:

The Blood and Bowels to be strengthned.

Diureticks to be used.

℞. *Ciner. Genist.* ℔j.
Fol. Absinth. M. j. vel ij.

Vin. Rhenan. ℔iv.
Infunde frigidè.

The Doſe is four Ounces every Morning, at four a-clock in the Afternoon, and at Night.

Stomachicks and Bitters. *Art.* 804. The watry Humours being by theſe Methods diſcharged, we are to proceed to *ſtrengthning* Medicines; to this purpoſe let the hydropick Perſon drink good generous Wines, and alſo take *ſtrengthning, ſtomachick* and *bitter Medicines*; amongſt which Chalybeats are reckoned the principal, and Garlick is very good. It is always to be remembered, that whilſt we endeavour to invigorate the Blood, that the whole ſtreſs of the matter turns ſolely upon that Hinge, and that the Perſon is by no means to be purged during ſuch a proceedure. When the Diſtemper is arrived at the higheſt Degree, 'tis not to be removed by the Art of Phyſick.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Method of Cure. *Art.* 805. When a Dropſy is a *primary Diſtemper* beginning of itſelf, it commonly owes its Origin to the Error of a vitiated Digeſtion in the firſt Paſſages; when it is a *Secondary Diſtemper*, it may proceed from various Cauſes, as from an Hæmorrhage, an Intermitting Fever, *&c.* A Dropſy that ſucceeds chronick Diſtempers, and in Perſons that are much in Years, is ſeldom cured. Sweating in an *Aſcites* does more harm than good: Evacuations by Stool and Urine are more advantageous. In the beginning a Dropſy is cured as a *Cachexy. Lindanus* ſays right, that he that will cure a Dropſy, ought to purge ſeldom, but to give ſuch Medicines as purge with certainty and with a great deal of Force, but not often; and betwixt thoſe Purges he ought to make uſe of proper Aperients, and ſuch Remedies as correct the faults

faults that are in the Mass of Blood and in the rest of the Humours of the Body, occasioned by Crudities, and reduce them to their natural State. Let Purges be given in the Decrease of the Moon. "To those that labour under an inveterate Ca-"chexy (says *Dolæus*) and whose *Viscera* are de-"cayed, neither *Cathartichs* nor *Diaphoreticks* "are advantageous, nor any other kind of "Medicines accommodated for the discharge of "Water; but they are only to be treated with "*Corroboratives.* Therefore in such Cases when "a Physician is sent for too late, there is nothing "else to be done, but only after his having given "a prudent Prognostick of the great danger the "Patient is in, to make trial what Redress may "be had from Cordials intermixed with Chaly-"beats. And if there be a taint of the Scurvy "joined with it, a mixture of *Scorbutick* Medi-"cines is to be made use of."

Art. 806. In the Cure of the Dropsy, *Diuretick* Medicines are the best of all, but Universal *Attenuants*, *Aperitives* and *Laxatives* always ought to be premised, otherwise *Diureticks* are not safe. *Purging* Medicines are *Cort. Sambuci*, *Ebuli*, *Rad. Irid. Resin. Jalap. Gum. gutt.* but above all, *Elaterium*, as *Lindanus* also affirms, and lastly *Colocynthis*; amongst the Minerals, *Pil. Lunares*, *Mercurials*, &c. But betwixt these Purges, *Stomachicks* are always to be interposed, amongst which *Absynthium*, *Marrhubium*, &c. are of great use. After that, recourse again is to be had to Diureticks; *Rad. Allii*, is much commended (but in some it occasions an intolerable Pain of the Head) and *Bacc. Junip*; but above all, let the Juice of the *Herbe Kali ad* ℥ß. be made use of, only three Days every Week, twice a Day in a Glass of Wine; otherwise it may work too much by Urine; and *Ciner. Bufon. ad* ℈j. or more, may

Diuretick and Purging Medicines.

be used after the same Manner. " One that had " lain ill of a Dropsy for a long time at *Rome*, " was cured with this Medicine; his Wife be" ing tired of the continual Expence, gave him " some of it, thinking it was Poison; upon " which he made a great quantity of Urine, and " when she repeated the Powder again, in hopes " that she might hasten his Death, he made still " greater quantites of Water, and recovered of " his Distemper beyond Expectation, as *Wierus* " writes in his Book *de Lamiis*. *Black Hellebore* " (as *Avicenna* tells us) is a powerful Diuretick, " I have often experienced, (says Dr. *Friend*, *Histor. Med.* p. 105. Vol. II.) " the Virtues of " this Medicine, and I must confess in a " Dropsy, I have observed its Effects more " admirable than of any other Diuretick what" soever."

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

An Ascites. *Art.* 807. An *Ascites* coming upon an *Anasarca* is easier cured, than a single *Ascites*, by reason of the Tumours about the Viscera, that usually attend it, and the Ruptures of the lymphatick or lacteal Vessels which often happen. If at any time in an Ascites, upon the giving of a Cathartick, Water is plentifully discharged by Stool with the Patient's well bearing of it, and the Tumour of the Abdomen is relieved by it, you need not despair of the Cure; but if the Belly swells more, and grows as it does in a *Tympanites*, there is no hopes; for the Event will be fatal.

The Cure. *Art.* 808. A Woman being troubled with a very grievous Ascites, and as it appeared to me desperate, was much better upon taking the following

lowing Medicine for ſix Days together, and in a little time after was quite well:

℞ *Gum. Gutt. Gamb.* gr. xij.
Ol. Cinnam. gut. j.
Conſerv. Roſ. rub. q. ſ.
M. f. Bolus.

The Doſe was increaſed every Day to *gr.* xx: *Jalap* and *Elaterium* are eſteemed the moſt powerful Hydragogues. Diureticks are alſo proper in this Diſtemper; and if it is complicated with a Tympanites, *Emplaſt. Diaſaponis* may be applied to the Abdomen and a Clyſter given *ex Urin. Sani.* &c. deſcribed below. (829.)

The Sentiments of Boerhaave.

Art. 809. A Dropſy in general is produced by any Cauſe, which may, *Firſt*, ſo reſtrain the ſerous Liquid, as to cauſe it to ſtagnate in the Veſſels; or, *Secondly*, break the Veſſels ſo as to extravaſe the Liquor amongſt the Membranes; or, *Thirdly*, ſo obſtruct the Veſſels that bring back the refluent Humours from the Cavities, that they cannot exhale, nor be abſorbed again. Theſe Cauſes are various, ſometimes acute Diſtempers, ſcirrhous Tumours of any of the large Viſcera, all immoderate Evacuations, whatever, eſpecially Hæmorrhages, *&c.* may produce ſuch an Effect. The Signs are Tumours, firſt, of the Feet and Legs, and after, of the Abdomen daily increaſing; this Swelling of the Abdomen in a *Tympanites* ſounds, if ſtruck upon; but in an *Aſcites* there is a Noiſe of fluctuating Water; but this laſt does not hold good in an Aſcites, where the Water is inciſtated in ſmall Veſicles. There is alſo a difficulty of Breathing, a Thirſt, a Heavineſs, a Numbneſs, Coſtive-

The Cauſe in general.

The Signs.

neſs, little Urine made, a ſlow Fever, no Sweat, Leanneſs, Lividneſs of the Countenance, *&c.*

The Intentions of Cure. *Art.* 810. In order to the Cure, *Firſt*, means muſt be uſed to procure a Fluidity of the Lympha by *cordial*, *ſtrengthning* and *ſtimulating* Medicines, which, if the Thirſt is not great, are to conſiſt of *Aromatick*, *Saline* and *Oily Medicines* that are warming, in different forms; amongſt which, *Vinum Medicatum* and *Infuſum noſtrum* are eminent in their kind. But if the Diſtemper is of a hot kind, and Thirſt is exceſſive, *refrigerating Cordials*, *grateful Acids*, and *gentle Aromaticks* ſeem neceſſary. (In this caſe, *Tartarus Vitriolatus* is very good, alſo the *Spaw* and *Tunbrigde Waters*, &c. along with Rheniſh-Wine.) *Secondly*, the Lentor or Viſcidity of the Liquids (if there be any) is to be taken away with *alkalious Salts*, *volatile* and *fixed*, alſo with *Mercurials*, *Antimonials* and Medicines prepared from *Opium*. *Thirdly*, the Water contained in the Cavities is to be drawn out, ſometimes by *Paracenteſis*, (of which Operation, ſee the *Place*) by ſome other diſcharges procured by Art, by *Cauſticks*, *Lancets*, &c. (But *Hippocrates* his Aphoriſm is contrary to this Practice, *viz. Ulcers in hydropick Bodies are not eaſily cured.*) *Diureticks*, *Emeticks* are very good in this Diſtemper, with *Catharticks*; *Diſſipation* is to be endeavoured by the heat of a *common Fire*, *of a Stove*, *a Bagnio*, *Sand*, *the Sun*, *Salt*, *Dung*, &c. with a ſtrict abſtinence from Drink, and Diet of Bisket-Bread, with a little Salt and a moderate quantity of rich Wine. The Infirmities of the weakened Viſcera, are to be helped by the uſe of *Chalybeats* and *Corroboratives*, *a dry Diet*, *old neat Wine* and *Exerciſe*. Our *ſtomachick Chalybeat Wine* is very good.

℞

℞ *Limatur. Chalyb.*
Cort. Peruv. pulv. ana ℥ij.
Rad. Rhei pulv. ℥ß.
Vin. Hoccomorenſ. ℔ij.
Infund. frigidè.

The Doſe is ℥ij. or ℥iij. three times a Day.

The Sentiments of MAYERN.

Art. 811. *Mercurius Dulcis*, without doing any miſchief to the Body, acts directly upon the morbifick Cauſe, and if it be poſſible deſtroys it; but this powerful Medicine is to be given in a proper Doſe. I know a *Spitting* ſometimes follows upon it, which will be prevented, if an active *Cathartick* be joined with it: but if notwithſtanding it ſhould occaſion a Spitting, there is no danger; nay, a Salivation in a Dropſy, though it is always troubleſome, yet it is very often beneficial. Nothing gives more eaſe or relief to hydropical Perſons, than a *large diſcharge by Urine*, and that with the leaſt loſs of Strength. All Salts are Diuretick, but I prefer *Nitre* before them all, becauſe it quenches Thirſt, which is a very troubleſome Symptom in this Diſtemper, and wonderfully tempers the preternatural Heat occaſioned in the Bowels in this Caſe. *Ova Formicar.* boiled in Butter-Milk, provoke Urine plentifully: *Mercur. dulc. commended.* *Nitre.*

℞ *Ov. Formicar. Cochl.* j.
Coq. in Lact. ebutyrat. *Ov. Formicarum.*

Preſs them out and ſweeten with a little Sugar, give it in the Morning walking four Hours upon it before Dinner for eight Days. An hydropick Woman, for whom I preſcribed theſe Eggs, very much commended them, and ſaid that they moved a great quantity of Flatus's and brought away a great deal of Wind, with much relief; ſhe

ſhe ſaid alſo that at the firſt, ſhe had a great deſire of making Water, and a length ſhe made a large quantity, ſo that ſometimes ſhe filled the whole Pot at a time.

The Sentiments of LISTER.

Abſtinence from Drink. *Art.* 812. A certain Woman, that was Hydropical, abſtained from drinking of any ſort of Liquors whatever for a whole entire Month; but to appeaſe her Thirſt, ſhe held ſometimes a bit of Toaſt dipped in a little Brandy upon her Tongue, which cauſed the Saliva to flow in her Mouth, and by this means ſhe got rid of her Diſtemper.

Art. 813. "A certain *Apothecary* of my ac-" quaintance, of a full and corpulent Habit, a " very ingenious Man, and of good Repute, fell " into the Dropſy; his Legs were very much " Swelled, and his Belly began to ſwell like-" wiſe. Upon reading the foregoing Section, " he took up a ſtrong Reſolution to abſtain " from all ſorts of Drink for thirty Days to-" gether; which Reſolution he fulfilled, and by " that means was freed from that ſevere Diſ-" temper. After a few Years he relapſed into " the ſame Diſtemper, and placing his confi-" dence in the ſame Method of Cure, which he " had found ſo ſucceſsful, was reſtored a ſecond " time, and is now living in a pretty good ſtate " of Health. A parallel Hiſtory to this is that " of Sir *Samuel Ongly*, a very wealthy Citizen " of *London*, who, when he was ſeventy Years " old, fell into a Dropſy which was moſt deplo-" rable, and pronounced incurable by the Phy-" ſicians he made uſe of. Being in this Con-" dition he reſolved to abſtain from all manner " of Liquors whatever; he bore an intolerable

" Thirſt

"Thirſt for many Months with a great deal "of Courage, and grew well; and lived ſix or "ſeven Years free from that Diſtemper, and "died about the Year 1726. And here I can-"not forbear to relate an Experiment, (tho' "ſome perhaps will laugh at me for it,) which "I believe is known but to very few as yet, "of the Method of curing ſwelled Legs in "Horſes by a Decurtation of their Drinking. "This Diſtemper is called by the *Farriers the* "*Greaſe:* Horſes troubled with this Diſtemper "altogether refuſe to lie down, which increaſes "the Swelling, and renders them very often in-"curable. The Method of Cure is in ſhort "thus, He that attends the Cure of the Horſe, "commonly gives him not above *two Pints of* "*Water* to dring Morning and Evening, for ſix "or eight Days, in which time the Cure is "performed; the Tumour of the Legs abates, "and the Horſe lies down to take his Reſt."

Art. 814. What *Sternutatories* do in the Noſtrils, *Elaterium* or *Euphorbium* ſeem do do in the Inteſtines, by violently moving the pituitous Humours. But it is to be noted, that *Elaterium* (which is the chief recommendation of that Medicine) looſens the Body, according to *Diaſcorides*, without injuring the Stomach, it may be given to ten Grains: *The Praiſe of Elaterium.*

℞ *Elater. opt.* gr. x.
Sal. Gem. ℈j.
M. v. Cydon. q. ſ.
M. f. Bolus.

In a deſperate Caſe, where a Man lay a dying of a Dyſury, when other Phyſicians had been left off, I reſtored him thus:

℞ *Succ. Limon.*
Recens expreſſ. ℥vj.
— *Cochlear. Hortenſ.* ʒiv,

Succ. Hepatic.
— Plantag.
Syr. Violar. ana ℥ij. *M.*

He drank four Ounces of this, every three Hours, and the Day after made water plentifully, and afterwards with moderate *Hydragogues*, the Tumour of the Belly sunk, and he grew well. The Dropsy being dried up, *Aq. Absinth. stillat.* in which *Rhubarb* hath been macerated, is of excellent Use to strengthen the Bowels. (The Virtues of Elaterium are very much commended by the Author throughout the whole Discourse, and indeed it exceeds all praise.) "I have "often given this Remedy with success scarce "credible. The last Year, in the Spring-time, "I gave an Asthmatick old Gentlewoman, "that was worn out by the length of the Dis-"temper, and whose Feet, Legs and Thighs "were very much swelled, which almost always "happens to such a little before they die, a "Dose of Elaterium, and repeated it two or "three times, at due intervals, with very won-"derful effect; the first time she discharged "six Quarts of serous Humours by Stool, the "second five, and the third time two or three. "And thus she was entirely freed of her hy-"dropick Swellings, and lived indifferently "healthful until the beginning of the next "Winter, when her Asthma increasing upon "her, she was taken with the Cholick or Iliack "Passion, of which, after she had lived beyond "the Age of Man, she at last resigned her "Breath."

Of an HYDROPS VESICALIS.

Hydrops Vesicalis. *Art.* 815. An *Hydrops Vesicalis*, a Distemper of the Abdomen, is a kind of an *Ascites*, in which

which the Belly indeed is distended with Water, but then the Water does not fluctuate in the Cavity of it; but it is contained in a vast number of little Bladders or *Hydatides* of various Sizes; which Hydatides are nothing else but Portions of lymphatic Vessels detached from some of the *Viscera*, where the Lympha hath chanced to have been obstructed. The Form and Figure of these Hydatides arise from the Construction of the Lymphaticks, which are furnished with innumerable Valves, and the Spaces between those Valves being filled with the stagnating Lympha, and distended more and more until they drop off, assume sometimes a globular Form, or more often a kind of oblong sphæroidal Figure: these greatly increase in number, until they fill up the whole Cavity of the Abdomen; and these Hydatides are so cleverly shut up to retain their Contents, that when the Body comes to be opened, very little extravasated Lympha or Water is found in it. This Distemper happens very frequently in Brutes, especially in Sheep, which is called the *Bane* or *Rott*, and in the West of *England*, the *Coath*. There are Examples of it in human Bodies in *Sennertus*, *Tulpius*, and *Bartholinus*, &c. That in the *French* Collections *de l'Acad. des Scien.* p. 215. *Anno* 1722. is very curious.

Art. 816. About the Year 1722. Mr. *Richard Blinch* an eminent *Apothecary* in *Biddiford* gave me an Account of a young Seaman that was under his care for a great Swelling of his Belly, which was occasioned, as he inform'd him, by his drinking a great quantity of cold Water, when he was in a burning Fever. Some means were made use of, Plaisters were applied to the Abdomen and Cataplasms, but he found very little Benefit. At length, Mr. *Blinch* espying a place *A History.*

on

on the left ſide of the Navel a little more prominent than the reſt, as he thought, clapt on a *Cauſtick*, by which an Aperture was made, out of which a great many *Hydatides* were diſcharged, ſome as big as Hen's Eggs, a few larger and a vaſt number of leſſer ones, in all upwards of fourſcore; the Man recovered and grew in all reſpects perfectly well, and continued ſo for ſome Years, and, for ought I know, is ſtill living.

Another. In the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N°. 370. is an Account of a certain Man labouring under this ſort of Dropſy, out of whoſe Abdomen, opened by *Paracenteſis*, a great number of theſe *Hydatides* were diſcharged, about ſeven or eight thouſand of different figures and ſizes; together with theſe alſo a great quantity of a ſort of Jelly-like Matter was diſcharged, of a grey and yellowiſh Colour, a little thicker than the White of an Egg. See *the Place.*

Of a Dropsy *of the* Peritonæum.

A Dropſy of the Peritonæum. *Art.* 817. A Dropſy of the Peritonæum is a Collection of Water betwixt the Muſcles of the Abdomen and the Peritonæum, eſpecially betwixt the Peritonæum and the Tendons of the tranſverſe Muſcles, upon which ſome Authors by miſtake, being ignorant of Anatomy, have falſely called this Diſtemper a *Dropſy of the Duplicature of the Peritonæum.* The Tumour of the Abdomen in other places pretty equable, is *leſs prominent* about the Navel, by reaſon of the ſtrict Adheſion of the Tendons of the Muſcles there to the Peritonæum; and this makes *the proper Diagnoſtick of this Diſtemper.* The Water or Lympha pent up in that place, and remaining there for ſome conſiderable time, corrupts the muſcular Fleſh, and in proceſs of time occaſions

a most sordid internal Ulcer. This Dropsy perhaps may be cured by *seasonable Paracentesis*: But Mr. *Cheselden* seems to think otherwise. *Anat.* p. 126.

Art. 818. The Operation of the Paracentesis is as ancient as the History of Physick; it is taken notice of by *Hippocrates*, and as accurately described by *Albucasis* as in our Age. By modern Experience we are taught, that the Water may be drawn out all at once with safety; which is confirmed by the Practice both in our own Hospitals and at *Paris*. *Paracentesis.*

Art. 819. There is a remarkable Account in *Cheselden's Anatomy*, p. 187, &c. of one labouring under an *Ascites*, who had the Operation of the *Paracentesis* performed upon him nine and twenty times in one Year, and had above seventy Gallons of Water taken from him. The last three Weeks before he died, he was troubled with a *Rheumatism*, and frequently with a *Bleeding at the Nose*, which seemed to be the immediate Reasons or Causes of his Death; his Body being opened, his Liver was notwithstanding found very sound.

Art. 820. The Operation of the *Paracentesis* is not to be undertaken in Bodies that are much emaciated, nor in Persons that are in a very advanced Age, nor in those that are tabid, nor (except the Dropsy comes suddenly) in those who have a difficulty of Breathing; nor yet in those, whose Viscera are not supposed to be pretty sound. Concerning the Operation and its Difficulties, see *Barbette* and other Writers of *Surgery*.

A MISCELLANY *of Quotations.*

A Cough in the Dropſy.

Art. 821. That Dropſy which proceeds from a diſtempered Liver, is accompanied with a moſt violent dry Cough; which ſeldom if ever appears in other ſpecies of the Dropſy. *Baglivius.*

Art. 822. A Dropſy (ſays *Hippocrates in Coac.*) which gives way to Phyſick, and returns again, is to be reckoned deſperate and incurable. A Dropſy (as he likewiſe obſerves) which ariſes from acute Diſtempers, is of a bad kind and is generally mortal. Hydropick People (he adds) may be cured, if their *Viſcera* are robuſt and ſound, if they digeſt and breathe well, and without Pain, and the extreme Parts are not waſted. Almoſt all hydropick Perſons die about the Full of the Moon. *Tycho Brah.* "A Diarrhœa in a "Dropſy, which does not relieve, is very bad, "for it ſhews, that the *Viſcera* are but in an ill "Condition."

A big Heart.

Art. 823. In the dead Bodies of hydropick Perſons (ſays *Cheſelden*) I always obſerved the Heart bigger than uſual, and the Fibres of it very much relaxed, and the Blood-Veſſels much diſtended; and alſo polypous Concretions, ſometimes in both Auricles and Ventricles, but moſt frequently in the right.

An Infuſion of Tea.

Art. 824. The Stomach and Bowels being duly cleanſed, an *Infuſion of Green Tea in Rheniſh-Wine* makes a good Medicine, not only diuretick and ſtomachick, but for agitating the Blood alſo, and increaſing its Motion. *Wainwright.* Out of the Claſs of Vegetables (ſays *Dolæus*) I commend the *Juice of Bryony* as a Secret in this Diſtemper, collected after the following manner: Upon the Increaſe of the Moon, eſpecially in the Spring-time, hollow the *Bryony*-Root

The Juice of Bryony Root.

Root whilst it is yet in the Ground, and always put upon it a Cover, made of the upper part of the Root cut off; and every Morning you will find two or three Spoonfuls of that Juice, which give every Morning to the hydropick Person, from one Spoonful to two or three; with which Medicine alone I have cured a great many, by God's assistance. Dr. *Beeston* a famous Physician of *Bath* some Years since deceased, as he told me, saw a most deplorable hydropick Person cured, by the Root of *Bryony* given by a certain Mountebank or Quack, when he received no relief from any other Medicines whatever given by skilful Physicians. The following diuretick Infusion was a Prescription of the famous Dr. *Lower*'s, and frequently used in his Practice.

℞ *Rad. Lapath. acut.* ℥ij.
— *Taraxic.* ℥j.
Flor. Sambuc. M. j.
Summit. Abiet.
Fol. Cochlear.
— *Becabung.*
— *Nasturt. Aquat.* ana M. ß.
Rad. Raphan. Sylv. ʒij.
Sem. Sinap. ʒj.
Infund. in Vin. alb. ℔ij.
clausè & calidè per horas 4.

Let it be strained off for use; the Dose is four or five Spoonfuls two or three times a Day.

Art. 825. Amongst other Remedies of the best note, *Bontius*'s hydropick Pills are esteemed. *Various Remedies.*

℞ *Aloes opt.* ℥iiß.
Gum. Gut. Gamb. ʒiß.
Diagrid. ʒj.
Gum. Ammoniac. ʒiß.
Tartar. Vitriolat. ʒß.

Syr. Rosar. solutiv. q. s.
M. f. Massa Pil.

Dose from half a Scruple to a Scruple. *Silvius's Elect. Hydragogum:*

℞ *Bacc. Junip. in Aq. coct.*
& express. & ad Pulpæ
Consistentiam redact.
Pulp. Tamarind. ana ℥iv.
Rad. Jalap. ℥iß.
Scammon. Elect. ℥j.
Cinnam. acut.
Sem. Fænic. dulc. ana ʒij.
Sacchar. clarificat. ℥x.
M. f. Electuarium.

The Dose to grown Persons, from three Drachms to half an Ounce. Dr. *Lister's* hydropick Potion:

℞ *Decoct. Sen. Gereon.* ℥ij.
Syr. è Spin. Cervin. ℥iß.
Succ. Limon. ℥ß.
Elater. gr. iv.
M. f. Potio.

Besides which the following Remedies may be made use of upon occasion; *Tinct. Allii, Vin. Absinth. Extract. Tinct. Cochlear. compos. Cataplasma Hydropic. Pil. Hydragogæ, Cerevis. Hydropic. Cerevisia purgans Hydropic. Haust. Hydragogus, Lixivium de Calce, Vinum Hydropicum, Sapo Castilensis, Express. Diuretic.*

Of a TYMPANY.

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

Tympanites. *Art.* 826. A *Tympanites* is cured with the same means, and by the same method as an *Anasarca* and an *Ascites*, if it is occasioned by a rarified Vapour of an Humour extravasated and putrified;

fied; for then taking away the Caufe, it is removed: but if it owes its Original to Air falling into the Cavity through the perforated Membranes of the putrified Inteftines, not being able to go back, but the Heat of the Body rarifying it; then all prefently putrify, the Air helping towards it, and the Malady proceeding from the Caufe here affigned, is generally incurable; whence a *dry Dropfy* is thought to be much more incurable than a *moift one*: *The Paracentefis* often gives eafe, but feldom cures; good Bandage ought to be applied after the Puncture is made.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Art. 827. Concerning the Ætiology of this Diftemper, *Willis* ought to be heard before all others. A *Tympany* is a Tumour of the Belly; but what is the morbifick Matter occafioning that Tumour, how it is bred in the Belly, or whether it comes thither from any other place, is not at all underftood: It ufually degenerates into an *Afcites*. It is not occafioned by Flatus's contained within or without the Cavities of the Inteftines, but it arifes (as far as one can form any Judgment of it) from a tumultuous Motion of the Animal Spirits in the Vifcera of the lower Belly, occafioned by heterogeneous Mixtures inflating the Membranes, and not being eafily diflodged, form there a permanent Tumour in thofe parts. Upon this the Peritonæum likewife tumifies, the Inteftines are enlarged and diftended, and feem as if they were blown up; the Mefentery, and the reft of the membranous Vifcera being in like manner puffed up by the impetuous Motion of the Spirits, are extended to a confiderable Bulk. In the mean while, there being *How it is bred.*

that universal Distension of all those membranous and nervous Parts, any Humours that are next at hand are detached to fill up those Vacuities, which in their own Nature are apt to rarefy into Vapours, and augment the Distemper.

Who are subject to this Distemper. *Art.* 828. The Animal Spirits (as has been said) rather than the Flatulencies, occasion those Tumours of the Belly; at least it is apparent enough that the short and transitory ones, such as happen in Cholick and Hysterick Fits, are thus caused: And hence it happens, that those that are long subject to *hypochondriack*, *cholick* and other *convulsive* Disorders of the lower Belly, are at length seized with a Tympany.

The Cure. *Art.* 829. This Distemper is seldom mortal of it self, but being incurable, and continuing a long time, at length an *Ascites* is induced, of which the Person most certainly dies. It is observable, that this Disorder is most commonly exasperated, at least not relieved, by Catharticks, especially by the stronger sorts of them. Clysters being often given are of excellent use, and the following above all others.

℞ *Urin. San.* ℔j.
Sal. Prunel. ʒj.
Terebinth. Venet.
cum Vitel. Ov. Solut. ℥iß.
M. f. Enema.

Let *Emplas. de Sapone be applied to the Abdomen.* For an intolerable Thirst in this Distemper,

℞ *Conserv. Lujul.*
per Setaceum traject. ℥iij.
Pulp. Tamarind. ℥ij.
Sal. Prunel. ʒj.
Syr. è Succ. Lujul. q. s.
M. f. Eclegma molliuscul.

Let

Let the Sick often take some of it.

Art. 830. "A *Tympany* is a flatulent Tumour "of the lower Belly, by which the Body being "much inflated, when it is struck upon, sounds "like a Drum. It scarce differs from an *As-"cites*; for Flatulencies are seldom found with-"out Water, except in the beginning of the "Distemper. I have found by Experience that "this Distemper ought to be treated with *anti-"hysterick, antiscorbutick* and *strengthning Medi-"cines*, before it degenerates into an *Ascites*. "The following is an empirical Medicine much "cried up: *Scarce different from an Ascites.* *An Empirical Medicine.*

℞ *Succ. Folior. Porri,*
— *Sambuc.* ana p. æ.
Misce.

"Let the sick Person take three or four Spoon-"fuls twice or thrice a Day; this is often ef-"fectual after all other Remedies have been "tried to no purpose. *Antihystericks, Chaly-"beats, Emp. de Cicuta cum Ammoniac. Fotus "ad Tympaniten*, &c. are very good."

The Sentiments of M. LITTRE.

Art. 831. Writers about the Tympany very much differ among themselves, for as much as they have neither assigned the Cause nor the Seat of the Distemper. It appears by the Dissection of Bodies dead of a Tympany, that the Stomach, and the Intestines, particularly the great [gu]ts, are wonderfully distended, and enlarged to a very great Bulk scarce credible. *I have frequently observed the Cæcum and the Colon as thick as a Man's Thigh*; I never found the Dimensions of the rest of the Bowels, contained in the Abdomen, beyond what was natural. In recent Tympanies I only found a little moisture *The Nature of the Distemper discovered.*

in the Cavity of the Abdomen, and in inveterate ones not above two or three Pints of Water; the quantity was so small, that it could never be supposed to be the Cause of the Distemper: And therefore that monstrous Bigness of the Belly must be owing to the *Inflation of the Stomach and Intestines only.* The Stomach and Intestines may be looked upon as a hollow Muscle, to which the Air included is an Antagonist. The Coats of the Intestines and the Air within are like two elastic Bodies, always forcing upon one another. As long as these two Powers are of equal force, the Stomach and Intestines alternately contract themselves, and dilate, their natural Dimensions being preserved: and they are capable rightly to perform their Offices, as long as that Equilibrium continues: But if the *Systole* or Contraction of the sides of the Stomach and Intestines, overpower the elastic Force of the included Air; the intestinal Tube will be contracted and narrowed more than usual: On the contrary, if at any time the elastic Force of the Fibres of the Intestines be any way diminished, the Air within will dilate the Canal too much; and the weaker the Elasticity of the Intestines is, the greater will their Extension be: *which is the Original of a Tympanites.* This Distemper is most commonly incurable, because the Elasticity of the Stomach and Intestines is either wholly lost, or at least very much impaired; the Fibres too much relaxed, cannot contract themselves again, or at least very weakly: And for that reason the Stomach and Intestines perform their offices very imperfectly; for as much as their chief Energy and Operation in a great measure depends on their Contraction, and Dilatation, and peristaltick Motion. *Memoir. de l'Acad.* Vol. XVII. *p.* 314.

Of

Of a HYDROCEPHALUS *or* DROPSY *of the* HEAD.

The Sentiments of SCHENCKIUS.

Art. 832. The *Hydrocephalus* is a Distemper which seldom affects grown Persons, but Infants are most obnoxious to it; and it is frequently occasioned by hard Labour. It is a *watry Tumour of the Head*; and that watry Humour is collected either betwixt the Skin and the Cranium, or betwixt the Cranium and the Membranes of the Brain; *Ætius* adds, betwixt the Membranes and the Brain. (*Boerhaave* adds, betwixt the Foldings of the Brain, and in the Ventricles.) But these Species last mentioned are incurable: the external and evident Cause is some hurt or contusion in the Delivery. (When it is occasioned by an internal Tumour within the Cranium, I never saw one recover; but of an external Tumour they are easily cured.) "The "Head in this case swells to such a Bulk, that "sometimes it weighs heavier than the *whole* "*Body*. There is a remarkable History in the "*Philosophical Transactions*, p. 207. of an Infant "two Years old, who died of this Distemper; "out of whose Head, when it was laid open, "there flowed *ten Pints of Water*; the Humour "was thin, pale, and insipid, lodged in the In-"terstices of the Meninges and the Ventricles "of the Brain:" For the rest of the Circumstances, see *the Place* refer'd to. *Hydrocephalus.*

Art. 833. This Distemper is first to be treated with *Resolvents*, but if that does not prove effectual, *Incision* is to be made, care being taken not to wound the temporal Muscle; and the Humour is to be pressed out. The following Unguent of *Ambrose Parey* is of very great Virtue in this Distemper. *The Cure.*

℞ *Ol. Chamæm.* ℥iv.
Sulphur. commun. ℥j.
M. f. s. a. Unguent.

" A Hydrocephalus according to *Boerhaave* is " cured by slight burning, trepanning and puncture, prudently and gently administred, with " *Hydragogues* and *strengthning* Medicines internally; or is dispersed with external *Discutients*, except in that incurable Species, which " is formed in the Cavities of the Brain."

Various Remedies.

Art. 834. " *Psychrolusia* or Cold-Bathing has " been found by Experience to contribute very " much towards the Cure of this Distemper. " Internally the same evacuating and corroborating Medicines are proper as in an *Ascites*. " For external Use, a Lixivium of *Calx viv.* " is an excellent Medicine for discussing a Hydrocephalus, as *Aquapendente* witnesses. The " Cure of a Hydrocephalus (says *Barbette*) at " all times hath given a great deal of trouble " to the most experienced Physicians. *Purgative Sudorificks* or *Diureticks* seldom do any " good: *Cauteries, Vesicatories, Issues, Setons*, " nay most commonly *Incision* or *actual Cautery* " is to be made use of; by which means some " have been restored."

The Sentiments of M. Petit.

An accurate Description.

Art. 835. An *Hydrocephalus* is a watry Tumour of the Head, which seldom happens to grown Persons; but seizes Infants in the first Years after their Birth, nay sometimes before they are born; and the Head of the Infant before it is brought out of the Womb, is so large, that the Surgeon is obliged to make a *Puncture or Section of the Head* to procure the Delivery. The Water, according to Authors, is gathered either externally betwixt the Skin and the Cranium: or internally; *First*, betwixt the *Cranium*

nium and the *Dura Mater*; *Secondly*, betwixt the *Dura* and *Pia Mater*; *Thirdly*, in the Ventricles of the Brain. I confeſs, I could never obſerve any other but this laſt Species only in my Practice, or in dead Bodies that had been opened; and therefore I believe that the other Species do very rarely occur. Thoſe troubled with this Diſtemper are languid, ſad and pale, their Eyes are livid and ſtarting forwards, their Eyelids dilated; the Bones of the Skull grow thin and ſoft, and of irregular Figures, the Noſe depreſſed, the Forehead very much jetting out, the bigneſs of the Head perfectly monſtrous, and of an inſupportable Weight; it pretty often burſts and breaks aſunder, and Death ſoon follows after that. I have obſerved in dead Bodies opened, the *Dura Mater* adhering cloſer than ordinary to the Skull, the Formation of the Skull very much extended, and as it were broken every where; the Connection of the Bones at the Sutures at a greater diſtance than uſual; the Brain not in the leaſt corrupted; the Ventricles of the Brain ſo very much diſtended, that the cortical and medullary Subſtance of it being thruſt outward, was ſcarce two Fingers breadth thick, and in a great many places quite divided by the Protruſion of the Water; the Waters penetrating through even to the Meninges, the Blood Veſſels were lengthened and thicker than ordinary: In a great many the *pituary Gland ſcirrhous*, which therefore may be reckoned amongſt the Cauſes of this Diſtemper. As for *Paracenteſis*, it is uſually deferred ſo long, that I have ſcarce ſeen one ſaved by that Operation; they die moſt commonly within three or four Hours after the Inciſion is made, if they draw out the whole quantity of Water at once; but if they proceed ſlower, they do not then uſually ſurvive above forty Hours.

Of

Of a DROPSY of the Breast.

The Sentiments of SPONIUS.

The Diagnostick. *Art.* 836. If a Dropsy happens in the Breast, according to *Hippocrates*, they that are affected with it have a Fever and a Cough, and breathe quick, their Feet swell, their Nails grow crooked, and they are affected as in an Empyema, but not with that severity, the Distemper being more Chronical. These diagnostick Signs of a Dropsy of the Breast are very necessary to be known, for it is a Distemper frequent enough, yet not sufficiently known; but he that understands exactly the diagnostick Signs, will easily distinguish it from another. It hath a great many Signs common with an Empyema; but yet those Symptoms are more remiss, because Serum or Water are less offensive in the Bronchia of the Lungs and the Breast than purulent Matter; but the Disease continues longer, because the Lungs are not so much corrupted or oppressed by Serum, as by the aforesaid purulent Matter collected there. *Sponius*'s *Aphorisms*, 145, &c.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Symptoms. *Art.* 837. In a Dropsy of the Breast, besides the Tumour of the Breast and Sense of Fluctuation, there is a dry Cough, a difficulty of Breathing, an Orthopnæa, a Palpitation of the Heart, and a small Fever. It is occasioned by a Rupture of the lymphatick Vessels, and is cured as other Species of the Dropsy. Of the *Paracentesis*, see *the Place*, p. 766.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Very frequent in Sheep. *Art.* 838. In a Dropsy of the Breast, by reason of the Lympha's stagnating in the Compages of the Lungs, it often happens that multitudes of *Hydatides* are generated in the external Superficies of this Bowel; which afterwards, being

being broken, produce an *Ascites* in the *Thorax*. This Distemper is often found in Sheep, when by reason of a moist Season and a watry Pasture whole Flocks die of the Dropsy. The Distemper is known by the Fluctuation of the Water. The Author produces an History of a Dropsy of the Breast cured by *Paracentesis*; and he brings another Example of a certain young Man cured by *Catharticks* and *Diureticks*.

Art. 839. A Dropsy of the Ovarium, a Dropsy of the Womb, and an Inflation of it, are treated of elsewhere, in the Chapter of Womens Diseases.

Of the JAUNDICE.

From mine own Observation and Reading.

Art. 840. The principal Signs and Symptoms of this Distemper are Weariness of the whole Body, Anxiety about the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Loss of Strength, Paleness of the Face, a weak and slow Pulse, Urine thin, or sometimes thick, of a yellow Colour, inclining to redness, staining a Cloth dipt in it of a Saffron-Colour; sometimes it is attended with bilious Vomiting, white Stools, an Itching of the whole Body, and a dryness and roughness all over the Body as if it was sun-burnt, a Yellowness through the whole Skin, especially in the Whites of the Eyes, with which Colour sometimes all Objects seem to be tinged. *The Diagnosticks.*

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

Art. 841. The Jaundice sometimes succeeds the *Cholick*. In such a case, purge only with *Rhubarb*, and most commonly the Distemper will go away of its own accord; but if it should prove more stubborn, then the following Apozem is convenient: *After the Cholick.*

℞ *Rad. rub. Tinctor.* *The Cure.*
— *Curcum.* ana ℥j.
Chelidon. Maj. cum toto
Summit. Centaur. min. ana M. j. *Coq.*

Coq. in Aq. Font.
& Vin. Rhenan. ana p. ℥.
ad ℔ij.
Colatur. ad Syr. è 5 Rad. ℥ij.
M. f. Apozem.

Take half a Pint Morning and Evening, until the Cure is perfected.

The Cure in general. *Art.* 842. But when the Jaundice comes of itself, the Cholick not preceding, *Cholagogues* are to be given, which discharge bilious Stools; and other Medicines proper against the *Jaundice* are to be made use of. Lastly, if the Distemper continues notwithstanding, the *Chalybeat* Waters, such as *Tunbridge*, are to be drank, if it can be, on the place.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Symptoms. *Art.* 843. The Jaundice is a Cachexy or ill Habit of the whole Body, occasioning a yellowness, most commonly with a Heart-burn, a Pain of the *Hypochondria*, especially the Right, a slow discharge by Stool, a Lassitude, *&c.* If the Yellowness inclines to Greenness, or Blueness, or an obscure Lividness, it is usually called the black Jaundice; sometimes it is joined with a Fever, sometimes without: Grief and Trouble often occasion the Jaundice. The *yellow* Jaundice continuing a long while, always degenerates into the *Black*, so that they do not *essentially* differ. An Anxiety about the Heart, the Sensation of a Straitness and Compression thereabouts, loss of Strength, fainting Fits, *&c.* often happen before the appearance of the Jaundice: If the Urine is shook, a yellow Froth arises, and colours Linnen like Saffron, but hath not always a Saffron-coloured Sediment; the Stools are commonly white, of the Colour of Ashes, and this last is most commonly a *Sign of a Stone in the Gall-Bladder*. *Prognosticks.* Thick turbid and black Urine is a sign

ſign of the Solution of the Diſtemper. The yellower the Jaundice is, the eaſier it is cured; but the blacker it is, the more difficult. When it is complicated with the *Dropſy*, it is ſeldom cured. "If Sweat breaks out (ſays *Sylvius*) it "gives hopes, that there may be a ſpeedy Cure; "but if the Urine depoſits a reddiſh Matter, "and the Subſidence be quickly after it is made, "it betokens the length of the Diſtemper."

Art. 844. As to the Cure, *Emeticks*, *Chalybeats*, and then *Bitters*, perform the whole work. Univerſals being premiſed, make uſe of *Stomachicks*, *Chalybeats* (*crude Filings* in the black Jaundice) *Rhabarb. Lumbricalia*, *Viperina*, *Alkalina*, *Volatilia*, *Amara*, *Aq. Acidulæ*, *Gum. Ammoniac.* *Bleeding* and *Purging* are rarely made uſe of in this Diſtemper. The following are the beſt Specificks, *viz.* *Chelidonium majus*, *Marrhubium*, *Flor. Hyperic. Crocus*, *Geniſta*, *Abſinthium*, *Sem. Cannabis in Lacte coct. Rad. Curcum. rub. Tinct. Urinæ Potus*, *the Dungs of all Birds* and *Animals*, *Lice*, the *Stone* in the Gall-Bladder of an Ox. In general, I ſhould adviſe that in the Cure of the Jaundice, *Anti-icterick* Medicines be continued for ſome conſiderable time, becauſe it is a chronick and ſtubborn Diſtemper: And truly as long as the Urine looks thin and ſplendid, ſo long the Uſe of them ought to be continued, till the Signs of Concoction appear, and the Urine becomes thick and turbid, and full of Sediment; for when there are theſe appearances, they afford great hopes of a Recovery. When the Cure is effected, to take away the yellow Colour of the Skin, *Friction* and *Bathing* are proper. *The Cure.*

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Art. 845. The Cure of the Jaundice is to be begun with an *Emetick*: *An Emetick and other Remedies.*

℞ *Fol. Aſar.* N°. ix.
Inciſ. & contuſ. affund. *Vin.*

Vin. alb. ℥iij.

f. Expressio.

Let it be given for a Vomit with a proper Regimen. There is a vulgar and empirical Medicine pretty common amongst the Country People, *viz.* the taking of nine living *Lice* every Morning, for five or six Days, with which Medicine (when other things have failed) I have heard several have been cured. *Chalybeats*, as in other cachectical Affections, give relief in this; and hence it is, that Steel Waters frequently do good beyond all other Medicines. "With the "following Apozem (says *Dolæus*) I always "begin the Cure:

℞ *Rad. Tarax.*
— *Chelidon. maj.* ana ℥j.
Fol. Cichor.
— *Fragar.* ana M. iß.
— *Marrhub. alb.* M. ß.
— *Senn.*
Tart. alb. ana ℥iij.
Infund in Vin. alb.
& Aq. Font. ana p. æ.
Coq. ad ℔ij. *Cola*, &c.

The Sentiments of WELCHIUS.

It is a Distemper very frequent in Women with Child. *Art.* 846. Women in the time of Pregnancy are often subject to the *Jaundice*, especially in the last Months; either because the Bile at that time is more viscid, and so is not separated in the Glands of the Liver; or because by reason of the Womb's enlarging itself, the *Ductus Choledocus* may be so compressed, that the Bile cannot pass so readily into the Intestines. When the Woman comes to be delivered, the Distemper commonly goes off of its own accord.

The Sentiments of SAMPSON.

Castile Soap. *Art.* 847. Half a Drachm of *Castile Soap* dissolved in a Draught of White-Wine, is good to provoke

provoke Urine in the Jaundice and Dropsy, this is said to be a Remedy, that was a long while kept as a Secret in the D. of *Bedford's Family*. *Sylvius* commends this same Medicine, but dissolved in Milk by reason of its fixed Salt, and its oily Substance. And I also have tried it; in some Persons it had a good effect, but in others not. Where acid Humours abound in the *Jaundice* or the *Dropsy*, I believe this Medicine is prevalent, because such Humours are tempered with an acrid fixed Salt, and are by the *Sapo* subdued, and discharged by Urine: And on the contrary, where acrimonious Humours have the preheminence, an acrid Medicine is of no value; I fear it rather does harm.

A MISCELLANY *of Quotations.*

Art. 848. It may be questioned whether a Jaundice always proceeds from an Obstruction of Bile, because there is no Bitterness in the Blood or Urine of icterical Persons: The Jaundice also may be produced without an Obstruction of the Liver, as *Sylvius* testifies; and Obstructions in the Liver do not always produce the Jaundice, as *Ettmuller* witnesses. Sometimes it is occasioned by the venomous Bite of some Animal. The Excrements of icterical Persons, if their Bodies are laid open after they are dead, are sometimes found tinged with a yellow bilious Colour. Dr. *Gaillard* in his Thesis at *Cambridge*.

Art. 849. If there be a Suspicion of a *Scirrhus in the Liver*, Fomentations and the following Plaister are convenient: *In a Scirrhus of the Liver.*

℞ *Fol. Malv.*
— *Althæ.*
— *Absinth.*
Flor. Melilot.
— *Chamæm.* ana M. j.
Fol. Meliss.
— *Chamæpit.* ana M. ß.

Sem.

Sem. Fœnugr. ℥iß.
Coq. in Aq. Font. ℔v.
sub finem addendo
Vin. alb. ℔ij.
pro Fotu.

Let the Side be bathed with *Woollen Cloths*, then put upon it *Emp. de Cicuta cum Ammoniac.* or *de Ranis cum Merc. Pitcarn. in MS.* But if the Liver be hard, *i. e.* ſcirrhous, the Caſe is deſperate. *Hippocr. Aphoriſm.* If the Diſtemper continues long, it threatens a Dropſy.

Birds-Dung. *Art.* 850. *The White Part which is voided with the Excrements of Birds, is their Urine*; and therefore it is good in the Jaundice, which Diſtemper is an *Inflation*: this *White Part of Gooſe-Dung* being carefully ſcraped off and dried, is an approved Remedy for the Jaundice. *Liſter.*

Art. 851. In a ſtubborn Jaundice, not giving way to common Medicines, by often repeated Experience, I recommend *Æthiops Mineral as a moſt powerful Remedy in the Caſe.* The Jaundice in its laſt Stage diſcharging Blood by Stool, Urine, through the Skin, by ſpitting, or by drops from the Noſe, &c. is ſcarce ever cured.

Boerhaave. *Art.* 852. The famous *Boerhaave* is to be conſulted above all, who hath writ extraordinary well of all the kinds of the Jaundice, and of the Hepatites or Inflammation of the Liver; *p.* 201.

Several Remedies. *Art.* 853. *Sheeps-Dung* infuſed in Beer is a Remedy much made uſe of amongſt the poorer ſort of People with ſucceſs. *Decoct. Sem. Cannabin. Sapo Venet. Flor. Salis. Armon. Martiat. Ens Vener.* &c. are very good Medicines; as alſo the following, *Cerevisia Icterica, Decoct. Berber. Decoct. Icteric. Expreſſio Milleped. Icteric. Hauſt. Saponac. Pil. Icteric.* (the moſt approved Medicine) *Vinum Chalybeat.*

The End of the First Volume.